

Relationship between five factor model and YPI-S

Jorge Mayordomo (Tutora: Laura Mezquita)
D.N.I: 04635761L
TFG Psicología 2019-2020 (PS1048)

Abstract

Previous studies have discovered a relationship between personality and psychopathy, the objective of this scientific research is to study the relationships between the model of the Big Five factors of personality and psychopathy in a sample constituted by 698 undergraduates (98,4% of Jaume I University), aged between of 18 and 51 (mean age = 21,45), 66,91% were women. the study was done through the BFPTSQ (Morizot, 2014) and YPI-S instruments (Andershed, Kerr, Stattin and Levander, 2002), by means of the analysis of bivariate correlations between the BFPTSQ dimensions (agreeableness, conscientiousness, openness to experience, neuroticism and extraversion) and factors of YPI-S (Grandiose/Manipulative, Callous/Unemotional and Impulsive/Irresponsible) and the analysis of linear regressions for control of the possible effect of sex, age and covariance between factors of BFPTSQ, using YPI-S and its factors as dependent variables. By means of alfa of Cronbach, the scales showed a good level of consistency: openness (0,84), extraversion (0,85), Agreeableness (0,77), conscientiousness (0,81) and neuroticism (0,86); Grandiose/Manipulative 0,83), Callous/Unemotional (0,75) and Impulsive/Irresponsible (0,73). As in above studies, the results manifested negatives relationship between conscientiousness and Impulsive/Irresponsible (Roose et al., 2012) and that The agreeableness dimension was the one that the ones that best predicted psychopathy, being all relationships negatively (Sherman, Lynam y Heyde, 2014). Finally, openness didn't relationship negatively with Callous/Unemotional but research small positive relationship was found between Openness and Grandiose/Manipulative (Somma, Andershed, Maffei, & Fossati, 2014). This study contributes to the knowledge of psychopathy, which could be reflected in future research for treatments of psychopathy based on personality, since it has been seen that there are delinquent psychopaths and others who control their impulses better and that there exit differences amongst themselves (Lasko and Chester, 2020).

Resumen

Estudios previos han descubierto una relación entre personalidad y psicopatía, el objetivo de esta investigación científica es estudiar las relaciones entre el modelo de los Cinco Grandes factores de la personalidad y la psicopatía en una muestra de 698 estudiantes universitarios, con edades comprendidas entre 18 y 51 años (edad media = 21,45), el 66,91% eran mujeres. El estudio se realizó a través de los instrumentos BFPTSQ (Morizot, 2014) e YPI-S (Andershed, Kerr, Stattin y Levander, 2002), mediante el análisis de correlaciones bivariadas entre las dimensiones del BFPTSQ (amabilidad, responsabilidad, apertura a la experiencia, neuroticismo y extraversión) y los factores de YPI-S (grandioso/manipulativo, insensible/no emocional e impulsivo/irresponsable) y el análisis de las regresiones lineales para controlar el posible efecto de sexo, edad y covarianza entre los factores del BFPTSQ, utilizando YPI-S y sus factores como variables dependientes. Mediante el alfa de Cronbach, las escalas mostraron un buen nivel de consistencia: apertura (0,84), extraversión (0,85), amabilidad (0,77), responsabilidad (0,81) y neuroticismo (0,86); Grandioso/Manipulativo (0,83), Insensible/No emocional (0,75) e Impulsivo/Irresponsable (0,73). Como en los estudios anteriores, los resultados manifestaron relaciones negativas entre responsabilidad e impulsivo/irresponsable (Roose et al., 2012) y que la dimensión de amabilidad fue la que mejor predijo la psicopatía, siendo todas las relaciones negativas (Sherman, Lynam y Heyde, 2014). Finalmente, la apertura no se relacionó negativamente con Insensible/No emocional pero se encontró una pequeña relación positiva entre apertura y Grandioso/Manipulativo (Somma, Andershed, Maffei, & Fossati, 2014). Este estudio contribuye al conocimiento de la psicopatía, lo que podría reflejarse en futuras investigaciones para tratamientos de psicopatía basados en la personalidad, ya que se ha visto que hay psicópatas delincuentes y otros que controlan mejor sus impulsos y que existen diferencias entre ellos (Lasko y Chester, 2020).

