Big five personality traits as predictors of personal values

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Personality traits usually viewed by researchers as antecedent to values (Olver, Mooradian, 2003). Such traits as Openness to experience and Agreeableness systematically relate to values, but relations between Extraversion, Neuroticism and values are weaker (Olver, Mooradian, 2003; Parks-Leduc et al., 2014). Different results were found out for Conscientiousness: in some studies it was shown that this trait has significant relations with values (Roccas et al., 2002), but in some studies these results not found any support (Parks-Leduc et al., 2014). The aim of our study was to determinate interrelations between values and personality traits on Russian sample.

Subjects
Total number of participants were 438.
Age ranged from 15 to 90 years old.
Mean age 46, st.dev. = 18.1
61.7% were females, 38.3% males.

Methods
We used following methods:
1) Schwartz Portrait Values Questionnaire (Russian version) (Schwartz et al., 1999, Magun, Rudnev, 2008). For analysis we used only high order value types: Conservation, Openness to change, Self-Enhancement, Self-Transcendence.
2) NEO PI-R (Russian version) (Costa, McCrae, 1992, Egorova, unpublished)
3) Tolerance for Ambiguity Scale (Russian version) (McLain, 1993, Osin, 2010).

Results
To analyze interactions between personality traits and values linear regression analysis was conducted. The model for Conservation value explained 30,8% of variance. It was found out that the most strong predictors were Conscientiousness and Extraversion, there was no any significant relations with Neuroticism (see Table 1).

Table 1. Regression analysis for Conservation value

Conservation				
F	R ²	Predictor	β	p
38.44	0.31	Extraversion	−0.37	0.00
		Openness to experience	−0.18	0.02
		Agreeableness	0.29	0.00
		Conscientiousness	0.47	0.00
		Tolerance for Ambiguity	−0.10	0.01

For the Openness to change value the model explain 31% of dispersion; Big Five personality traits and Tolerance for Ambiguity were significant predictors for this value, but the strongest one was Openness to experience (see Table 2).

Table 2. Regression analysis for Openness to change value

Openness to change				
F	R ²	Predictor	β	p
32.71	0.31	Neuroticism	−0.32	0.00
		Extraversion	0.25	0.00
		Openness to experience	0.54	0.00
		Agreeableness	−0.29	0.00
		Conscientiousness	−0.28	0.00
		Tolerance for Ambiguity	0.09	0.03

The regression model for Self-Enhancement explains 14,5% of variance, only Extraversion, Openness to experience and Agreeableness became significant predictors for Self-Enhancement (see Table 3).

Table 3. Regression analysis for Self-Enhancement value

Self-Enhancement				
F	R ²	Predictor	β	p
24.60	0.15	Extraversion	0.31	0.00
		Openness to experience	0.33	0.00
		Agreeableness	−0.52	0.00

The explanation of dispersion for the last regression model was only 11,3%, there were significant relations between Self-Transcendence value and Neuroticism, Extraversion, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness (see Table 4).

Table 4. Regression analysis for Self-Transcendence value

Self-Transcendence				
F	R ²	Predictor	β	p
13.83	0.11	Neuroticism	−0.28	0.00
		Extraversion	−0.20	0.00
		Agreeableness	0.32	0.00
		Conscientiousness	0.19	0.00

Summary
The results of our research partially confirm conclusions of previous studies: Openness to experience, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness demonstrate significant relations with values. But we also found out strong relations between values and such trait as Extraversion.