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University**

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**Replication of resilient,
overcontrolled and undercontrolled
personality types using SHARE data**

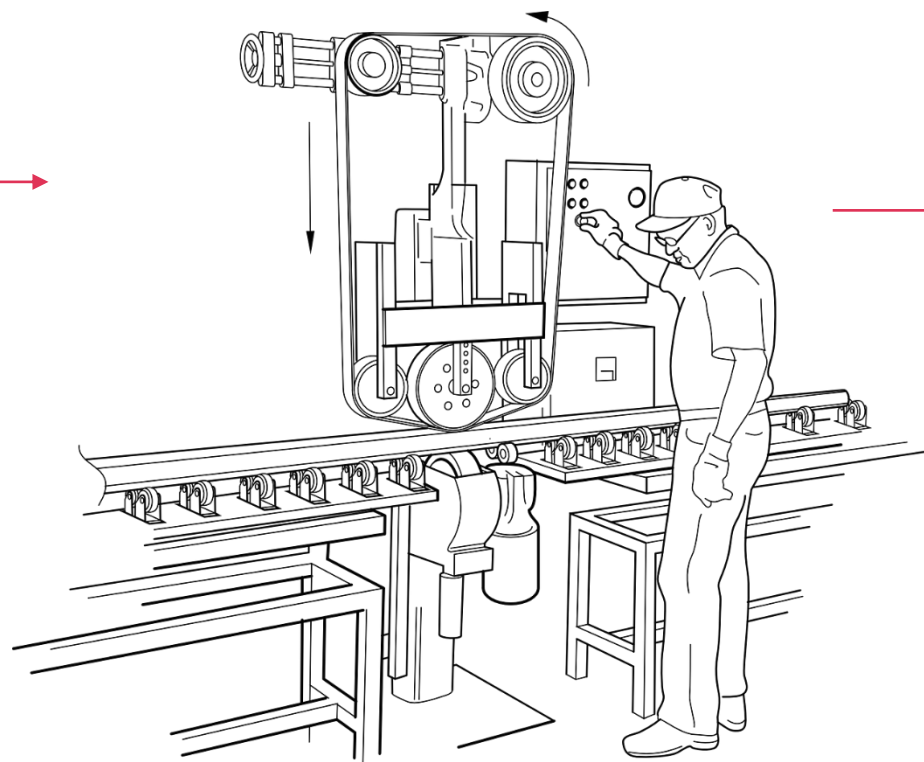
Two approaches to the personality structure

- Variable/trait oriented
- Person/type oriented

Big five personality traits

- **O**penness to experience
- **C**onscientiousness
- **E**xtraversion
- **A**greeableness
- **N**euroticism

