

The University of Akron

IdeaExchange@UAkron

Williams Honors College, Honors Research
Projects

The Dr. Gary B. and Pamela S. Williams Honors
College

Fall 2020

Examining Links Between the Dark Tetrad and Gender Conformity to Women's Use of Sexual Deception

David Priebe
drp81@zips.uakron.edu

Follow this and additional works at: https://ideaexchange.uakron.edu/honors_research_projects



Part of the [Personality and Social Contexts Commons](#)

Please take a moment to share how this work helps you [through this survey](#). Your feedback will be important as we plan further development of our repository.

Recommended Citation

Priebe, David, "Examining Links Between the Dark Tetrad and Gender Conformity to Women's Use of Sexual Deception" (2020). *Williams Honors College, Honors Research Projects*. 1236.

https://ideaexchange.uakron.edu/honors_research_projects/1236

This Dissertation/Thesis is brought to you for free and open access by The Dr. Gary B. and Pamela S. Williams Honors College at IdeaExchange@UAkron, the institutional repository of The University of Akron in Akron, Ohio, USA. It has been accepted for inclusion in Williams Honors College, Honors Research Projects by an authorized administrator of IdeaExchange@UAkron. For more information, please contact mjon@uakron.edu, uapress@uakron.edu.

Examining Links Between the Dark Tetrad and Gender Conformity to

Women's Use of Sexual Deception

The University of Akron

David Priebe

Contents

Introduction	4
What is the Dark Triad?	4
Key Features of the Dark Triad	6
The Dark Tetrad	7
Dark Tetrad Links to Sexual Deception	9
The Role of the Dark Tetrad in Social Behavior	11
Introduction of Feminine Norms	13
Gender Roles and the Dark Tetrad	14
Evolutionary Support for the Continuation of the Dark Tetrad	15
Directions for Future Research	17

Abstract

Since the introduction of the concept of the Dark Triad, a great deal of literature has been published regarding its validity, predictive power, and effective uses. One typical feature of Dark Triad research that has been relatively absent in the recent literature has been the inclusion of other personal or contextual factors to improve the predictive validity of the Dark Triad. In this paper, I attempt to explain how a factor such as gender conformity in women may mediate the relationship of Dark Triad scores to the outcome of sexual deception. Further analysis also attempts to reason the utility of including other factors during assessment that may contribute to outcomes related to the Dark Triad— such as the inclusion of another proposed trait into the now-called Dark Tetrad, which I will refer to once the proposed additional trait is explained. In short, the Dark Triad is a trait theory used to examine the darker side of personality, which this paper attempts to bring into more practical applications. Furthermore, this manuscript lays out my plans for a study on the topic in the future.

Although not a matter of life or death, relationship satisfaction and the quality of a partnership can certainly improve one's life. Having a satisfying, healthy relationship has strong correlations with dealing with major stressors more effectively, ranging from first time parenthood, unemployment, or new diagnosis of disease (Rosand et al., 2012). One detrimental variable in relationships is the inclusion of sexual deception. This term is relatively broad, covering behaviors ranging from misleading a potential partner in order to have sex— which some jurisdictions and many individuals consider rape— to failing to disclose having a sexually transmitted disease, to being dishonest about infidelity in a relationship (Marelich et al., 2008).

Deceiving others in order to facilitate intimate physical relations is a selfish endeavor and might be related to traits that predispose individuals to insensitive and self-serving behaviors. These relationship-harming behaviors may also be shown through failing to conform to social norms (Jonason, Luevano, & Adams, 2012). For many, these kinds of behaviors are not desirable in a partner, and we often do our best to avoid relationships with individuals that display these behaviors. Despite our best intentions, those who are most interested in selfish outcomes might find their way into our lives and cause lasting damage. Though it is difficult to evaluate personality, these interpersonal judgements need to be made in many decisions throughout life in order to form strong, trusting relationships. Studying malevolent personality features in order to develop better screening measures is one way to combat having our trust betrayed.

What is the Dark Triad?

