

**Title:** Personality-related variables in the process and product of achievement for undergraduate students.

David Mcilroy, Karl Jones & Anna  
Law (LJMU)

HEIR Conference (2016): LJMU

# Five Factor Model (FFM): Acronyms: OCEAN and CANOE

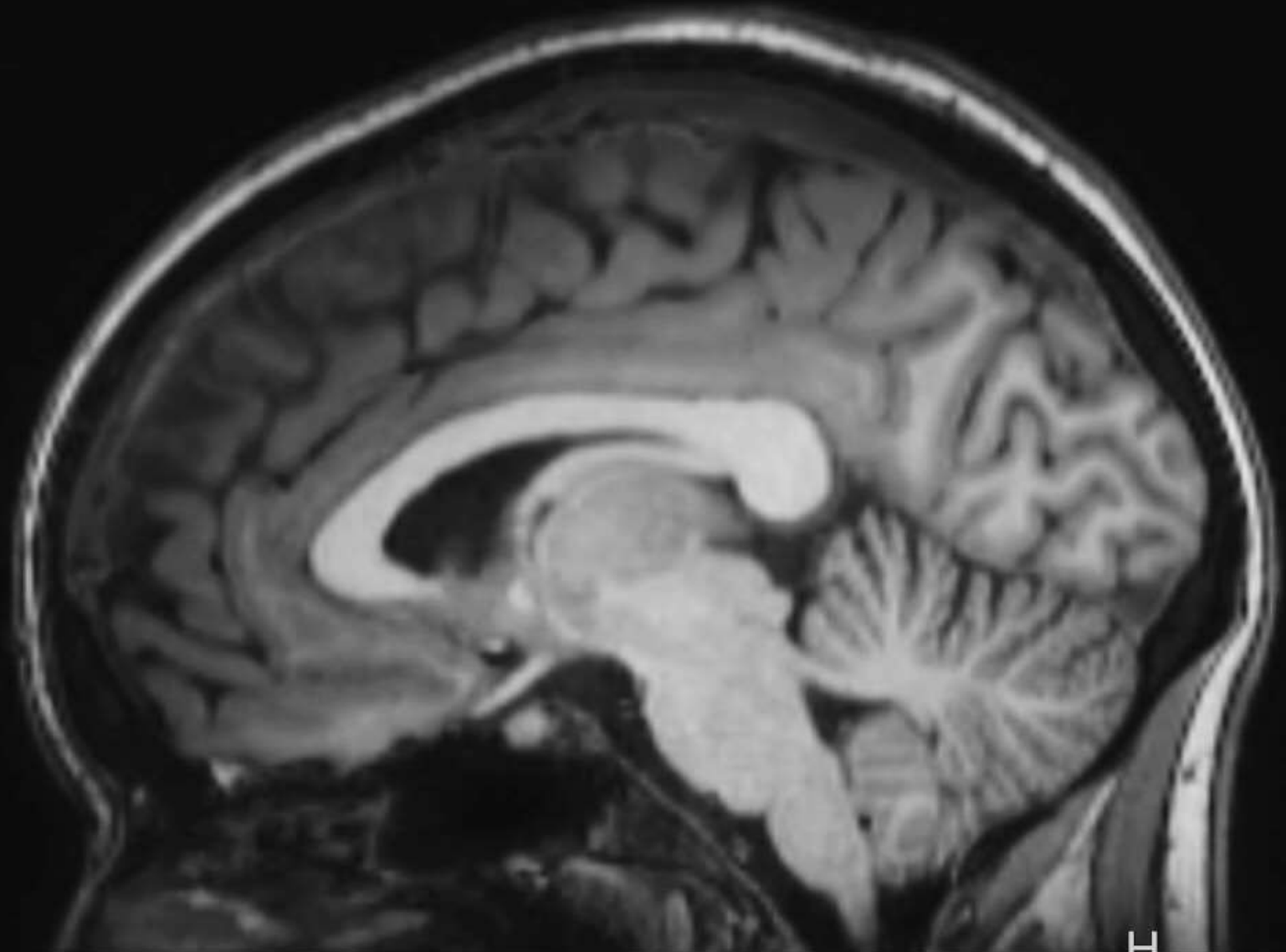
- Established configuration of Personality (Allik & McCrae, 2004) – traits like magnetic north
- Implicated in educational processes (Di Giunta et al., 2013; Mcilroy et al., 2015)
- Implicated in educational achievement (Porpoat, 2009; Richardson et al., 2012)
- Implicated in educational choices (Furnham, 2010; Vedel et al., 2015)