Five personality
traits

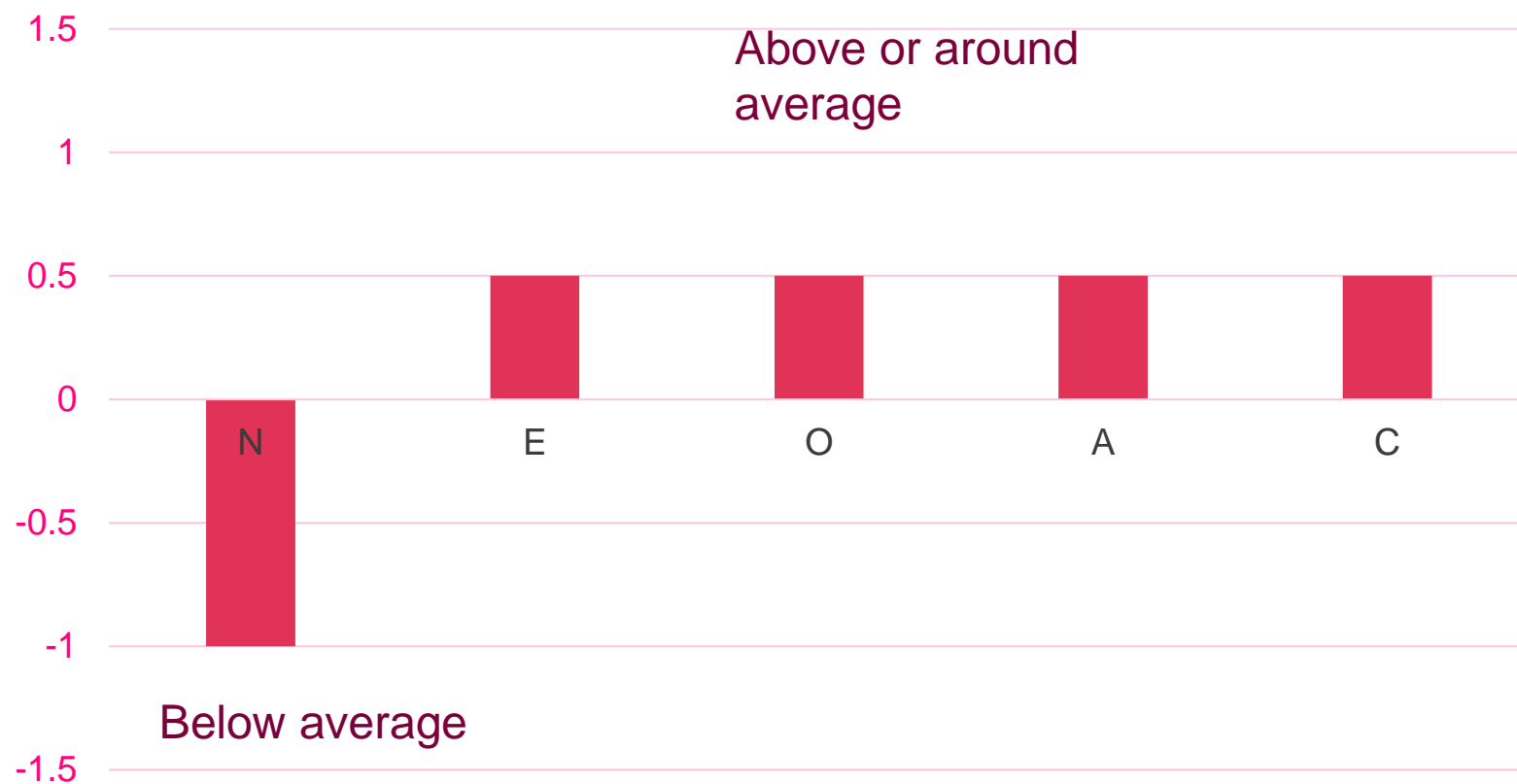


Personality types

Three personality types

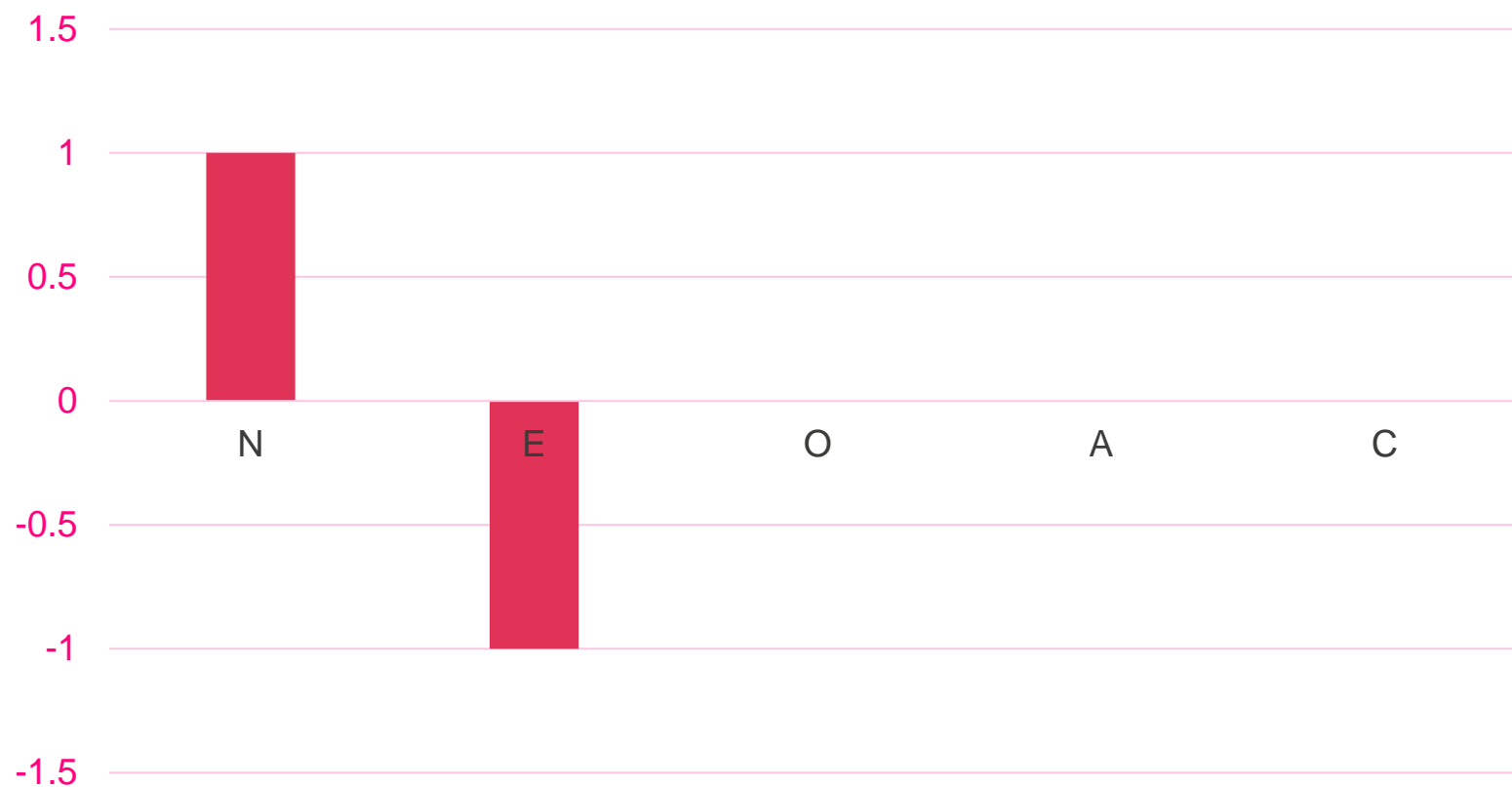
- Resilient
 - Overcontrolled
 - Undercontrolled
-
- *Based on works of Asendorpf, Caspi, Robins, Block and others*

