

Factor Structure of the Hierarchical Personality Inventory for Children (HiPIC) as it applies to Autistic Children

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Background

- ▶ Autism (ASD) a neurodevelopmental disorder that affects ~ 1% of the population (APA, 2013)
- ▶ Children with autism may face challenges in responding effectively to emotional situations and everyday encounters
- ▶ Studies found differences in personality traits between typically developing children and children with autism; Researchers found that typically developing children experienced higher levels of conscientiousness as compared to individuals with autism (Fortenberry et al., 2011).
 - ▶ Individuals with ASD are thought to show numerous unique personality tendencies but that “surprisingly little research has examined these issues” (Scribner et al., 2014, p.1)

Study Purpose

Goal of our exploratory study was to see whether the Hierarchical Personality Inventory for Children (HiPIC) questionnaire, which is normed on a general population, can be applied to children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD).

Hypothesis & Research Question

- ▶ The Big Five domains of personality exist within the autistic population but that the subdomains may differ since personality differences can affect individuals with ASD.
- ▶ Which personality traits emerge within the Conscientiousness domain (i.e., on the Big Five domains of personality) from the HiPIC questionnaire for this sample of autistic children?

Data - Wood et al. (2019) Study

- ▶ 195 participants, 7-13 years of age ($M = 9.98$, $SD = 1.81$)
- ▶ Recruited participants from 3 major US Universities through flyers, clinician referrals, and letters.
- ▶ Eligibility criteria:
 - ▶ $IQ > 70$
 - ▶ An ASD clinical diagnosis by 2 clinicians
 - ▶ Maladaptive and interfering anxiety
- ▶ 20% Female; 22% Latinx, 6% African American, 8% Asian/Pacific Islander, 76% White, 1% Native American or Alaskan, and 3% multiracial.

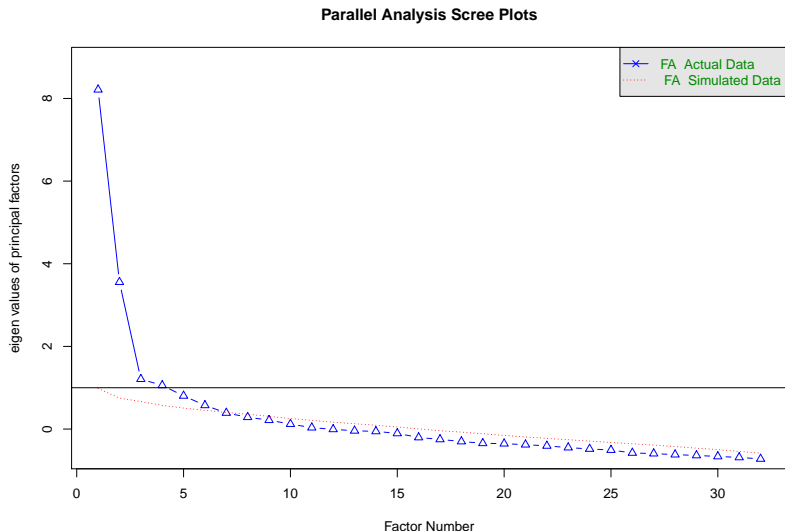
Hierarchical Personality Inventory for Children (HiPIC)

- ▶ 144 item questionnaire completed by child's parent/caregiver
- ▶ Measure the Big Five personality domains
 - ▶ Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Neuroticism, Openness
 - ▶ 18 subdomains split within the Big Five domains
- ▶ Instructed parents/caregivers to describe their child by their most frequent behaviors that occurred within the last year
- ▶ 5-point Likert scale (*barely characteristic* to *highly characteristic*)
- ▶ Focused on Conscientiousness
 - ▶ 32 items, 4 subdomains (Achievement, Orderliness, Concentration, and Persistence)

Procedure

- ▶ Observed and reversed HiPIC Conscientiousness items to ensure consistent direction
- ▶ Confirmed with cronbach's α among cleaned conscientiousness items ($\alpha = 0.885$)

Procedure - Parallel Analysis



- Reveal 7 Factors, 4 factors with $\lambda > 1$.

Procedure - EFA & CFA Analysis

- ▶ Parallel analysis showed more factors than HiPIC was intended to measure
- ▶ Proceed with EFA:
 1. Conduct EFA and observe model fit indices
 2. Remove items that did not fit and/or had loadings < 0.45 in all factors
 3. Repeat steps 1 & 2 until satisfactory model fit
- ▶ Proceed with CFA

EFA Results

Table 1: EFA Model Results and Actions Taken

EFA Analysis	TLI	RMSEA	RMSR	Action Taken
7-Factor v1	.731	.099	.040	Removed 9 items
7-Factor v2	.829	.094	.094	Decide to run 6-Factor EFA
6-Factor v1	.804	.101	.030	Removed 1 item
6-Factor v2	.840	.094	.030	Removed 1 item
6-Factor v3	.830	.094	.030	Decide to run 5-Factor EFA
5-Factor	.784	.110	.040	Decide to run 4-Factor EFA
4-Factor	.716	.121	.050	Decide to run 6-Factor CFA

CFA Results

- ▶ 5-factor and 4-factor EFAs indicated less promising fit compared to the 6-factor model
- ▶ Ran a CFA for the 6-factor to determine fit of the conscientiousness items
 - ▶ $TLI = 0.827$
 - ▶ $RMSEA = 0.098$
 - ▶ $SRMR = 0.073$
 - ▶ $CFI = 0.856$

Discussion

- ▶ “If you’ve met one person with autism, then you’ve met one person with autism.” - *Professor Stephen Shore*
- ▶ Great variation exists among individuals with ASD
- ▶ Relates with our study of conscientiousness
 - ▶ 4 factors in general population vs. 6 factors in our sample of children with ASD
 - ▶ achievement, orderliness, concentration, persistence, *organization, withdrawing*

Limitations & Future Directions

- ▶ None of our fit indices fell into the acceptable range
 - ▶ Many were close; may have better fit with a larger sample
- ▶ Redesign a personality measure specifically for those with autism
- ▶ Include more items related to additional factors than suggested in prior research

References

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