

Self-conceptions of conscientiousness in individuals high in rigid perfectionism: A comparison of self and informant reports

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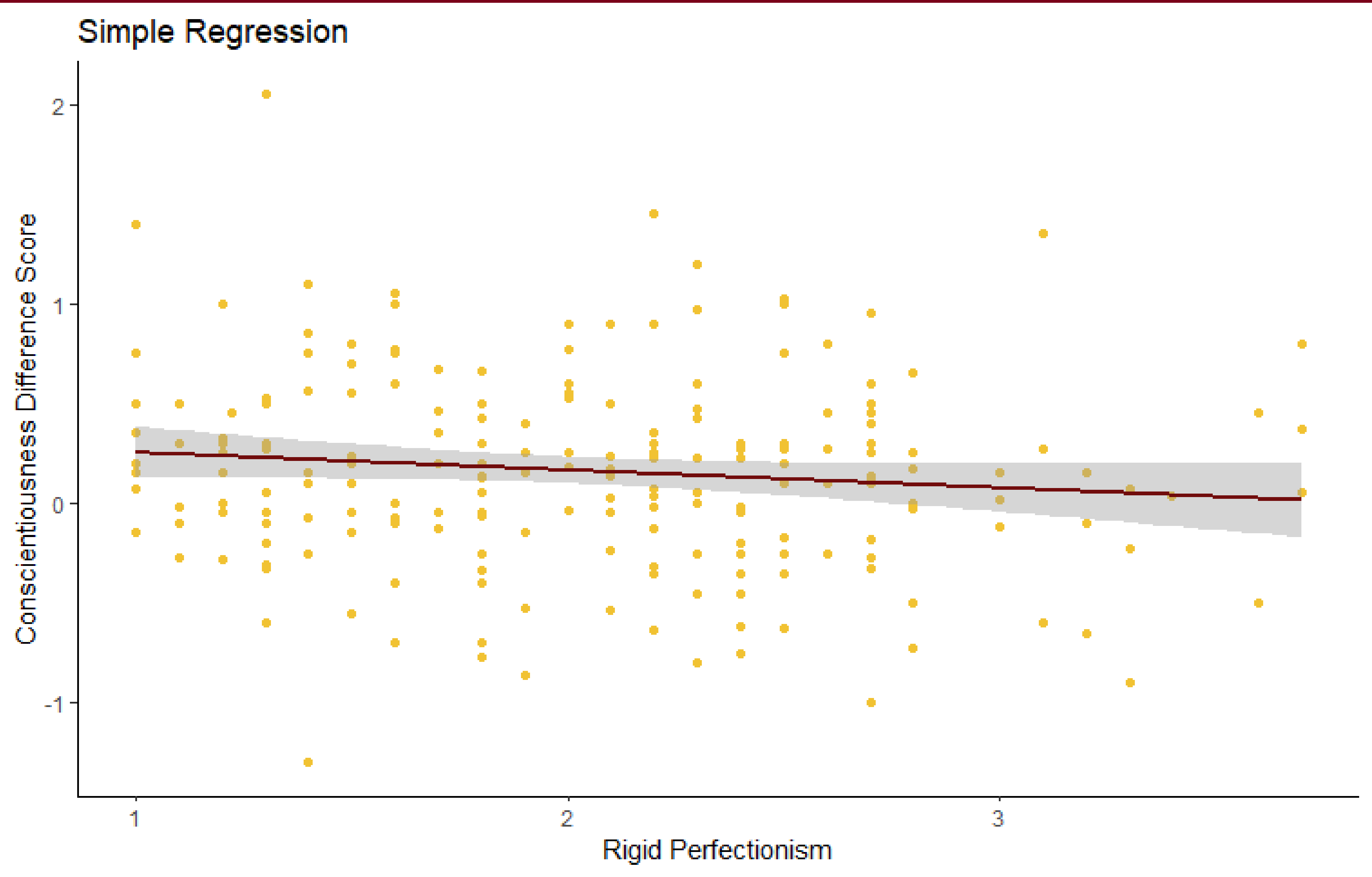
INTRODUCTION

Previous studies show that we aren't always accurate in perceiving our personality compared to what our close acquaintances observe.¹ This study aimed to find a relationship between maladaptive personality and differences between other- and self-reported normative personality.

METHOD

- Data from 259 undergraduate students accessed via Personality Projects and Development of Virtue Archive.²
- Difference scores between other- and self-reported conscientiousness, measured by the Big Five Aspect Scale, were regressed against participant rigid perfectionism measured by the Personality Inventory of the DSM-V.

Individuals **higher** in rigid perfectionism have **more accurate** perceptions of their conscientiousness.



Regression results using consciousness difference score as the criterion

Predictor	<i>b</i>	<i>b</i> 95% CI [LL, UL]	<i>beta</i>	<i>beta</i> 95% CI [LL, UL]	<i>r</i>	Fit
(Intercept)	0.44	[-0.39, 1.28]				
Rigid Perfectionism	-0.15**	[-0.26, -0.04]	-0.19	[-0.33, -0.05]	-.11	
Purpose in Life	-0.10	[-0.25, 0.04]	-0.11	[-0.27, 0.05]	-.18**	
Withdrawal	0.14*	[0.02, 0.26]	0.19	[0.02, 0.35]	.20**	
						$R^2 = .078^{**}$ 95% CI[.02,.15]

Note. A significant *b*-weight indicates the beta-weight and semi-partial correlation are also significant. *b* represents unstandardized regression weights. *beta* indicates the standardized regression weights. *r* represents the zero-order correlation. *LL* and *UL* indicate the lower and upper limits of a confidence interval, respectively.
* indicates $p < .05$. ** indicates $p < .01$.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

- Data supported previous findings of moderate correlation yet statistically significant difference between other- and self-reported personality.
- Multiple regression analysis, controlling for purpose in life and withdrawal, yielded a significant negative correlation between conscientiousness difference score and rigid perfectionism.

FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- Other methods of observing comparable personality should be utilized.
- Additional normative and maladaptive traits should be analyzed.

REFERENCES

1. Vazire, S. and Carlson, E.N. (2010), Self-knowledge of personality: Do people know themselves? Social and Personality Psychology Compass, 4: 605-620.
2. DeYoung, C., Tiberius, V., & Syed, M. (2016) A personal-projects approach to well-being and virtue: Philosophical and psychological considerations.