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Introduction

Hare's revised Psychopathy Assessment Scale (PCL-R; Hare, 1991) is the instrument par excellence for measuring psychopathy in adults, although it has problems in assessing psychopathy in the adolescent population. The adolescent version, PCL:YV (Forth, Brown, Hart y Hare, 1996), was created for this purpose, but in the semi-structured interview young people do not usually have enough life history for contrast the information, for this reason the Youth Psychopathic Traits Inventory (YPI; Andershed, Kerr, Stattin and Levander, 2002) has been created. Subsequently, have been done several scientific studies which relationship personality and psychopathy. On the one hand, no significant relationship was found between the facet of openness to experience and psychopathy (Lynam et al., 2005). Nevertheless, other studies have found relationship with different facets of openness to experience (Roose et al., 2012; Salekin, Debus and Barker, 2010; Borroni, Somma, Andershed, Maffei, & Fossati, 2014). In addition found inverse relationships between psychopathy and agreeableness and that agreeableness dimension is the one that the ones that best predicted psychopathy (Sherman, Lynam & Heyde, 2014; Roose et al., 2012), at the same time, was found that low conscientiousness predict Impulsive/Irresponsible (Roose et al., 2012; Ruchensky, Edens, Donnellan, Hawes, & Mulvey, 2018) and positive correlations between extraversion and Impulsive/Irresponsible (Borroni, Somma, Andershed, Maffei, & Fossati, 2014), in addition were found negative correlations between neuroticism and Callous/Unemotional (Borroni, Somma, Andershed, Maffei, & Fossati, 2014; Lynam and Miller, 2015; Borroni, Somma, Andershed, Maffei, & Fossati, 2014). In short, have been made several scientific studies have been done correlating psychopathy with the Big Five Personality Trait Short Questionnaire (BFPTSQ; Morizot, 2014) but not exist many studies which relate personality with psychopathy in a sample of undergraduates, therefore must continue to investigate in order to find personality traits that could be involved In undergraduates psychopath, improve mental health in this population, and likewise, get that have civic personality. Objective: to study the relationships between the model of the Big Five factors of personality and psychopathy In a sample of undergraduates. Hypothesis: openness to experience will relationship negatively with Callous/Unemotional, conscientiousness will relationship negatively with Impulsive/Irresponsible and agreeableness will be the dimension that best predict psychopathy.

Results

	Male and Female		Male		Female			
	X	SD	X	SD	X	SD	t	d
YPI-S_TOTAL	33,29	7,35	34,58	7,82	32,69	7,07	2,83**	0,25
Grandiose/manipulative	10,77	3,43	11,37	3,41	10,50	3,41	2,79**	0,26
Callous/unemotional	9,70	2,96	10,68	3,08	9,25	2,80	5,45***	0,49
Impulsive/irresponsible	12,82	3,23	12,53	3,28	12,95	3,21	-1,41	0,13
O	27,65	6,84	26,98	7,09	27,98	6,70	-1,82	0,14
E	25,51	7,45	24,78	7,27	25,86	7,52	-1,81	0,15
A	27,12	6,13	26,34	6,20	27,50	6,07	-2,35*	0,19
C	23,37	6,60	22,04	6,12	24,18	6,72	-4,07***	0,33
N	20,34	7,87	23,10	6,56	18,97	8,11	6,72***	0,56

	O	E	A	C	N	YPI-S	G/M	C/U	I/I
O	1	.40***	.27***	.19***	.22***	-.25	.11**	-.12**	-.07
E		1	.25***	.22***	.29***	.09*	.18***	-.11**	.11**
A			1	.34***	.32***	-.35***	-.34***	-.30***	-.17***
C				1	.24***	-.33***	-.13**	-.18***	-.45***
N					1	-.12**	.02	-.06	-.23***
YPI-S						1	.80***	.75***	.74***