# Intermediate/specific constructs



- Distal & proximal functioning (Bidjerano & Dai, 2007)
- Academic Self-efficacy (Komarraju & Nadler, 2013) – beliefs, goal-setting, mastery, self-regulation, motivation
- Test Anxiety (Putwain & Symes, 2013; Szafranski, 2012) – negative source of variance – distraction, disruption, delay
- Academic Cons – tailored to the academic sphere (Richardson & Bond, 2009; Mcilroy & Bunting, 2002) – achievement striving, planning, consolidation, routine.



H

# Objectives of the study

- To ascertain cohort differences and similarities across measures (& IDs)
- To check the quality of the response data with reference to indicators
- To test the relationships between distal and proximal measures
- To evaluate implications emerging from the data (what do the numbers suggest?)




# Method – supporting scaffold



- $N = 235$  (L4 = 97, L5 = 81, L6 = 57 Engineering students)
- Tutorials were built around the exercise
- Range of validated self-report measures used FFM (50 items), ASE (10 items), RTAS (20 items), Academic Cons. (10 items).
- Capturing human traits – blowing in the wind! Speed, direction, pattern, effects

# Table 1: Descriptive statistics and reliabilities for personality-related measures and GPA.



		<u>Level</u>	<u>4</u>			<u>Level</u>	<u>5</u>			<u>Level</u>	<u>6</u>	
	<i>M</i>	SD	Skew	Kurt	<i>M</i>	SD	Skew	Kurt	<i>M</i>	SD	Skew	Kurt
Extraversion	<b>33.40</b>	6.95	-.37	.35	<b>34.14</b>	6.95	-.27	-.14	<b>32.56</b>	6.79	.13	-.70
Agreeableness	<b>37.68</b>	5.31	-.32	.03	<b>38.67</b>	5.77	-.32	.03	<b>36.68</b>	6.65	-.69	.59
Conscientiousness	<b>33.14</b>	6.59	-.06	-.52	<b>34.38</b>	7.34	-.06	-.52	<b>33.56</b>	6.85	-.13	-.11
Emotional Stab.	<b>34.29</b>	6.89	-.12	-.03	<b>34.15</b>	7.61	-.12	.25	<b>33.18</b>	7.90	-.01	-.24
Openness	<b>36.37</b>	5.71	-.25	.64	<b>35.89</b>	5.36	-.17	.04	<b>36.20</b>	6.18	-.40	.17
Test Anxiety	<b>74.71</b>	18.39	-.18	-.15	<b>79.46</b>	23.43	-.38	-.29	<b>78.82</b>	20.43	-.28	-.58
Academic SE	<b>52.39</b>	6.88	-.02	.33	<b>48.95</b>	8.39	-.15	-.76	<b>50.21</b>	8.50	-.49	.27
Academic Cons	<b>40.75</b>	8.45	.24	-.44	<b>37.88</b>	8.61	-.15	.08	<b>40.28</b>	9.20	.28	-.01

## Table 2: Correlation coefficients for personality-related measures and specific constructs.

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
Test Anxiety (1)	1							
ASE (2)	-.52**	1						
AC (3)	-.11	.35**	1					
Extra (4)	-.21**	.13	-.01	1				
Agree. (5)	.05	-.03	.02	.15*	1			
Cons. (6)	-.11	.23**	.36**	.14*	.12	1		
Emot Stab (7)	-.45**	.34**	.06	.19**	.09	.03	1	
Openness (8)	-.14	.33*	.01	.34**	.17**	.22**	.04	1
Mean	77.21	50.69	39.70	33.46	37.81	33.69	34.01	36.16
SD	21.05	7.93	8.78	6.90	5.85	6.90	7.40	5.67
Alpha	.91	.78	.78	.83	.78	.82	.82	.77

Key: \*  $p < .05$ . \*\*  $p < .01$ ; ; Agree = Agreeableness; Cons = Conscientiousness; ASE = Academic Self-efficacy; AC = Academic Conscientiousness; Emot Stab = Emotional Stability



Table 3: Multiple Regression analyses: Specific constructs regressed on general personality traits.