Resilient



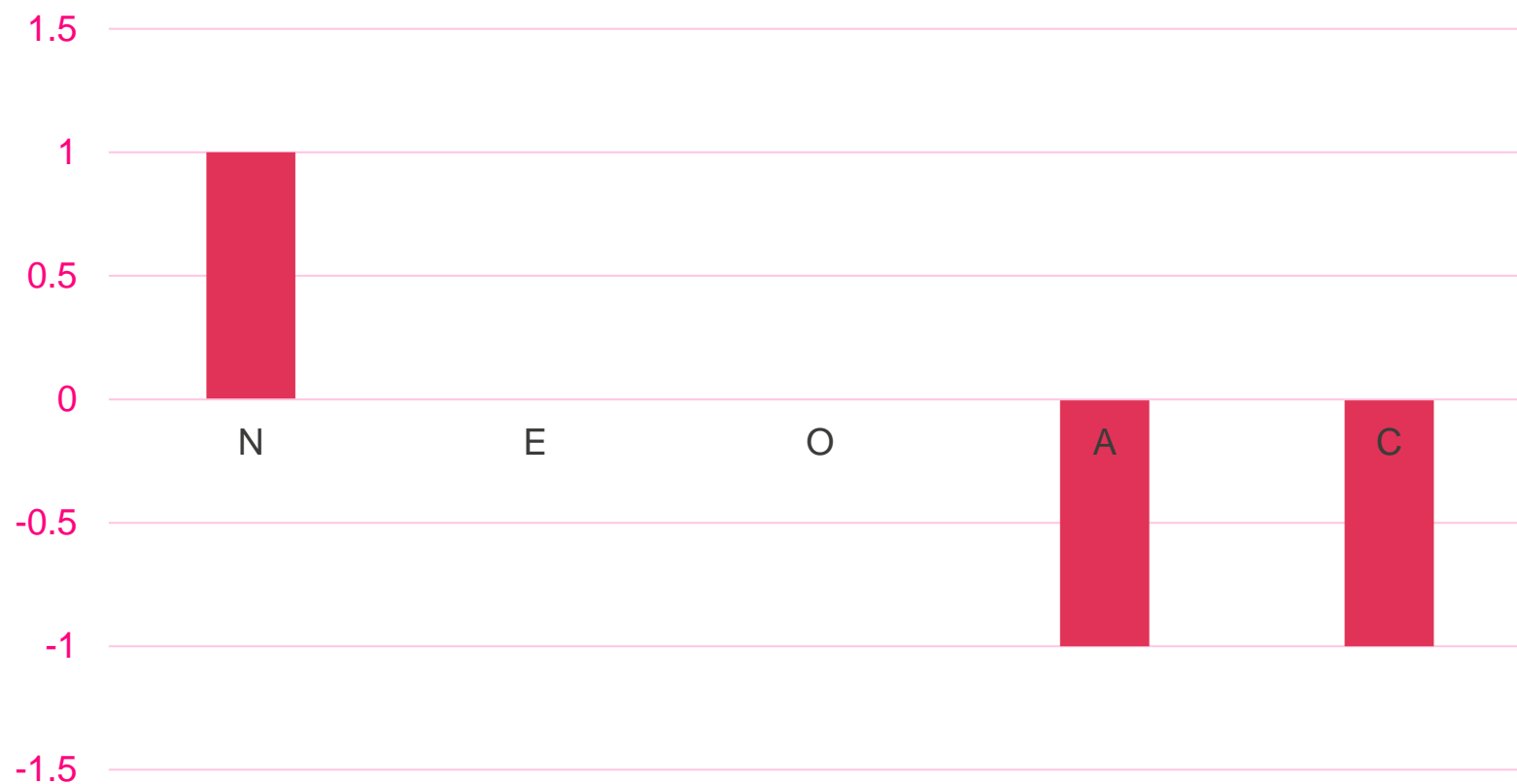
Well-adjusted
Self-confident
Self-directed
Stable
High energy

Overcontrolled



Emotionally brittle
Sensitive
Introverted
Tense
Dependable

Undercontrolled



Stubborn
Physically active
Disobedient
Impulsive

Editorial: The Puzzle of Personality Types

JENS B. ASENDORPF*

Humboldt University at Berlin, Germany

The payoff of this groundbreaking work came slowly, but it came. During the last decade there has been an upsurge of interest in a person-centred approach to personality (Asendorpf, Borkenau, Ostendorf, & van Aken, 2001; Asendorpf & van Aken, 1999; Caspi & Silva, 1995; Pulkkinen, 1996; York & John, 1992). In this research there is evidence for at least three different personality types that are found again and again in studies ranging from behavioural ratings of 3-year-old New Zealand children to 27-year-old Finnish adults. A large group of *resilients*, or adjusted people, is contrasted with two major less

(Some) issues in studies of personality types

- Younger samples:
 - Bohane, Maguire and Richardson (2017) systematic review – no ageing samples...
 - Specht, Luhmann and Geiser (2014) overview – 3 studies from 19 included 65+ respondents;
 - Fewer Undercontrolled are more Resilient among older populations (Specht et al., 2014)
- Replicability:
 - McCrae and colleagues (2006) – no replicable personality types;
 - Gerlach and colleagues (2021) – 4 types.

Aim

The **aim** of the current study is to replicate three personality types in the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) older adult sample.

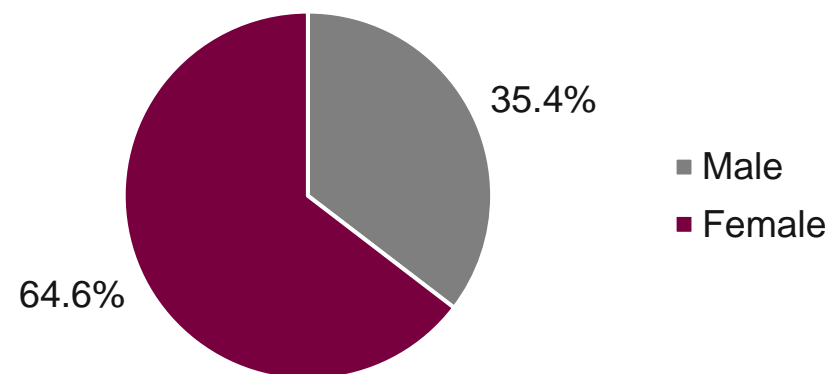
Data and participants

Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) wave 7
(DOI:10.6103/SHARE.w7.710; www.share-project.org)

CAPI interview (2017-2018)

Age: 65–105 (M = 74.03, SD = 6.8)

Total sample: **41 930**



Measures

A 10-item version of the Big Five Inventory (BFI-10) was used to measure five personality traits.