Those who characterologically display socially undesirable behaviors may have adapted tendencies that hide who they really are, allowing these individuals to seep into our social networks and even personal relationships. In light of these situations, psychologists have been studying individuals with subclinical measures of personality traits that are often related to

behavioral disorders and other socially aversive tendencies for years. In 2002 Paulhus and Williams introduced a term capturing a constellation of several dark personality features and dispositions, coining the term “The Dark Triad.” The Dark Triad is a trait theory wherein an individual’s dispositions are understood to be prevalent across cultures, heritable, characteristic of the individual, and be relatively enduring over long periods (Costa & McCrae, 1999). Trait theories are understood to be ubiquitous in the human species, where every individual has some measurable level of these subclinical traits. Like many other trait theories, contemporary pop culture has caught on to Dark Triad research. For example, *Grazia* magazine published an article in 2016 concerning why we might find certain features of Dark Triad qualities superficially attractive when meeting a new person (Spratt, 2016), but in reality we might be bringing home someone more akin to a wolf in sheep’s clothing. Carter et al. (2013) found a sizable link between perceived attractiveness and levels of Dark Triad characteristics in males. If these traits are so initially attractive to others, why are they an issue? *Psychology Today* published an article in 2018 warning readers about the antisocial tendencies and callousness associated with Dark Triad traits, and further went on to provide resources and links to help those who may be in abusive relationships (Lancer, 2018). These links are not provided as paid advertisements for help agencies, but rather given out of concern as Dark Triad traits have been shown to be just as predictive of intimate partner violence as other commonly examined variables (Carton & Egan, 2017). In addition to partner violence, the Dark Triad has also been linked to other forms of cheating, not just in relationships, but also in business and financial endeavors (Azizli et al., 2016; Baughman et al., 2014). Clearly, the Dark Triad has demonstrable predictive validity and is shown to predispose individuals dealing with Dark Triad personifiers to negative outcomes. This reason alone is enough to bring the Dark Triad to the research focus, and yet there exists

few models explaining the relationship between Dark Triad traits and potential negative outcomes.

Key Features of the Dark Triad

The Dark Triad personality traits are distinct constructs but share a common theme of callousness towards others, often lacking empathy and being insensitive to others' needs. Each trait is marked by unique features and together the triad is predictive of aversive behaviors such as peer bullying— both in person and online (Hyland et al., 2016), juvenile delinquency (Chabrol et al., 2009), racism (Hodson et al., 2009), generalized deception (Jonason et al., 2014), and as explored in this paper, sexual deception (Brewer et al., 2019; Jonason et al., 2009). More specifically, links have been drawn between certain Dark Triad traits and the outcome of sexual deception, such as Machiavellianism and manipulative sexual tendencies, including having undisclosed partners and avoiding or limited commitment to a relationship (Brewer & Abell, 2014). Narcissism has been associated with a preference for very short-term relationships, such as one-night stands (Jonason, Luevano, & Adams, 2012). In addition to being strongly linked to the outcome of sexual deception, the Dark Triad traits share a considerable amount of predictive overlap.

Each trait has characteristics that define it, such as how individuals regarded as Narcissists have grandiose self-concepts and seek attention and approval from others, often ostentatiously (Blinkhorn et al., 2015). Machiavellians might view others more like chess pieces than fellow humans, and are seen as manipulative and might be more inclined to subscribe to the philosophy of “the end justifies the means,” (Brewer & Abell, 2015A). Individuals with Psychopathic tendencies are prone to impulsivity and thrill-seeking behaviors (Seto et al., 1997). Traits in the Dark Triad are often found to be moderately correlated with one another, with

values ranging from .25 to above .60 (Brewer et al., 2019; Jones & Weiser, 2014; Paulhus & Williams, 2002). Such consistent moderate correlations suggest that these traits share features such as callousness towards others but each trait includes unique facets that make these constructs independent of one another.

The Dark Triad has been linked to socially aversive outcomes such as generalized deception. Jonason et al. (2014) explored different facets of lying and how Dark Triad traits influence these practices. They found that the most frequent liars were typically high in Machiavellianism and Psychopathy. There were differences in what the topics the lies were about, with individuals scoring high in Psychopathy lying for seemingly no reason, Machiavellianistic individuals deceiving others for their own gain, and Narcissists often making exaggerations about their strengths or hiding harmful information about themselves. Other deceptive tendencies of the Dark Triad personalities seem to predispose individuals high in these traits to behaviors of criminal misconduct and morally reprehensible high-stakes deception (Jonason, Luevano, & Adams, 2012). However, these traits often lack strong predictive utility when assessing certain outcome behaviors, such as sexual deception.

The Dark Tetrad

Each of these traits are dangerous in their own unique way, but Psychopathy is often seen as the most dangerous. Narcissists might lash out if you threaten their ego, and Machiavellians might see you as “in their way” and being viewed as such might make you a liability they need to deal with. Psychopathic individuals, on the other hand, require no specific reason to hurt someone and might end up doing so as a byproduct of their own twisted adventures. Often the psychopath might be indifferent to causing suffering. What could be more alarming and deserve even more attention is an individual who is actively causing harm to those around them. This led

to a fourth socially aversive trait that has been proposed as an addition to the Dark Triad.