	Test Anxiety	Academic Self-efficacy	Academic Conscientiousness
Predictors	$\beta$	$\beta$	$\beta$
Openness	-	.28**	-
Conscientiousness	-	.16**	.36**
Extraversion	-.12**	.32**	-
Emotional Stability	-.43**	.28**	-
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>	.21	.23	.13
	F(2,232) = 31.92**	F(3,229) = 24.26**	F(1,232) = 34.50**

# Conclusion (1)

- Architecture of personality  
(Taxonomy – dynamic interplay)
- Broad traits translate into  
specific application (Di Giunta et  
al., 2013)
- Identifying clusters facilitates  
models
- Supports learning, complements  
ability, enhances achievement

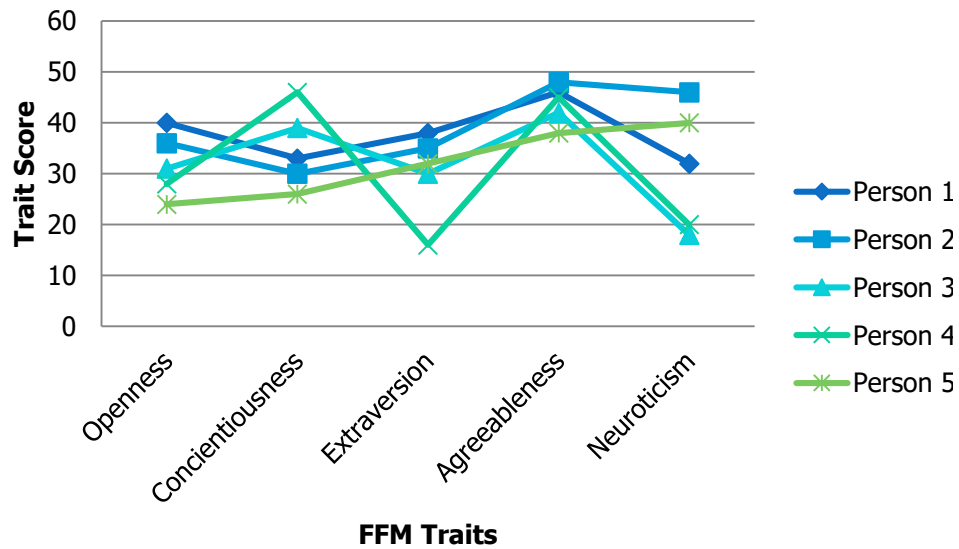


# Conclusion (2)

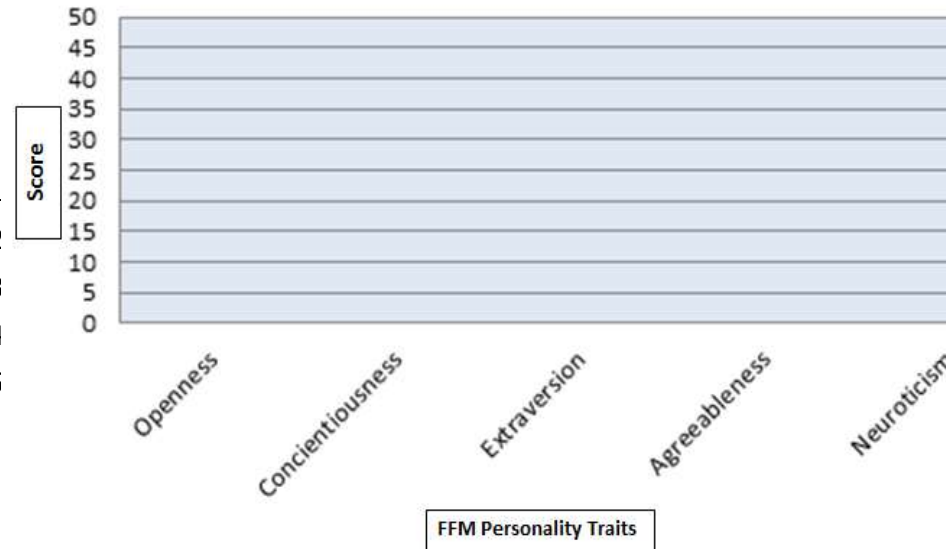


- Always a story in the data (no bad data?)
- Numbers not static – identify patterns, differences, similarities, shifts
- Can alert us to problems, pressures, progress & product
- Metrics have meaning if measures are soundly constructed
- Ideographic lies behind the nomothetic