Procedure

- Hierarchical cluster analysis
- Ward method + Squared Euclidean distance measure

- K means clustering
- Means from hierarchical clustering used as starting points

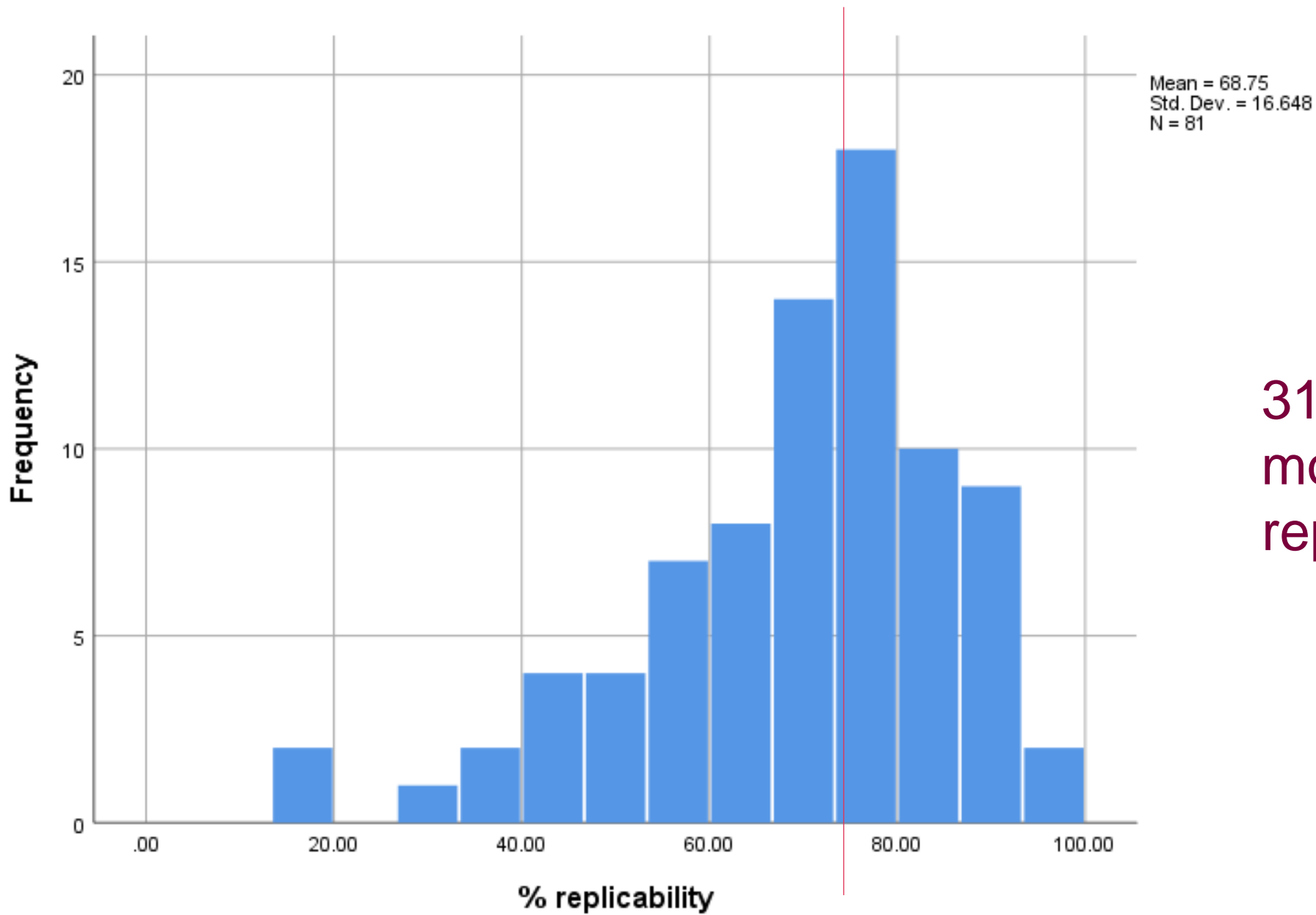
- 2 random samples
- Hierarchical clustering -> K means (with means from another sample)

