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University**

Antanas Kairys, Olga Zamalijeva, Jekaterina Navickė

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**Replication of resilient,  
overcontrolled and undercontrolled  
personality types using SHARE data**

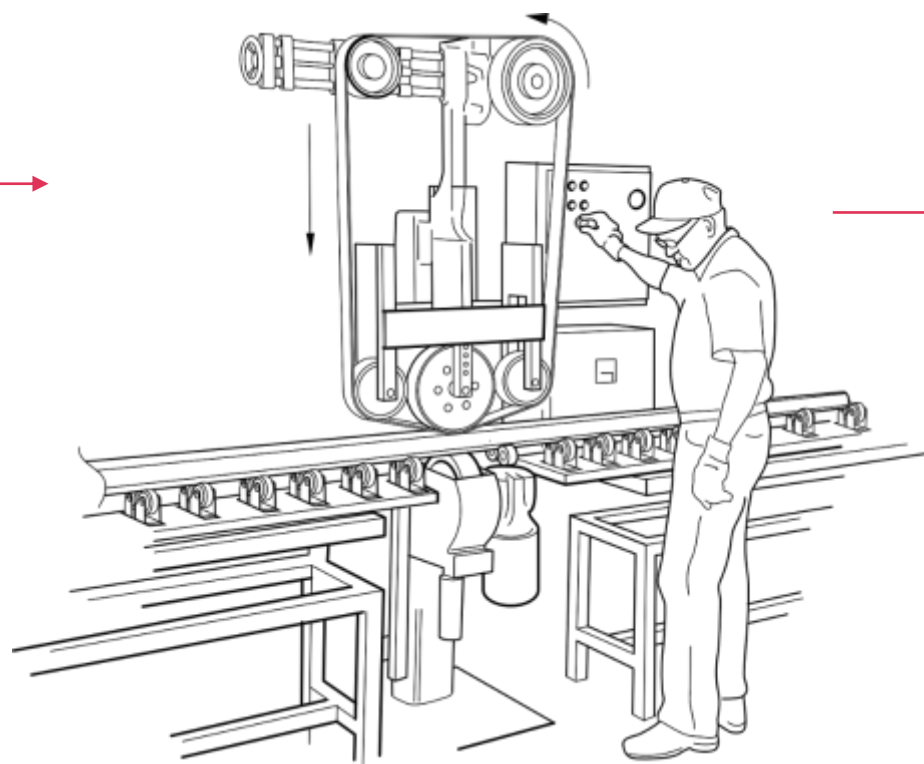
# Two approaches to the personality structure

- Variable/trait oriented
- Person/type oriented

# Big five personality traits

- **O**penness to experience
- **C**onscientiousness
- **E**xtraversion
- **A**greeableness
- **N**euroticism