Sadism, or the enjoyment of others' misery, has been overlooked as a factor in the predictive ability of the now-called Dark Tetrad (Paulhus & Dutton, 2016). In the past, and even in more recent studies, Sadism has not been universally accepted as a contributing member of the Dark Triad traits, despite its potential impacts on the predictive ability of Dark triad scores due to its unique aspects of intentionality in causing harm to others.

Despite its partial recognition as a Dark Tetrad trait, Sadism has received some attention in the literature and has been a factor of study in some inventive manuscripts that may prove to augment the existing Dark Triad. One such study conducted an exploratory factor analysis using The Short Dark Triad—a succinct measure that reliably quantifies levels of Dark Triad traits (Jones & Paulhus, 2014), The Comprehensive Assessment of Sadistic Tendencies (Buckels & Paulhus, 2014), and HEXACO Personality Inventory (Lee & Ashton, 2004), and found that the aspects of Sadism—verbal, physical, and vicarious—provided unique distinguishments from the Dark Triad (Johnson et al., 2019). Their evidence pointed to the fact that a more all-encompassing operational definition for the dark, malevolent personalities that include the factor of Sadism. Critics may still argue that Psychopathy and Sadism share too much overlap and might be considered different interpretations of the same factor. One meta-analysis involving forensic samples ($N=5,161$) studied assorted measurements of Psychopathy and Sadism, and found small but significant associations between the two constructs, $r = 0.24$ (O'Connell & Marcus, 2019). To me, this correlation, along with their reportedly low power in the moderator analyses, depicts that, like other factors in the Dark Triad, Psychopathy shares some facets with

Sadism while each make unique contributions to our conceptual definition of dark personalities in community samples.¹

Dark Tetrad Links to Sexual Deception

Sadism adds an aspect that I believe may be important in predicting sexual deception, which is an intentionality that takes root from doing harm in order to make oneself feel good. One purpose of my review here is to examine the links between Sadism as a Dark Tetrad trait and the outcome of sexual deception. Previous studies have looked to varying degrees at the relation between Dark Triad traits and the outcome of sexual deception (Brewer et al., 2019; Carter et al., 2015; Jonason et al., 2009; Jones & Weiser, 2014). One major shortcoming these studies have in common is they fail to include Sadism as a factor of analysis. This may contribute to accounting for relatively little variance in the outcome of sexual deception.

Jonason et al. (2009) looked at the relationship of Dark Triad scores and short-term mating behaviors in a sample of 224 individuals and found several interesting results. The first was that levels of Dark Triad traits predicted an association with attitudes and behaviors related to what we refer to as casual sex. The authors believe that because Dark Triad levels are heritable, like most traits, and because different sexual attitudes can lead to different mating strategies, that there is a possibility Dark Triad characteristics are leading to a short-term mating strategy in males. In one explanation, it is recognized that males often show elevated scores on Dark Triad measures (Furnham & Trickey, 2011; Jonason & Davis, 2018), and also endorse more strongly attitudes and behaviors associated with casual sexual encounters. The authors related these results to a popular line of thinking in evolutionary psychology— that Dark Tetrad

¹ From this point forward I refer to the malevolent personality constructs as the Dark Tetrad, except in cases where I am referencing a study which specifically looked at the three Dark Triad members (excluding sadism).

traits are significantly related to different mating strategies. The most common theory is that males with high levels of Dark Tetrad traits may adopt a lifestyle in which they mate with more partners, but are less invested in each of them. This might be adaptive from an evolutionary standpoint, as it may result in a greater spreading of genes as compared to staying with one partner and investing more heavily in that one partner. An unrelated but similar theory exists for women, called the Sexy Son Hypothesis (Weatherhead & Robertson, 1979), which is explored further below.

Published as a counter argument to the previous study, Carter et al. (2014) argued against the Dark Triad being solely a heritable male mating strategy. They reason that because Dark Triad scores are typically only somewhat higher in males (and actually found not to be significantly higher in their study), as well as how Dark Triad traits often expressed differently in men than women (Jonason & Davis, 2018), that Dark Triad levels do not adequately explain differences in mating strategies. I agree with their conclusion of Dark Triad traits being erroneously explained as solely a male mating strategy. I would argue that these maladaptive tendencies, which they have shown to express differently between genders, may still contribute significantly to other outcomes, such as sexual deception. Other factors that I believe contribute significantly are explored below, such as conformity to gender norms. The main point I want to draw from this paper is that we may need to think about the implications of the Dark Tetrad more broadly than just in the context of mating behaviors or as a means of achieving a single end—rather as characterological traits that influence the ways in which we consistently go about achieving the means we are striving for in everyday life.