- Comparison of full sample clustering and sub sample clustering
- Cohen's Kappa

- Further steps

Results

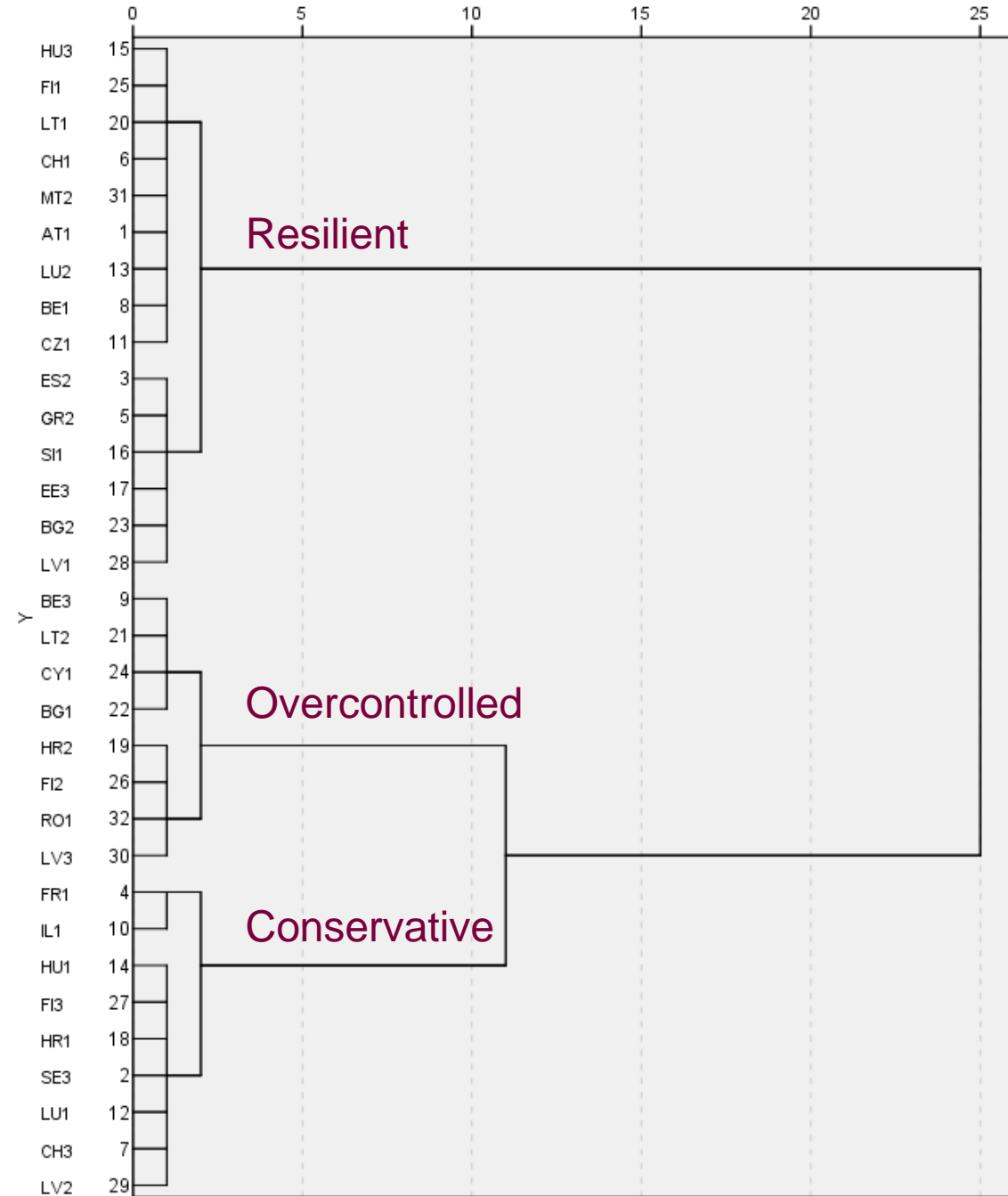
- Kappa's from 0,194 to 0,834
- Cut point of 0,6
- 13 of 27 countries met the cut point of 0,6



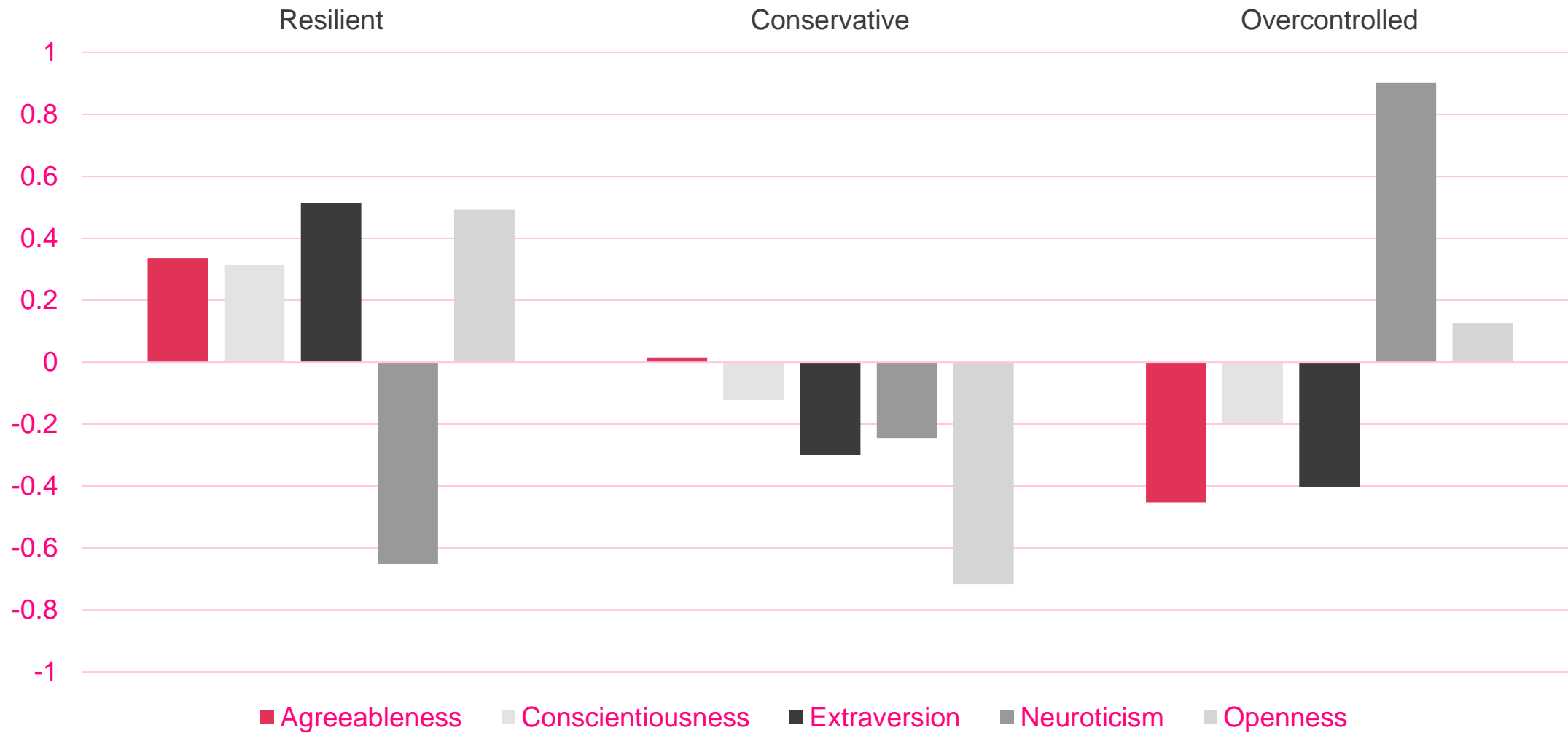
31 clusters had
more than 75%
replicated cases