Five personality  
traits →

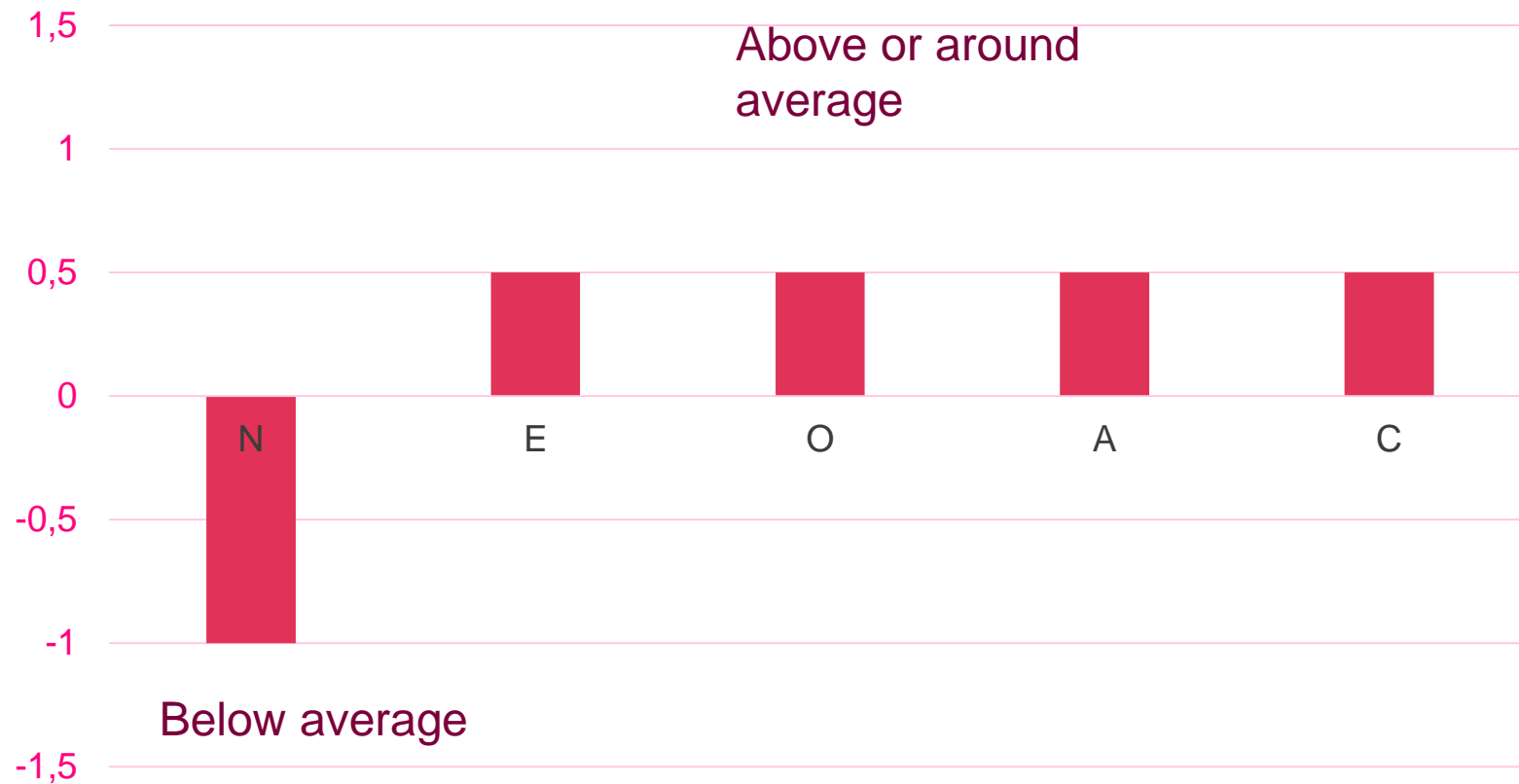


→ Personality types

# Three personality types

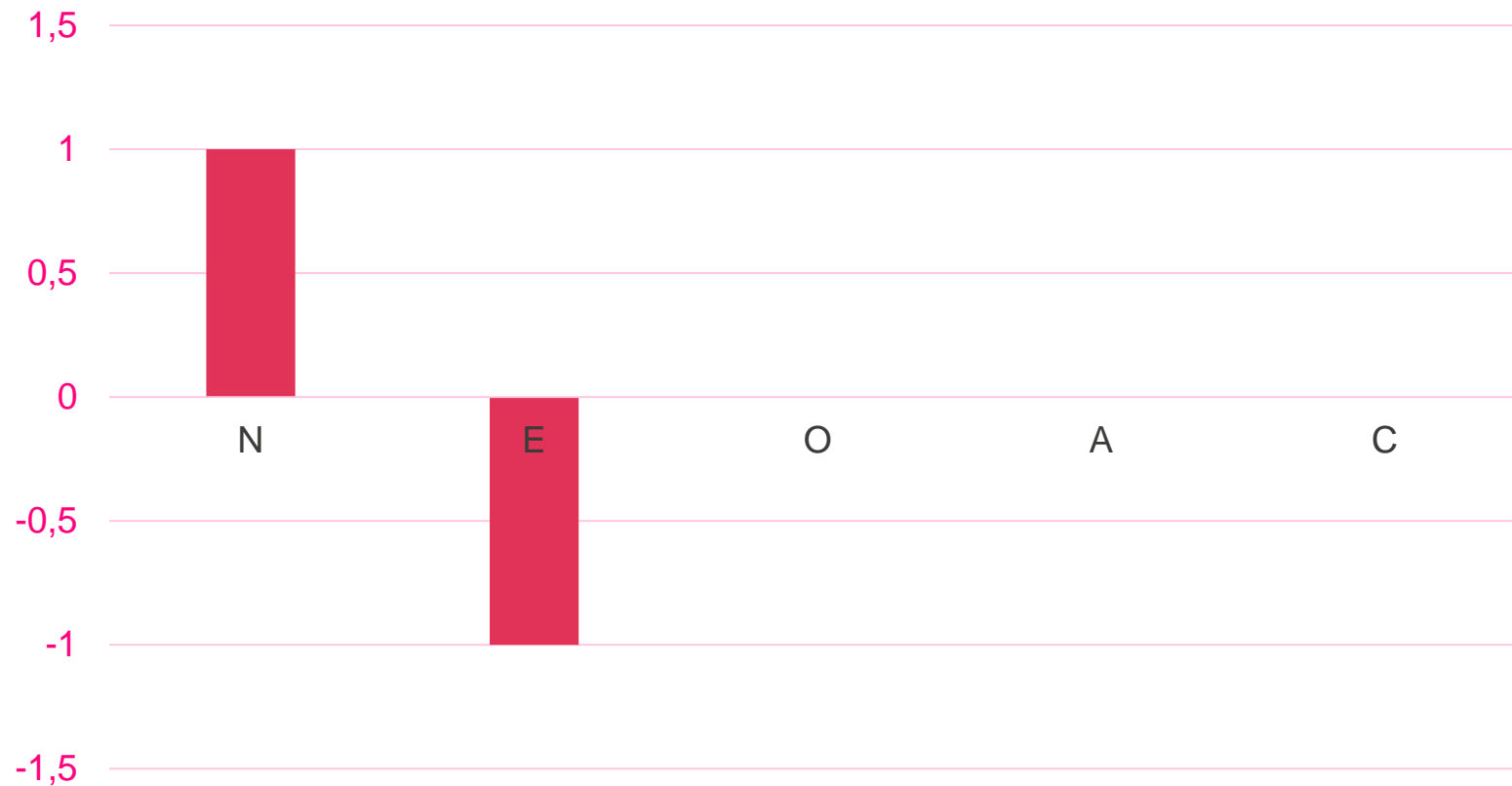
- Resilient
  - Overcontrolled
  - Undercontrolled
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- *Based on works of Asendorpf, Caspi, Robins, Block and others*