The Role of The Dark Tetrad in Social Behavior

Jones and Weiser (2014) studied how Dark Triad traits are linked to relationship infidelity. They found that all three Dark Triad constructs were associated with cheating on a partner at some point. Additionally, they provide evidence and theoretical hypotheses for evolutionary arguments that Dark Triad individuals who often plan to maintain their relationship by “hedging their bets” when it comes to reproductive success. Most interestingly, they found gender differences in which Dark Triad traits predict infidelity in relationships. They found that Psychopathy uniquely predicted cheating behaviors in men, as well as Machiavellians, who were less likely to be caught when cheating. This is in line with current views on how different Dark Tetrad characteristics have unique predictive ability and outcomes for sexual deception between genders, and supports the proposed hypothesis that social conformity or other contextual social factors may impact expression of Dark Tetrad traits in the manner of sexual deception.

Most recently, Brewer et al. (2019) investigated the use of Dark Triad traits specifically in women and its impact on the outcome of sexual deception. They used the Behavior-Based Sexual Deception Scale developed by Marelich et al. (2008). This scale consists of several subscales that parse apart three components of sexual deception— blatant lying, which includes telling the target falsehoods in order to facilitate an intimate relationship; Self-Serving, an aspect of the scale that measures using physical intimacy to gain benefits outside the context of sex; and Avoiding Confrontation, which is using sex in order to stop or prevent domestic issues in the relationship. This scale is a consistent way to measure levels of deception used in regard to sexual practices. Brewer et al. (2019) found associations between levels of Dark Triad and sexual deception measurements. One key piece missing from this study is the inclusion of Sadism, the Dark Tetrad trait that may add predictive ability on the outcome of sexual deception.

Competition itself may not necessarily bring forth the need to deceive others, but when discussing the implications of involving Dark Tetrad constructs, I think it certainly may shed light on the situation. Another study by Carter et al. (2015) focused on sexual competition among women and how that was affected by their levels of Dark Triad traits. They cite examples of intrasexual competition (competition among women for mating access) and tested sexual competitiveness in a sample of over 400 women, finding correlations with Dark Triad traits between .45 and .52, with the overall Dark Triad scores correlating to Sexual Competition to be .62. This indicates how much more important “winning” is to those with higher levels of Dark Triad traits, and one can certainly argue that mate selection is a high-stakes competition. So, with the combination of competing individuals for desirable mating partners, this situation seems conducive to creating an environment where individuals may be more willing to engage in tactics that others may view as immoral or unethical.

Another element that is not touched upon in the above studies is accounting for variance in the outcome of sexual deception, which might further be accounted for with the inclusion of measurements assessing individual differences, for example through the lens of observing societal norms. Several studies have looked at the Dark Triad’s effects on the outcome of sexual deception through different lenses, such as the role of revenge (Brewer et al., 2015B), jealousy (Buss, 2018), and relationship experience (Alavi, Mei, & Mehrinezhad, 2018) all possibly playing a role in what predicts how an individual with comparatively higher levels of Dark Tetrad characteristics may be more inclined to sexually deceive partners. Lastly, a final missing factor that has not received as much attention is the role of conformity to social norms, specifically those relating to gender roles, which may contribute to relationship based behaviors

such that these gender roles are conceptually based around gender-specific normative behaviors.

Introduction of Feminine Norms

The popular book *Men are From Mars, Women are From Venus* published in 1992 by John Gray leads one to believe that men and women are hardly the same species, let alone from the same planet. The truth is that the author sensationalized a select few differences while ignoring the overwhelming evidence that men and women are more like two sides of the same coin; as in more similar than foreign, with several of the differences being socially constructed and culturally dependent.

One way we measure the differences between genders is through the Conformity to Feminine Norms Inventory (further abbreviated as CFNI). This scale measures if, and to what extent, an individual identifies with and acts according to societally accepted rules for how women are expected to think, feel, and behave (Mahalik et al., 2005). The CFNI was a breakthrough in gender role research. Historically, masculinity or femininity was measured with a single composite score that accumulated answers to produce a final score. With the CFNI, test administrators receive scores that have a multiaxial dimensionality that is more accurate than a cumulative total or a categorical designation. Another advantage of using the CFNI is the inclusion of measuring gender roles, which are unwritten rules that govern what society believes individuals should or should not do based on their gender (Mahalik et al., 2005). The inclusion of conformity to these norms is why the CFNI should be chosen over other measures of gender conformity in proposed studies.