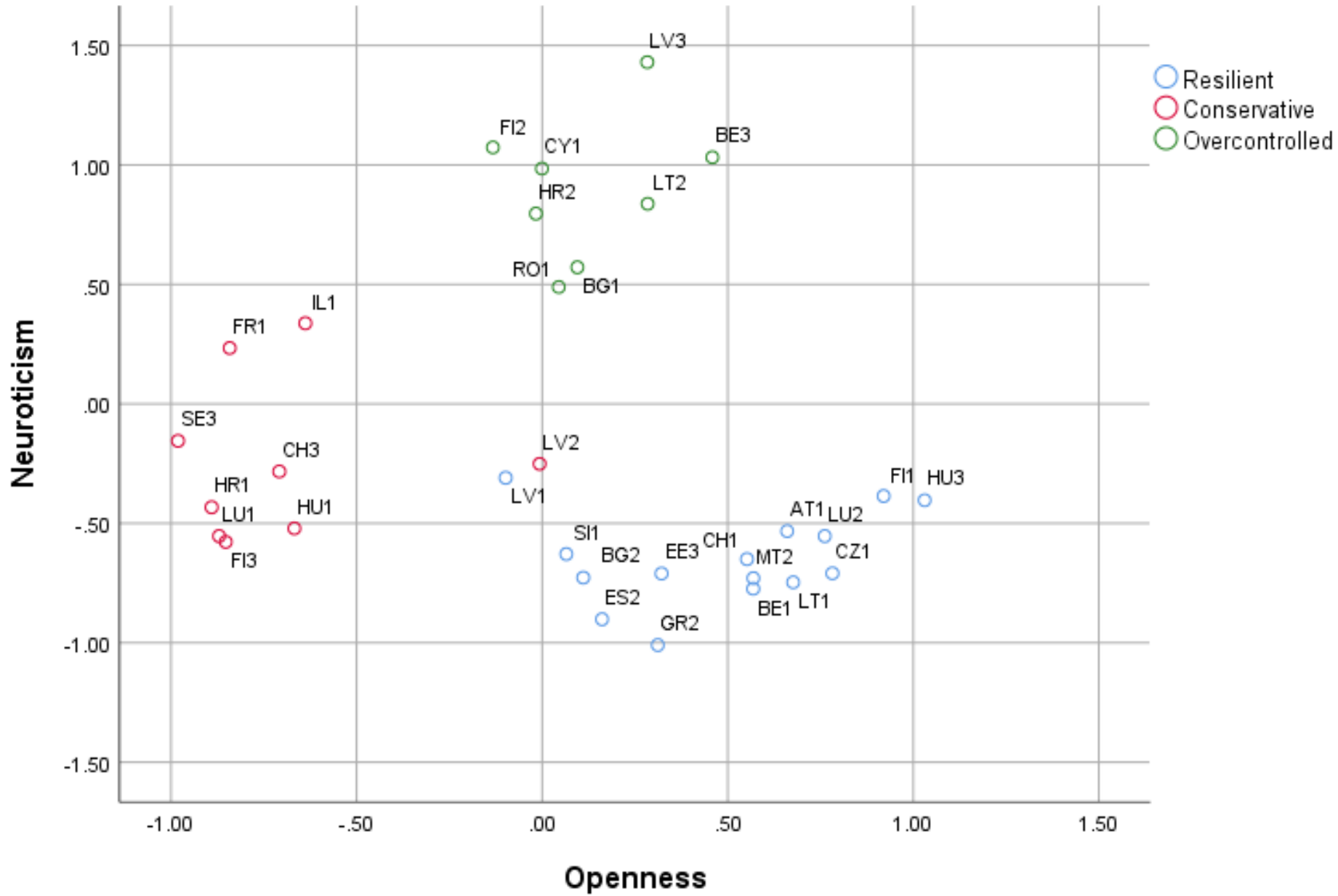
Dendrogram using Ward Linkage

Rescaled Distance Cluster Combine