# Resilient



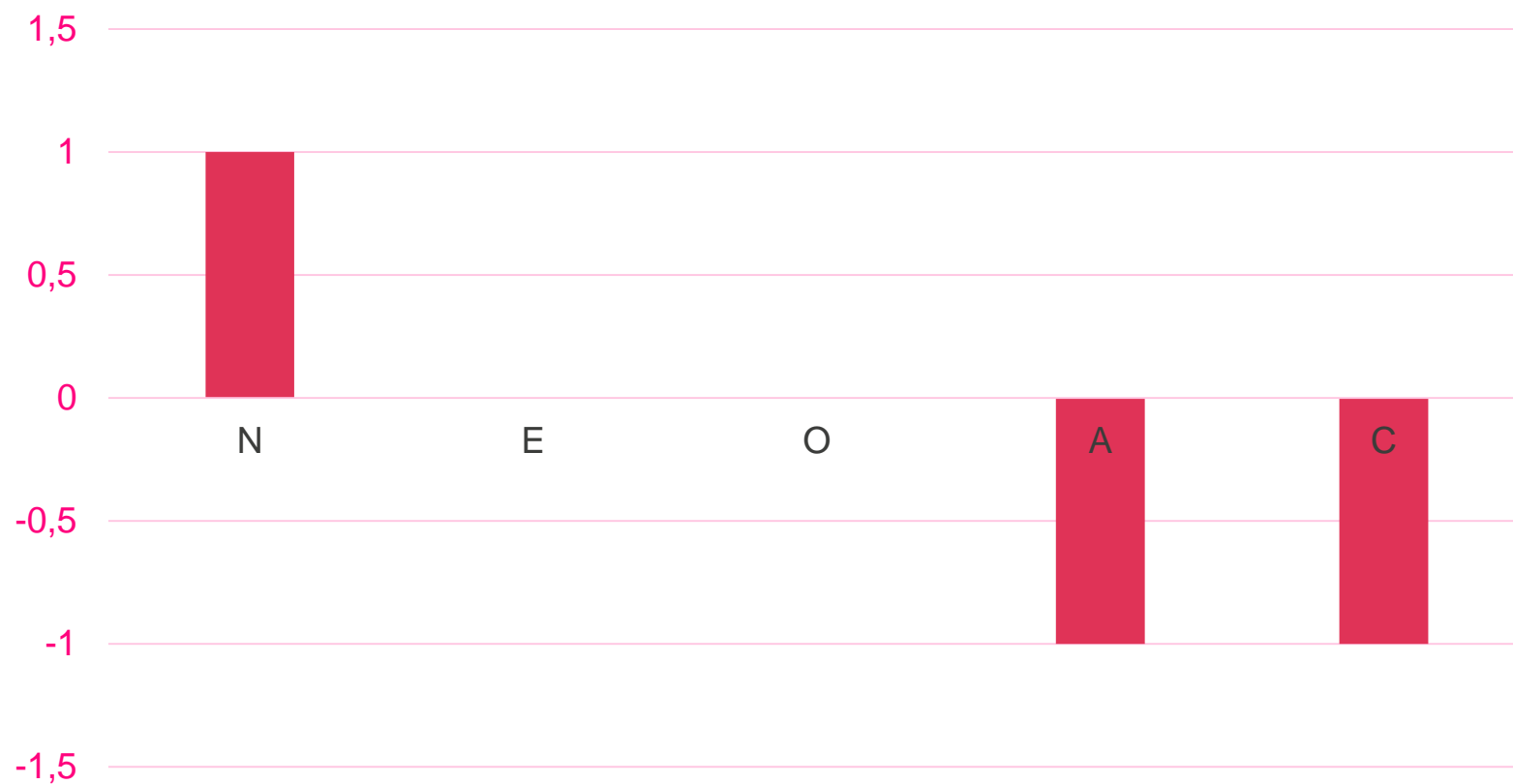
Well-adjusted  
Self-confident  
Self-directed  
Stable  
High energy

# Overcontrolled



Emotionally brittle  
Sensitive  
Introverted  
Tense  
Dependable

# Undercontrolled



Stubborn  
Physically active  
Disobedient  
Impulsive



## Editorial: The Puzzle of Personality Types

JENS B. ASENDORPF\*

*Humboldt University at Berlin, Germany*

The payoff of this groundbreaking work came slowly, but it came. During the last decade there has been an upsurge of interest in a person-centred approach to personality (Asendorpf, Borkenau, Ostendorf, & van Aken, 2001; Asendorpf & van Aken, 1999; Caspi & Silva, 1995; Pulkkinen, 1996; York & John, 1992). In this research there is evidence for at least three different personality types that are found again and again in studies ranging from behavioural ratings of 3-year-old New Zealand children to 27-year-old Finnish adults. A large group of *resilients*, or adjusted people, is contrasted with two major less

# (Some) issues in studies of personality types

- Younger samples:
  - Bohane, Maguire and Richardson (2017) systematic review – no ageing samples...
  - Specht, Luhmann and Geiser (2014) overview – 3 studies from 19 included 65+ respondents;
  - Fewer Undercontrolled are more Resilient among older populations (Specht et al., 2014)
- Replicability:
  - McCrae and colleagues (2006) – no replicable personality types;
  - Gerlach and colleagues (2021) – 4 types.

# Aim

The **aim** of the current study is to replicate three personality types in the Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) older adult sample.