	YPI-S_TOTAL		G/M		C/U		I/I	
	Beta	ΔR2	Beta	ΔR2	Beta	ΔR2	Beta	ΔR2
Step 1		.021**		.01*		.05***		.02*
Sex	-.12**		-.12**		-.23***			
Age	-.08		-.03		-.05			
Step 2		.21***		.20***		.09***		.28***
O	.05		.14***		-.02		-.04	
E	.21***		.22***		-.02		.27***	
A	-.31***		-.41***		-.27***		-.01	
C	-.26***		-.07		-.05		-.47***	
N	-.05		.06		.00		-.17***	

YPI -S: G/M = Grandiose-Manipulative; C/U = Callous-Unemotional; I/I = Impulsive-Irresponsible ; BFPTSQ : N = Neuroticism; E = Extraversion; O = Openness to Experience; A = Agreeableness; C = Conscientiousness; *p < .05. **p < .01. ***p < .001.

Method



Participants:
The sample was constituted by 698 undergraduates (98,4% of Jaume I University), aged between of 18 and 51 with an average of 21,45 (sd=3,97).

Materials:
Spanish adaptation of YPI-S (Orue y Andershed, 2015), evaluate psychopathy in adolescents using a 4 point Likert type scale (from 1 = does not apply at all to = 4 applies very well). Alfa of Cronbach Grandiose/Manipulative (0,83), Callous/Unemotional (0,75) and impulsive/Irresponsible (0,73), which indicates good internal consistency. Spanish adaptation of BFPTSQ (Ort, Martínez, Mezquita, Morizot, & Ibáñez, 2017), evaluate the five personality factors, with a 5-point Likert response format (from totally disagree = 0 to totally agree = 4). Alfa of Cronbach: openness (0,84), extraversion (0,85), agreeableness (0,77), conscientiousness (0,81) and neuroticism (0,86), which indicates good internal consistency.

Procedure:
The instruments were managed online through the Qualtrics platform. The questionnaires were filled out via tablets or mobile phones.

Data analysis:
Descriptive analysis of the entire sample used and differentiation in the means of men and women through Cohen's T and d test (Cohen, 1992). Reliability analysis of the scales BFPTSQ and YPI-S. Bivariate correlations through Pearson's Correlation Analyses between the Scales of BFPTSQ and YPI-S. Regression Analyses between the Scales of BFPTSQ and YPI-S. ProgramSPSS (IBM Corp. Released 2019. IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, Version 26.0. Armonk, NY: IBM Corp), testing program.

Discussion

The present study examined relationship between the Scales of BFPTSQ and YPI-S. As in above-mentioned studies, the results manifested negatives relationship between conscientiousness and Impulsive/Irresponsible (Roose et al., 2012). In addition Conscientiousness dimension was the one that the ones that negatively best predicted Impulsive/Irresponsible. Likewise agreeableness dimension was the one that the ones that best predicted psychopathy, being all predictions negatively, these results are consistent with the outcomes of anterior research (Sherman, Lynam y Heyde, 2014) and indicate agreeableness is dimension of personality that is best relationship with psychopathy In a sample of undergraduates. Finally, negative relationship no was found between openness and Callous/Unemotional but research small positive relationship was found between openness and Grandiose/Manipulative, these results are consistent with the outcomes of anterior research (Borroni, Somma, Andershed, Maffei, & Fossati, 2014). This research could contribute to knowledge of undergraduates with psychopathic traits and your subsequent psychological therapy because has been discovered that those young psychopaths who were more successful and increased in both impulse control and suppression of aggression during five years had more developed Grandiose/Manipulative traits (Lasko and Chester, 2020), therefore could be do future scientific studies for investigate what personality traits that could be involved.

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