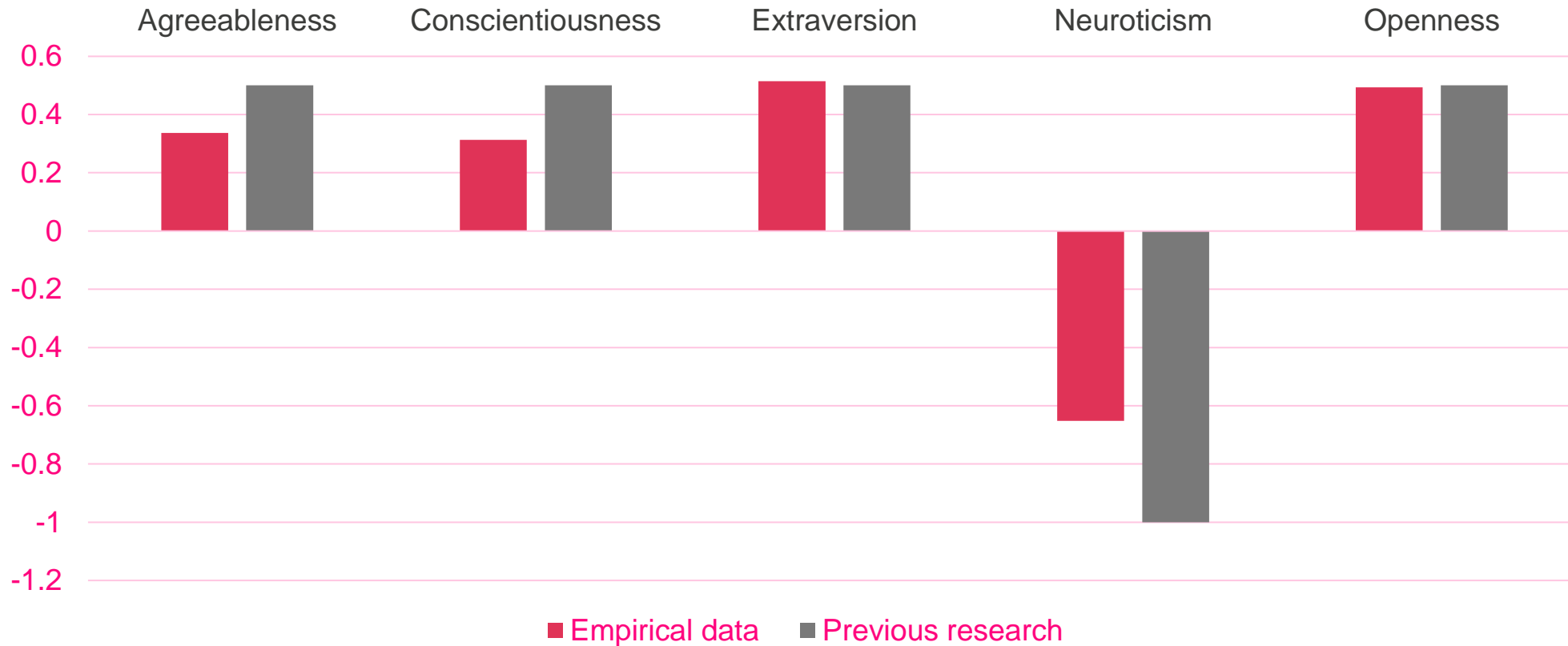


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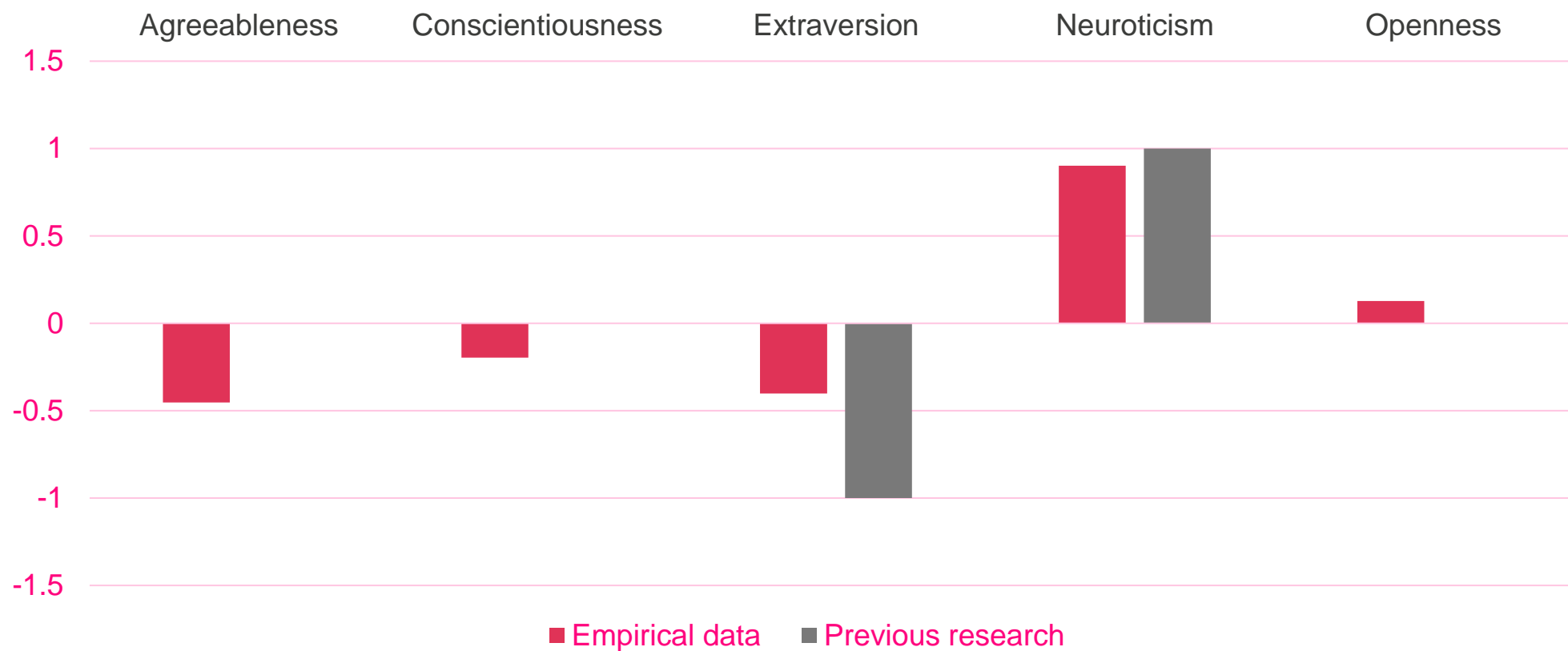