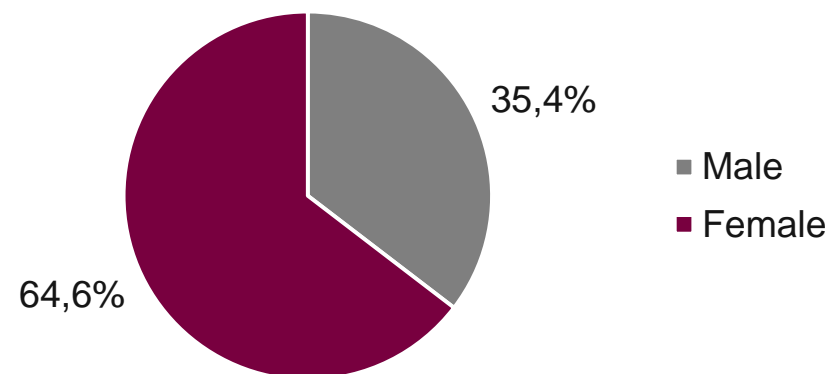
# Data and participants

Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE) wave 7  
(DOI:10.6103/SHARE.w7.710; [www.share-project.org](http://www.share-project.org))

CAPI interview (2017-2018)

Age: 65–105 (M = 74.03, SD = 6.8)

Total sample: **41 930**



# Measures

A 10-item version of the Big Five Inventory (BFI-10) was used to measure five personality traits.

# Procedure

- Hierarchical cluster analysis
- Ward method + Squared Euclidean distance measure

- K means clustering
- Means from hierarchical clustering used as starting points

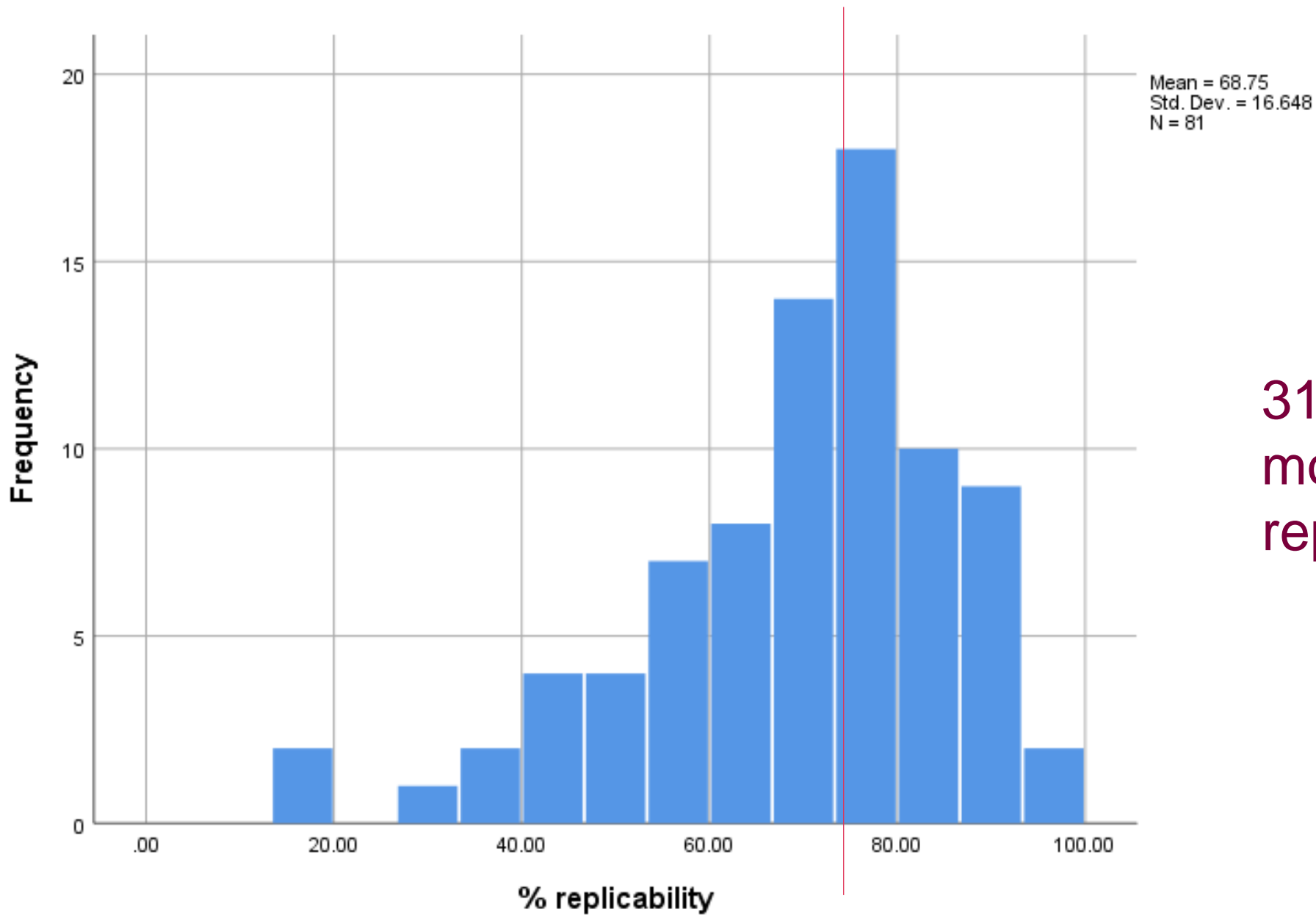
- 2 random samples
- Hierarchical clustering -> K means (with means from another sample)

- Comparison of full sample clustering and sub sample clustering
- Cohen's Kappa

- Further steps

# Results

- Kappa's from 0,194 to 0,834
- Cut point of 0,6
- 13 of 27 countries met the cut point of 0,6

