Confirmatory factor analysis of the portuguese version of the Dirty Dozen

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INTRODUCTION

The Dark Triad refers to three socially aversive personalities - narcissism, psychopathy and Machiavellianism - characterized by a behavioral style oriented towards self-beneficial goals through socially exploitative tendencies. Whereas the three constructs may be conceptualized as three aspects of a unitary model ("unificationist theories"), there are specificities that aren't consistent among them ("discrimination theories"). Given the increased scientific interest on the dark triad, Jonason and Webster (2010) developed a 12-item questionnaire to evaluate these three independent-yet-related constructs - Dirty Dozen (D12). In our preliminary psychometric analysis, the portuguese version of D12 showed good validity (Exploratory Factor Analysis) and reliability.

Aims: To examine the factor structure (with confirmatory factor analysis) and the divergent validity of the portuguese version of the TN in a different sample

METHOD

Study approved by the Ethical Committee of the Faculty of Medicine, Coimbra.

> PARTICIPANT AND PROCEDURES

387 university students (67.5% females; mean age=21.50±2.375; range: 17-34) answered the Portuguese versions of the following self-reported questionnaires:

> DIRTY DOZEN (D12)

(Jonason and Webster, 2010)

To evaluate Narcissism, Psychopathy and Machiavellianism.

> PSYCHOLOGICAL ENTITLEMENT SCALE (PES) (Campbell & Bonacci, 2013)

To evaluate dispositional psychological entitlement.

> HEXACO-60 (Ashton & Lee, 2009)

To evaluate the six dimensions of the personality structure.

>BIG THREE PERFECTIONISM SCALE (BTPS) (Smith et al., 2016)

To evaluate Self-critical perfectionism, Rigid perfectionism and Narcissistic perfectionism

> STATISTICAL ANALYSES The CFA was obtained using the AMOS 23 software. Cronbach alpha and Pearson correlation coefficient were calculated using SPSS, v. 23.

RESULTS

1. PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE D12

1.1. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (Table 1, Figure 1)

CFA indicated a good fit for the second-order factor.

Table 1. D12 Fit indices of the second order model (n= 387)

| Indices | X^2/df | CFI | GFI | RMSEA | |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------|------|------|------------|-------|
| | 2.565 | .937 | .945 | .064 | p≤.01 |
| Interpretation Maroco et al., 2013 | accep- table | good | good | acceptable | |

1.2. Reliability (Cronbach's alpha)

a(D12) = .743 ("very good")

1.3. Concurrent Validity

(Table 2)

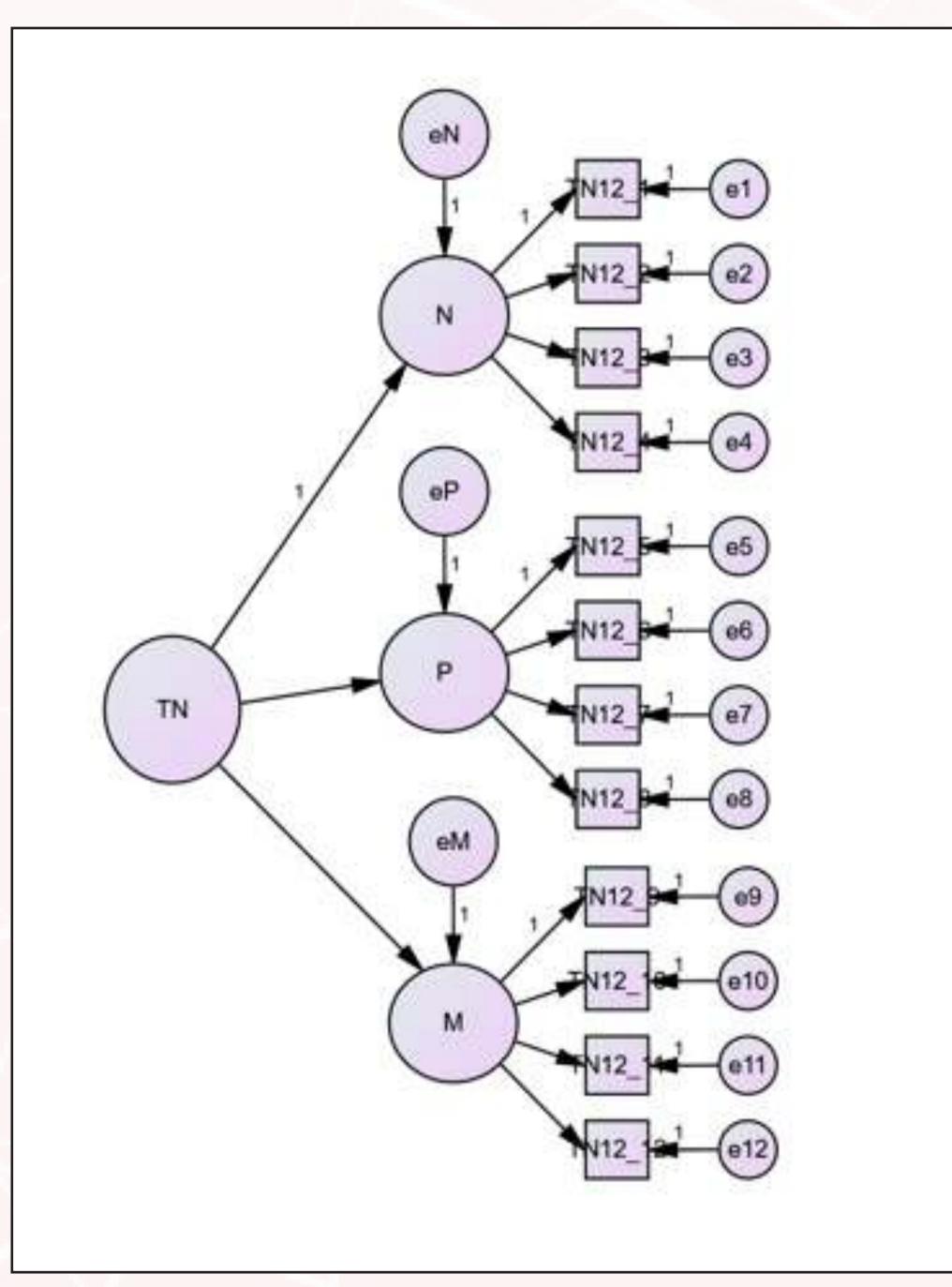


Figure 1. Confirmatory Factor Analysis of D12

Table 2. Pearson correlation coefficient

| | PES | Honesty- Humility | Agreea- bleness | Conscien- -tiousness | Narcissistic Perfectionism |
|-----|-------|----------------------|--------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| D12 | 457** | 541** | 321** | 213** | .430* |

**p<.01; *p<.05

CONCLUSION

Both the unidimensional and the tri-dimensional models of the Portuguese version of the D12 presented good construct and convergent-divergent validity as well as reliability (internal consistency).

Therefore, we consider that it would be clinically meaningful to analyze which levels of psychometric aggregation predict which specific outcomes.







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Jonason PK, & Webster GD (2010). The Dirty Dozen: A concise measure of the Dark Triad. Psychological Assessment, 22, 420-432.

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Smith MM, Saklofske DH, Stoeber J & Sherry SB (2016). The big three perfectionism scale: A new measure of perfectionism. Journal of Psychoeducational Assessment, 34(7), 670-687 Marôco J. (2010). Análise de equações estruturais: Fundamentos teóricos, software & aplicações. ReportNumber, Lda.

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