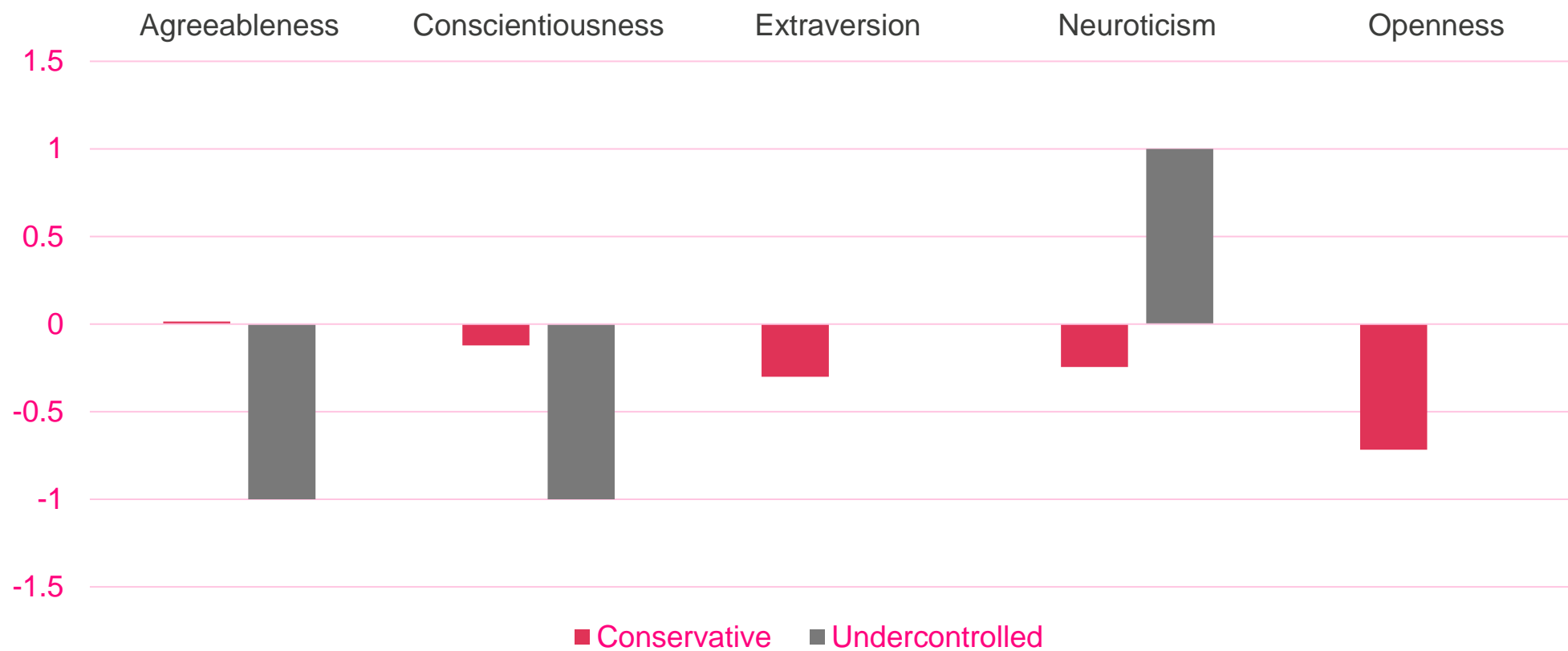
Resilient



Overcontrolled



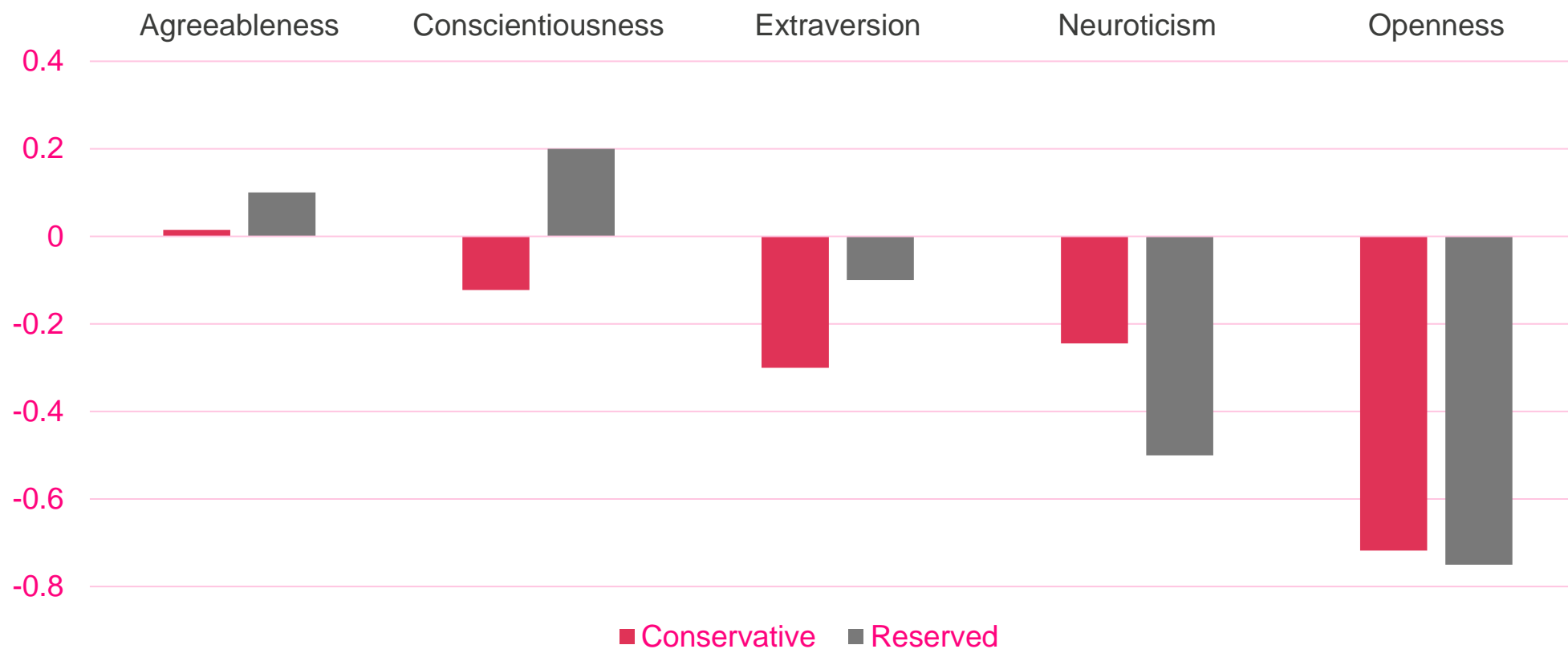
Conservative



Discussion

- Psychometrical quality of BFI instrument
- Replicability of the types
- Development of personality

Conservative



Reserved cluster was identified by Gerlach et al., 2018



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Thank you!

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