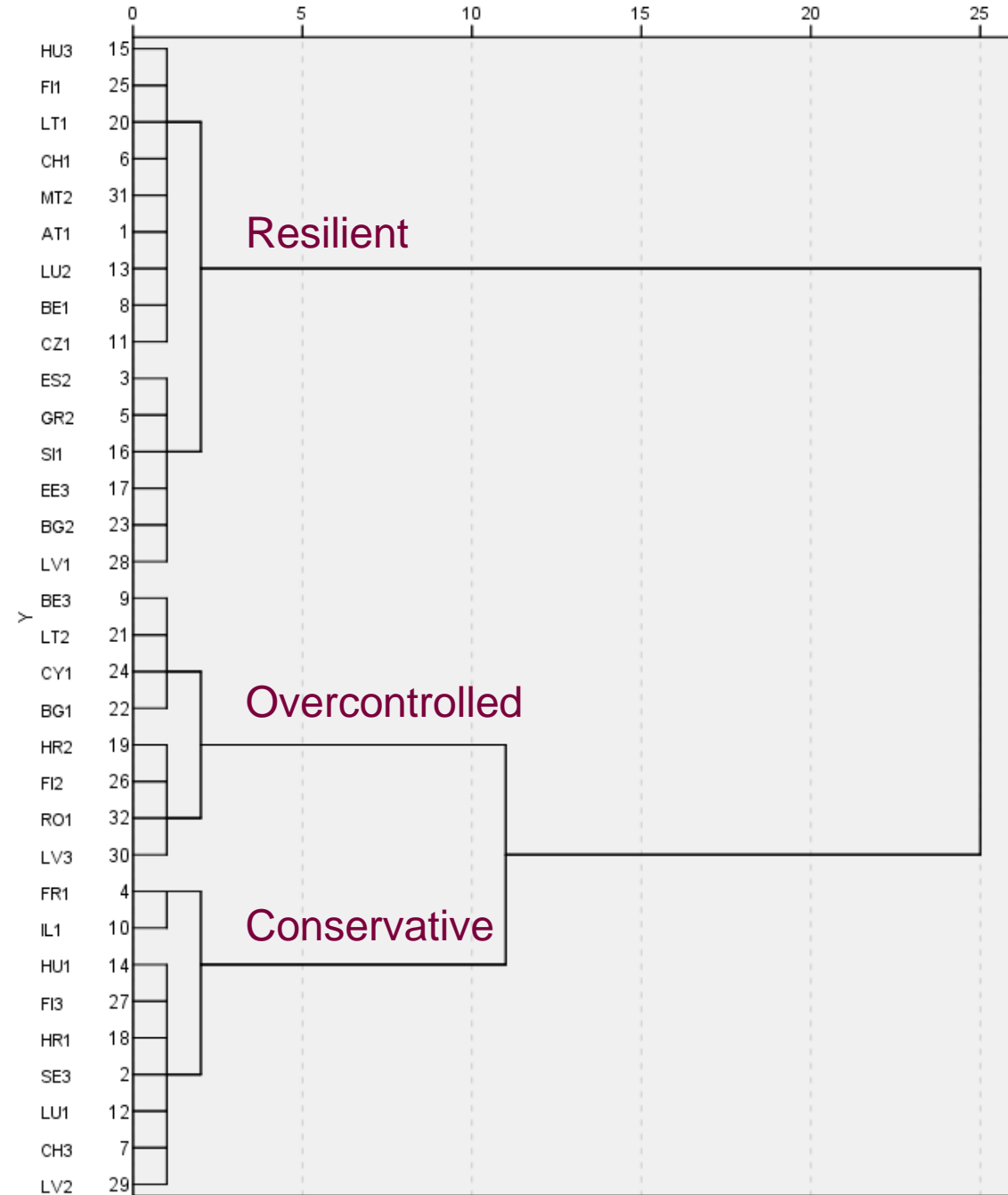


31 clusters had  
more than 75%  
replicated cases

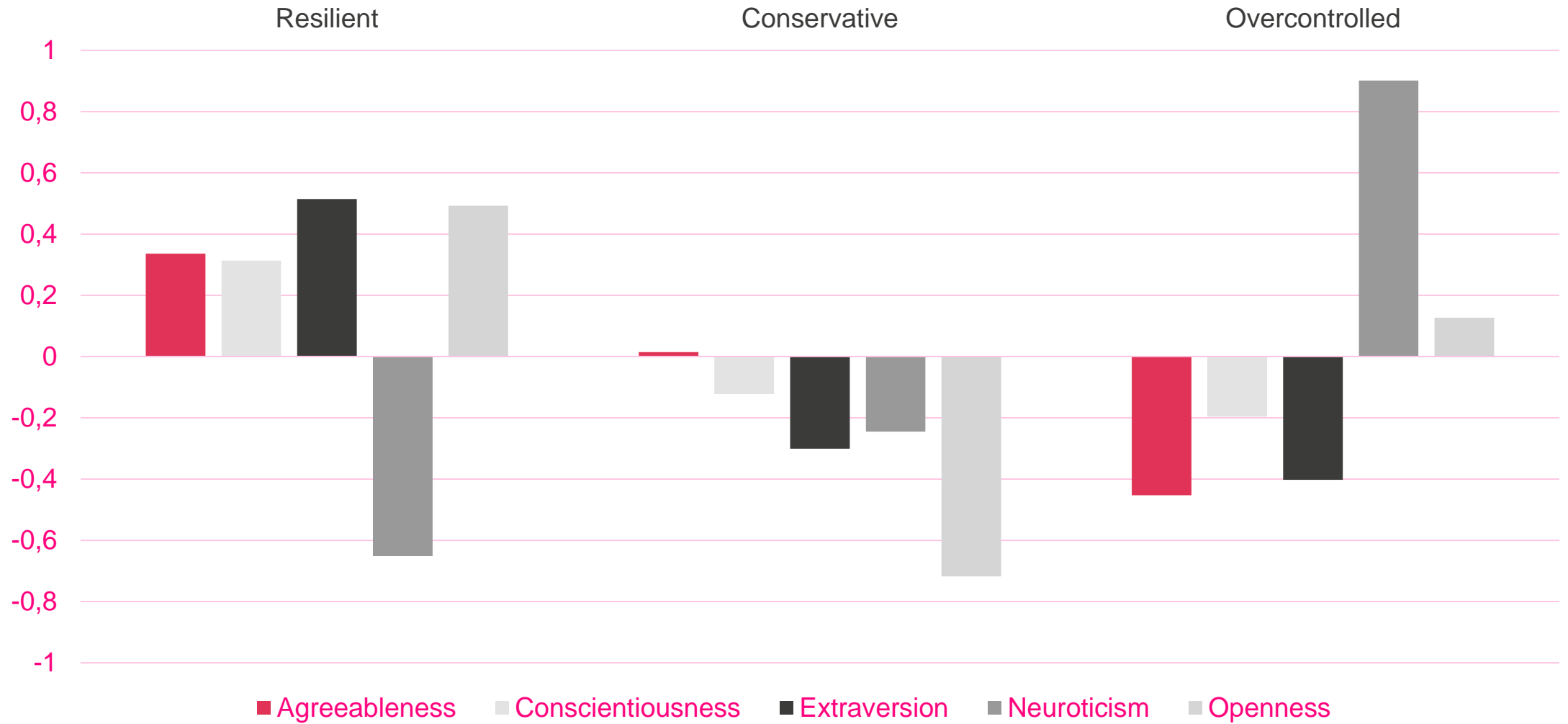