In current Western culture, one could argue that feminine gender roles are less restrictive than in the past, with more women in politics, business, and leadership roles today than any other

time in history. Women holding positions of power is relatively new in current culture, with studies still coming out about the social effects of women in leadership roles. In an article about the first female prime minister of Australia, Hunt and Gonsalkorale studied reactions of participants about similar articles and compared those to measures of gender conformity (2014). They found that women with higher levels of feminine conformity experienced less desire to pursue leadership positions because of the difficulty the former Prime Minister had faced based on her gender. Findings here suggest that levels of conformity to gender norms may affect how an individual makes important life choices.

Gender Roles and The Dark Tetrad

The reason gender roles are important in the study of personality using Dark Tetrad traits lies in a common finding when doing research using Dark Tetrad measures. Women, as a group, tend to consistently score lower than men on Dark Triad traits (Furnham & Trickey, 2011; Jonason & Davis, 2018), and one possible explanation results from the inconsistencies stemming from the sociocultural influence of gender roles. Contemporary studies have shed some light on the topic of why men and women often express Dark Tetrad qualities in unique ways. Jonason and Davis recently explored how gender roles may be affecting expression of Dark Triad characteristics (2018). They found that sex differences in Dark Triad scores may be mediated by adherence to femininity by female participants. These findings seem plausible, as those scoring higher on Dark Tetrad measures will be less likely to conform to certain socially desirable feminine gender norms, as the two constructs are contradictory. Similarly, CFNI scores may account for additional variance (i.e., beyond the Dark Tetrad) in sexual deception. For example, Fidelity is incompatible to a low level of sexual commitment, which has been linked positively to the Dark Triad/Tetrad (Jonason et al., 2012). Therefore, it stands to reason that women's

conformity to Fidelity should relate inversely to their standing on the Dark Tetrad and past experiences of sexual deception. In a similar vein, the feminine norm of Investing in a Romantic Relationship is in direct opposition to the practice of sexual deception, thus these should relate inversely. The feminine norm of modesty is antithetical to the concept of Narcissism, and therefore Modesty and Narcissism should relate inversely. Lastly, the trait Sadism is in direct opposition to what one may consider a goal of a healthy, committed relationship— acting selflessly and not causing any harm to one’s partner, which would include the emotional harm resulting from infidelity.

Evolutionary Support for the Continuation of the Dark Tetrad

One might question why the Dark Tetrad continues to exist in modern society. This is an excellent point, and can be answered by the instances in which these traits are in some situations adaptive; one might even be so bold to argue that these traits, when taken in moderation, help the population as a whole. These traits persist not because they are good to embrace wholly, but rather because situationally, we need to use some of these traits in order to promote the interests of ourselves and those closest to us. Those with a more tribal “us vs. them” mentality may be very likely to help those in their own in-group compared with others. Along this line, as those helping themselves with this mentality help their own groups, they may be indirectly promoting the spread of genes of with whom they share genetic material. This is where the Dark Tetrad truly plays a role in the survival of groups. If an association of individuals plays by the rules and acts ethically and righteously, they are going to reap what they sow, and should expect their rewards to be justified by what they put into it. Now, take a separate group with a few members that play less nicely— are more willing to manipulate those they are not acquainted with, are more reckless with those that might suffer consequences of their actions, are more interested in

themselves than others, or are actually able to find enjoyment in inflicting misfortunes to those who are unlike themselves. These bad apples may not actually spoil the bunch, but may instead bring unexpected advantages to their group.

Here, we are taken back to the idea of the Sexy Son Hypothesis (Weatherhead and Robertson, 1979). This idea posits that some women may be seeking out Dark Tetrad exemplifying males (the natural ‘cads’ over ‘dads,’ which seems to be in opposition with what one might normally desire— a ‘dad,’ who is more likely to help in child rearing over ‘cads,’ who may be more likely to abandon the responsibilities of fatherhood), who situationally are viewed as more attractive (Carter et al., 2013). The sons of males with higher Dark Tetrad scores will likely also have high levels of Dark Tetrad tendencies, as the Dark Tetrad is quite heritable (Furnham et al., 2013). Therefore, the sons of males with Dark Tetrad tendencies will likely also spread their genes well, including the mothers’ genes, and the argument is that the females attracted to Dark Tetrad males are using their sons to spread their own genes. Now this theory seems a bit ridiculous at first glance, but it has received tentative support. Researchers from Western University, Canada explored the relationship between age of heterosexual women and how attractive they find males with varying degrees of Dark Triad traits, through characterological descriptions written from the perspectives of fictitious men (Qureshi et al., 2016). Here, the authors found that younger women, who are less likely to conform to traditional gender norms (Eagly & Chrvala, 1986; Esteban-Ganzalo et al., 2020), were more attracted to the descriptions of men with higher levels of Dark Triad traits (Qureshi et al., 2016). These traits continue to exist in the gene pool for good reason— because they promote the general situations of those who possess these traits, often to the dismay of those who come into contact with them. This has significant impacts