### FFM Graph



### Your Personality Chart



## Assessment grid

Number each of the assessment methods in relation to how appropriate you think each of the five personality traits are in relation to the course. You can substitute/add other assessment tasks such as portfolio, multiple choice test, peer assessment etc., according to the needs of the course of study.

Assessment Method							
Personality Factors	Essay	Practical Report	Exam	Group Work	Presentation	Poster	Dissertation
Openness							
Conscientiousness							
Extraversion							
Agreeableness							
Neuroticism							

# References

Allik, J. & McCrae, R.R., (2004). Toward a Geography of Personality Traits: Patterns of Profiles across 36 Cultures. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, 35, 13-28. DOI: 10.1177/0022022103260382

Britner, S. L., & Pajares, F. (2006). Sources of Science Self- Efficacy Beliefs of Middle School Students. *Journal of Research in Science Teaching*, 43 (5), 485-499.

Bitdjerano, T., & Dai, D.Y. (2007). The relationship between the Big Five model of personality and self-regulated learning strategies. *Learning and Individual Differences*, 17, 69-81. doi.org/10.1016/j.lindif.2007.02.001

Caprara, G. V., Vecchione, M., Alessandri, G., Gerbino, M., & Barbaranelli, C. (2011). The Contribution of Personality Traits and Self-Efficacy Beliefs to Academic Achievement: A Longitudinal Study. *British Journal of Educational Psychology*, 81, 78-96. DOI: 10.1348/2044-8279.002004

Di Giunta, L., Alessandri, G., Gerbino, M., Kanacri, P.L., Zuffiano, A. & Caprara, G.V. (2013). The determinants of scholastic achievement: The contribution of personality traits, self-esteem, and academic self-efficacy. *Learning and Individual Differences*, 27, 102-108. doi.org/10.1016/j.lindif.2012.07.010

Furnham, A. (2010) in *Personality and approaches to learning*. In Stumm, S.V., Chamorro-Premuzic, T. & Furnham, A. (Eds.). Handbook of Individual Differences. Oxford: Wiley Blackwell.

Komarraju, M. & Nadler, D. (2013). Self-efficacy and academic achievement: Why do implicit beliefs, goals and effort regulation matter? *Learning and Individual Differences*, 25, 67-72. doi.org/10.1016/j.lindif.2013.01.005

Laidra, K., Pullmann, H., & Allik, J. (2007). Personality and intelligence as predictors of academic achievement: A cross-sectional study from elementary to secondary school. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 42, 441–451.

McIlroy, D., Poole, K., Ursavas, O.F., & Moriarty, A. (2015). Distal and proximal associates of academic performance at secondary level: A mediation model of Personality and Self-efficacy. *Learning and Individual Differences*, 38, 1-9. doi: 10.1016/j.lindif.2015.01.004.

Putwain, D.W. & Symes, W. (2012). Achievement goals as mediators of the relationship between competence beliefs and test anxiety. *British Journal of Educational Psychology*, 82(8), 207-224. DOI: 10.1111/j.2044-8279.2011.02021.x

Szafranski, D.D., Barrera, T.L. & Norton, P.J. (2012). Test Anxiety Inventory: 30 years later. *Anxiety, Stress and Coping*, 25(6), 667-677. DOI: 10.1348/2044-8279.002004

Vedel, A., Thomsen, D.K., & Larsen, L. (2015). Personality, academic majors and performance: Revealing complex patterns. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 85, 69-76. DOI.org/10.1016/j.paid.04.030.



# Questions?

---

- If you would like more information on the presentation or a personality resource booklet,
- please send an email to David Mcilroy at:

[d.mcilroy@ljmu.ac.uk](mailto:d.mcilroy@ljmu.ac.uk)