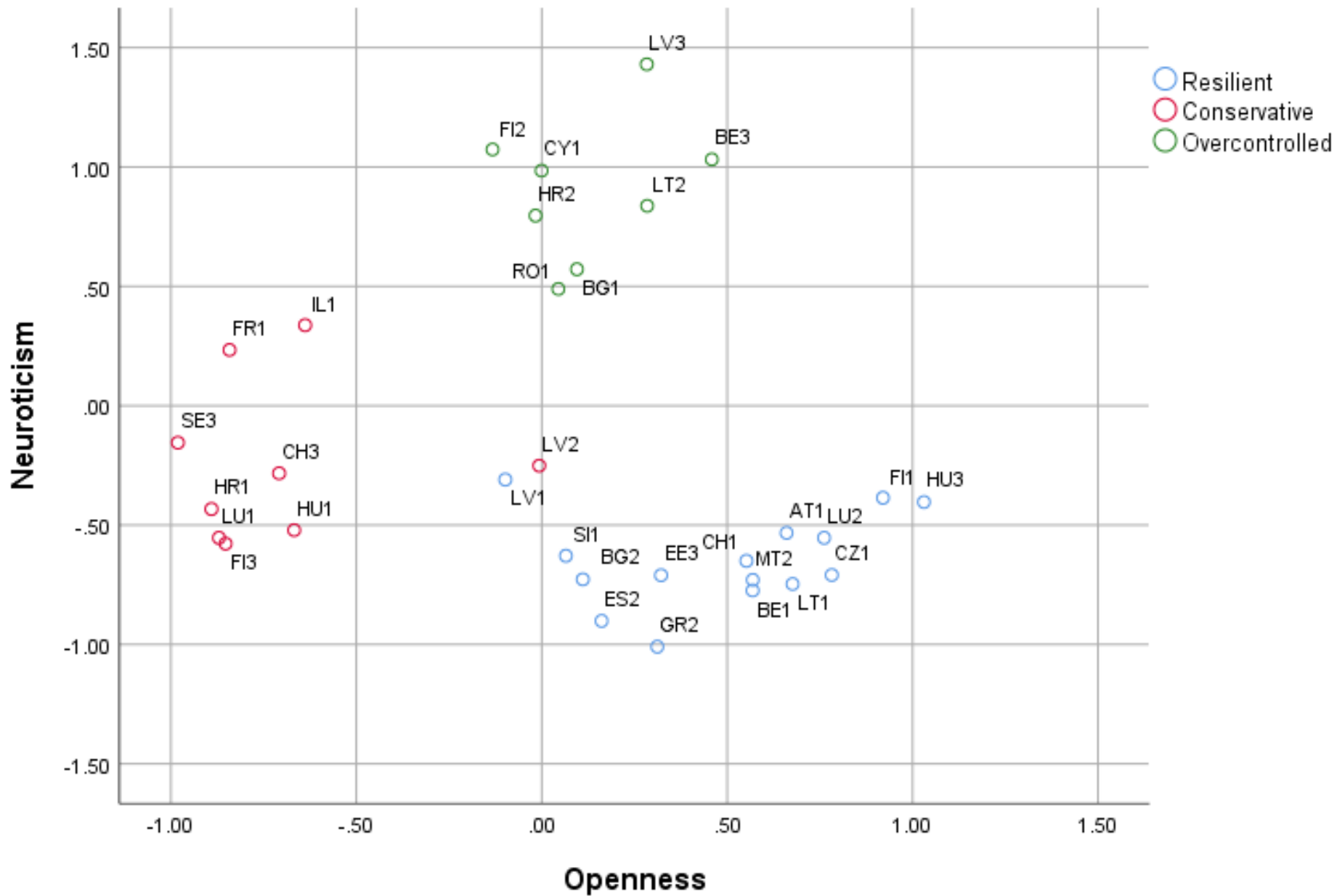
# Dendrogram using Ward Linkage

Rescaled Distance Cluster Combine