Directions for Future Research

The Dark Triad as it is currently studied often fails to account for a great degree of variance in studied outcomes (Vize et al., 2018). This problem holds back the applicability of the Dark Triad from being more pragmatic in usage outside of psychology studies. In my view, we should hold ourselves accountable for not only exploring this construct but also focus on providing means to use this research to solve real-world problems. How we may go about approaching using the Dark Triad depends heavily on how we can increase variance measured by the Dark Triad itself. The addition of Sadism seems like it should be the most logical first step conceptually as this better capture the dark personality construct measured. Adding a trait that describes a unique profile within this trait constellation has no negative drawbacks, and only serves to increase the content validity of our operationally designated dark personality traits.

The Dark Tetrad by itself will not be enough to compensate for the lack of usage outside the field of psychology. In addition, contextual factors— both internal and external— must be considered when designating uses for a trait theory. For example, in today’s societal debate, there exists growing concern over the extent to which police officers actualize the ideal of protecting and serving their communities. Although implicit bias training and racial sensitivity courses serve as a great means to educate those who are willing to learn, we need to consider that some applicants are going to be more willing to grow personally and become more sensitive to the needs of those who are unlike themselves. If during the screening and hiring process, departments are able to make decisions about applicants who may have alarmingly high levels of Dark Tetrad characteristics, then this could alleviate many of the public relations issues police departments currently face when dealing with difficult situations in which officers may have made rash, irresponsible decisions.

A study combining the Dark Tetrad as well as internal and external contextual factors may help show the viability of using these many moving pieces to make informed decisions in numerous contexts. I propose that a pilot study, using women tested on levels of Dark Tetrad traits (characterological attributes), in addition to conformity to gender norms (internal contextual factors) as well as behavior or intended behavior in a situation that is context relevant, such as in a situation relating to mate selection (external contextual factors) may help to extend the utility of the Dark Tetrad in practical research applications. The Dark Tetrad exists in our population not as an erroneous inclusion into human behavior, but rather because it affects behavior in meaningful ways, and we can use the information that we know about the Dark Tetrad in combination with relevant contextual factors to assess how an individual might realistically and reliably make decisions in real-world situations. I believe this may help bridge the gap between laboratory studies and field experiments in ways that could be useful to our society.

References

- Alavi, M., Mei, T. K., & Mehrinezhad, S. A. (2018). The Dark Triad of personality and infidelity intentions: The moderating role of relationship experience. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 128, 49-54. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2018.02.023>
- Azizli, N., Atkinson, B. E., Baughman, H. M., Chin, K., Vernon, P. A., Harris, E., & Veselka, L. (2016). Lies and crimes: Dark Triad, misconduct, and high-stakes deception. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 89, 34-39. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2015.09.034>
- Baughman, H. M., Jonason, P. K., Lyons, M., & Vernon, P. A. (2014). Liar liar pants on fire: Cheater strategies linked to the Dark Triad. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 71, 35-38. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2014.07.019>
- Blinkhorn, V., Lyons, M., & Almond, L. (2015). The ultimate femme fatale? Narcissism predicts serious and aggressive sexually coercive behavior in females. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 87, 219-223. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2015.08.001>
- Brewer, G., & Abell, L. (2015A). Machiavellianism and sexual behavior: Motivation, deception and infidelity. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 74, 186-191. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2014.10.028>
- Brewer, G., Hunt, D., James, G., Abell, L. (2015B). Dark Triad traits, infidelity and romantic revenge. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 83, 122-127. <https://doi-org.ezproxy.uakron.edu:2443/10.1016/j.paid.2015.04.007>
- Brewer, G., Griffa, D., & Uzun, E. (2019). Dark triad traits and women's use of sexual deception. *Personality and Individual Differences*. 142, 42-44. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2019.01.033>
- Buckels, E. E., & Paulhus, D. L. (2014). Comprehensive assessment of sadistic tendencies

- (CAST). Unpublished instrument, Vancouver, Canada: University of British Columbia.
- Buss, D. M. (2018). Sexual and Emotional Infidelity: Evolved Gender Differences in Jealousy Prove Robust and Replicable. *Perspectives on Psychological Science*, 13(2), 155-160.
<https://doi.org/10.1177%2F1745691617698225>
- Carter, G. L., Montanaro, Z., Linney, C., & Campbell, A. C. (2015). Women's sexual competition and the Dark Triad. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 74, 275-279.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2014.10.022>
- Carter, G. L., Campbell, A. C., & Muncer, S. (2014). The Dark Triad: Beyond a 'male' mating strategy. *Personality and Individual Differences*. 56, 159-164.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2013.09.001>
- Carter, G. L., Campbell, A. C., & Muncer, S. (2013). The Dark Triad Personality: Attractiveness to Women. *Personality and Individual Differences*. In press.
<http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2013.08.021>
- Carton, H., & Egan, V. (2017). The dark triad and intimate partner violence. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 105, 84–88. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2016.09.040>.
- Chabrol, H., Leeuwen, N. V., Rodgers, R., & Sejourne, N. (2009). Contributions of psychopathic, narcissistic, Machiavellian, and sadistic personality traits to juvenile delinquency. *Personality and Individual Differences*. 47, 734-739.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2009.06.020>
- Eagly, A. H., & Chryala, C. (1986). Sex Differences in Conformity: Status and Gender Role Interpretations. *Psychology of Women Quarterly*, 10(3), 203-220.
<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1471-6402.1986.tb00747.x>

Esteban-Gonzalo, S., Ying Ho, P. S., Aparicio-García, M. E., & Esteban-Gonzalo, L. (2020).

Understanding the Meaning of Conformity to Feminine Norms in Lifestyle Habits and Health: A Cluster Analysis. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 17(4), 1370. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17041370>

Furham, A., & Trickey, G. (2011). Sex differences in the dark side traits. *Personality and Individual Differences*. 50(4), 517-522. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2010.11.021>

Furnham, A., Richards, S., Paulhus, D. (2013). The Dark Triad of Personality: A 10 Year Review. *Social and Personality Psychology Compass*. 7/3, 199-216. <https://doi.org/10.1111/spc3.12018>

Hodson, G., Hogg, S. M., & MacInnis C. C. (2009). The role of “dark personalities” (narcissism, Machiavellianism, psychopathy), Big Five personality factors, and ideology in explaining prejudice. *Journal of Research in Personality*. 43, 686-690. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jrp.2009.02.005>

Hunt, J. H., & Gonsalkorale, K. (2014). The polarising [sic] effect of female leaders: Interest in politics and perceived leadership capability after a reminder of Australia's first female prime minister. *European Journal of Social Psychology*. 44(7), 723-729. <https://doi.org/10.1002/ejsp.2078>

Hyland, P., McGuckin, C., Lewis, C. A., & Hyland, J. (2016). The dark triad of personality as predictors of face-to-face and cyber bullying behaviour. *Dublin Business School*. <http://hdl.handle.net/10788/2933>

Johnson, L. K., Plouffe, R. A., & Saklofske, D. H. (2019) Subclinical sadism and the dark triad: Should there be a dark tetrad? *Journal of Individual Differences*, 40(3), 127-133. <https://doi.org/10.1027/1614-0001/a000284>

- Jonason, P. K., Li, N. P., Webster, G. D., & Schmitt, D. P. (2009). The Dark Triad: Facilitating a Short-Term Mating Strategy in Men. *European Journal of Personality*, 23, 5-18. DOI: 10.1002/per.698
- Jonason, P. K., Luevano, V. X., & Adams, H. M. (2012). How the Dark Triad traits predict relationship choices. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 53(3), 180-184. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2012.03.007>
- Jonason, P. K., Lyons, M., Baughman, H. M., & Vernon, P. A. (2014). What a tangled web we weave: The Dark Triad traits and deception. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 70, 117-119. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2014.06.038>
- Jonason, P. K., & Davis, M. D. (2018). A gender role view of the Dark Triad traits. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 125, 102-105. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2018.01.004>
- Jones, D. N., & Paulhus, D. L. (2014). Introducing the Short Dark Triad (SD3): A Brief Measure of Dark Personality Traits. *Assessment*, 21(1), 28-41. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1073191113514105>
- Jones, D. N., & Weiser, D. A. (2014). Differential infidelity patterns among the Dark Triad. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 57, 20-24. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2013.09.007>
- Lancer, D. (2018). Beware of the Malevolent Dark Triad: Be cautious of involvement with someone who fits the profile of the Dark Triad. *Psychology Today*. Published 10 December 2018. Retrieved from <https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/toxic-relationships/201812/beware-the-malevolent-dark-triad>