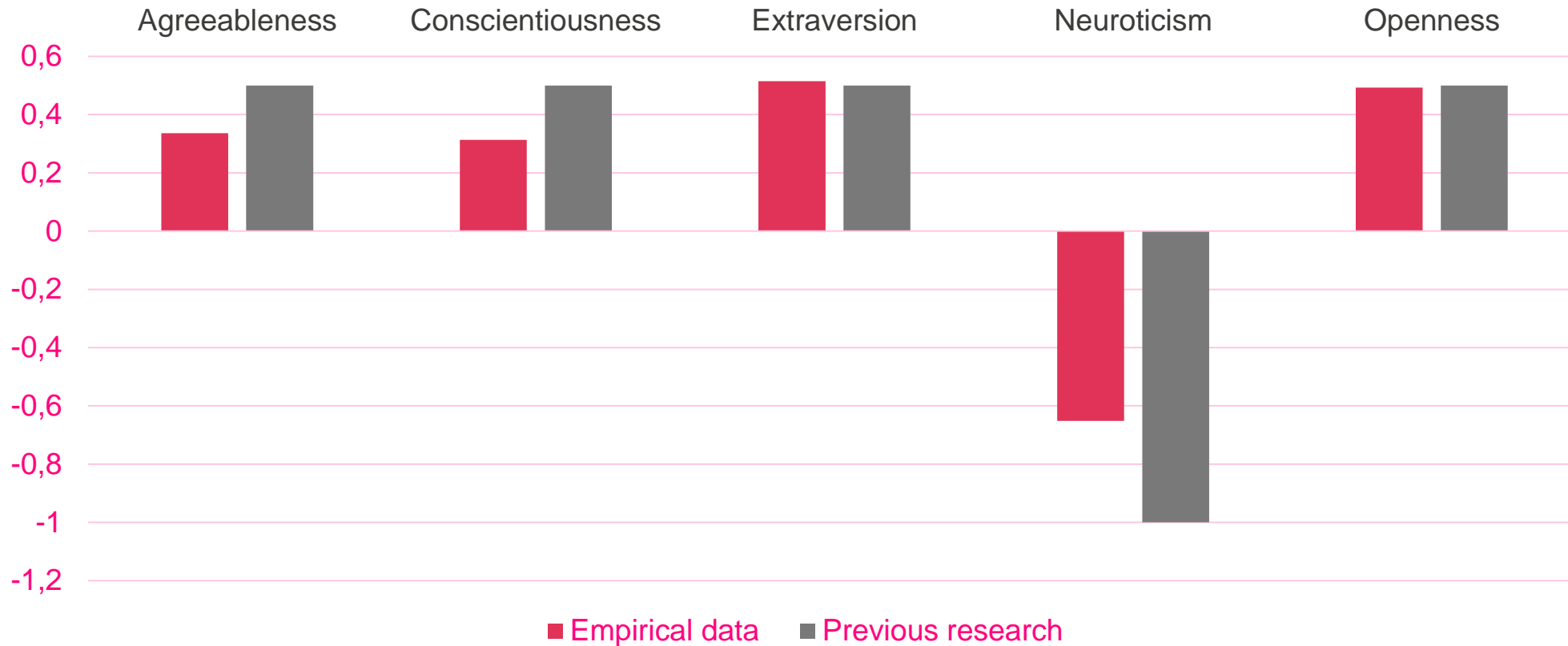


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