- Lee, K., & Ashton, M. C. (2004). Psychometric properties of the HEXACO personality inventory. *Multivariate Behavioral Research*, 39(2), 329–358.
https://doi.org/10.1207/s15327906mbr3902_8
- Mahalik, J.R., Morray, E.B., Coonerty-Femiano, A., Ludlow, L. H., Slattery, S. M., & Smiler, A. (2005). Development of the Conformity to Feminine Norms Inventory. *Sex Roles*, 52, 417–435 <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11199-005-3709-7>
- Marelich, W., Lundquist, J., Painter, K., & Mechanic, M. (2008). Sexual Deception as a Social-Exchange Process: Development of a Behavior-Based Sexual Deception Scale. *The Journal of Sex Research*, 45(1), 27-35. Retrieved March 8, 2020, from www.jstor.org/stable/20620336
- McCrae, R. R., & Costa, P. T., Jr. (1999). The five-factor theory of personality. In O. P. John, R. W. Robins, & L. A. Pervin (Eds.), *Handbook of personality: Theory and research 2nd edition*. 2. 51-87. <https://psycnet.apa.org/record/2008-11667-005>
- Moore, K. E., Ross, S. R., & Brosius, E. C. (2020). The role of gender in the relations among Dark Triad and psychopathy, sociosexuality, and moral judgements. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 152, 109577. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2019.109577>
- O’Connell, D., & Marcus, D. K. (2019). A meta-analysis of the association between psychopathy and sadism in forensic samples. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 46, 109-115.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.avb.2019.02.013>
- Paulhus, D. L., & Williams, K. M. (2002). The Dark Triad of personality: Narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy. *Journal of Research in Personality*, 36(6), 556-563. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0092-6566\(02\)00505-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0092-6566(02)00505-6)

- Paulhus, D. L., & Dutton, D. G., Zeigler-Hill, V., & Marcus, D. K. (Eds.) (2016). Everyday Sadism. *The Dark Side of Personality: Science and Practice in Social, Personality, and Clinical Psychology*. <http://dx.doi.org/10.1037/14854-006>
- Pundik, A. (2015). Coercion and Deception in Sexual Relations. *Canadian Journal of Law & Jurisprudence*, 28(1), 97-127. doi:10.1017/cjlj.2015.19
- Qureshi, C., Harris, E., & Atkinson, B. E. (2016). Relationships between age of females and attraction to the Dark Triad personality. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 95, 200-203. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.paid.2016.02.047>
- Reidy, D. E., Zeichner, A., & Seibert, L. A. (2011). Unprovoked Aggression: Effects of Psychopathic Traits and Sadism. *Journal of Personality*, 79(1). DOI: 10.1111/j.1467-6494.2010.00691.x
- Rosand, G.B., Slinning, K., Eberhard-Gran, M., Roysamb, E., & Tambs, K. (2012). *The buffering effect of relationship satisfaction on emotional distress in couples*. BMC Public Health 12, 66. <https://doi.org/10.1186/1471-2458-12-66>
- Seto, M., Khattar, N., Lalumiere, M., & Quinsey, V. (1997). Deception and sexual strategy in psychopathy. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 3, 301-307. [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0191-8869\(96\)00212-7](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0191-8869(96)00212-7)
- Spratt, V. (2016). The Dark Triad: The Scientific Reason Why We're So Attracted To Fuckboys [sic] (Or Girls): The Dark Triad consists of three highly attractive personality traits: Machiavellianism, Narcissism and Psychopathy [sic]. *Grazia*. Published 2 May 2016. Retrieved from <https://graziadaily.co.uk/relationships/dating/dark-triad-attracted/>
- Vize, C. E., Collison, K. L., Miller, J. D., & Lynam, D. R. (2018). Examining the Effects of Controlling for Shared Variance among the Dark Triad Using Meta-analytic Structural

Equation Modelling. *European Journal of Personality*, 32(1), 46-61.

<https://doi.org/10.1002/per.2137>

Weatherhead, P., J. & Robertson, R., J. (1979). Offspring Quality and the Polygyny Threshold:

“The Sexy Son Hypothesis.” *The American Naturalist*, 113, 201-208.