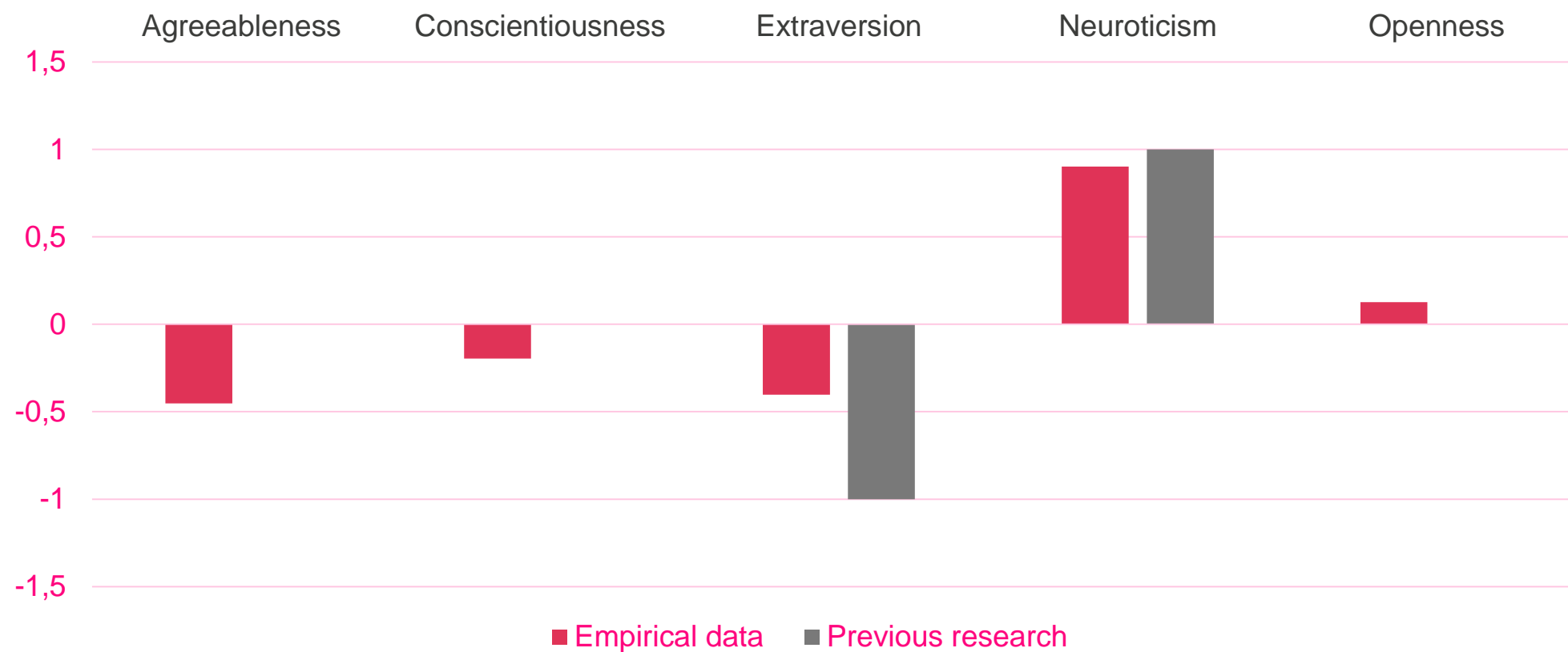




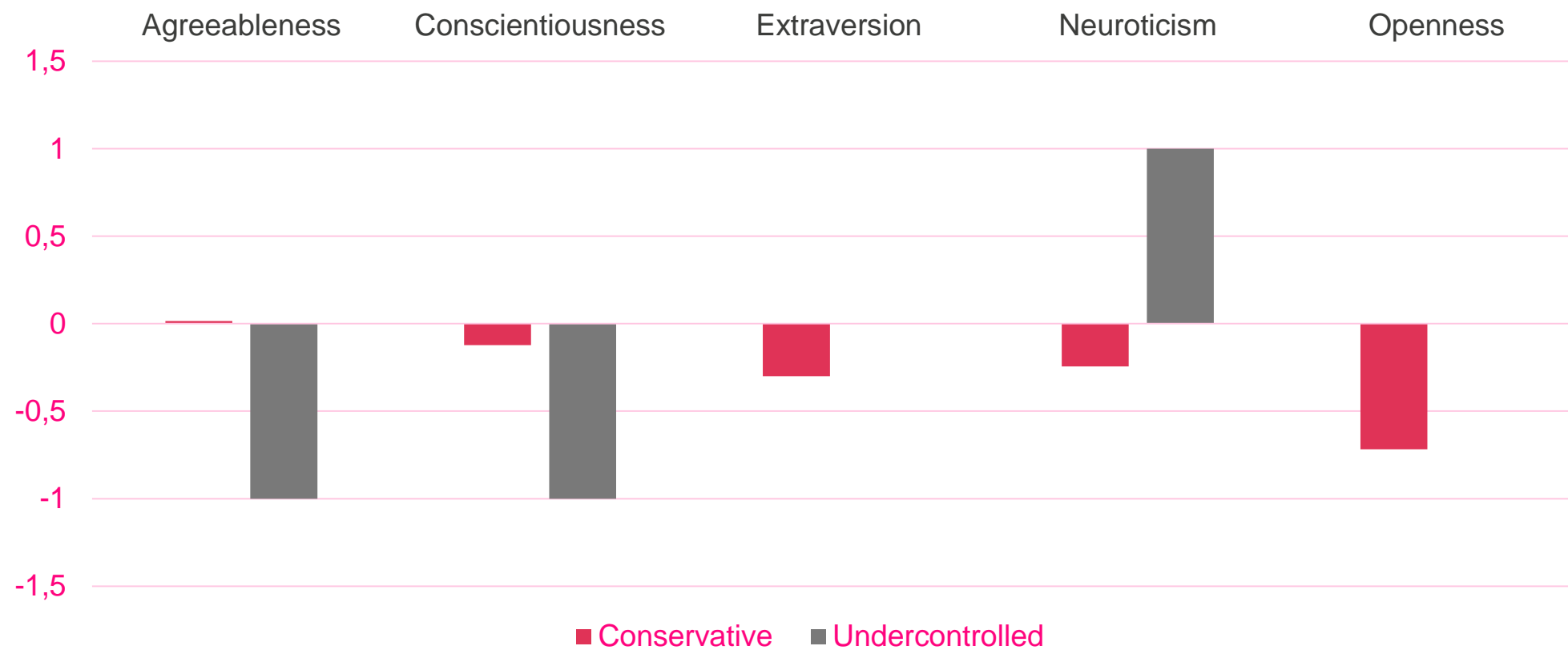
# Resilient



# Overcontrolled



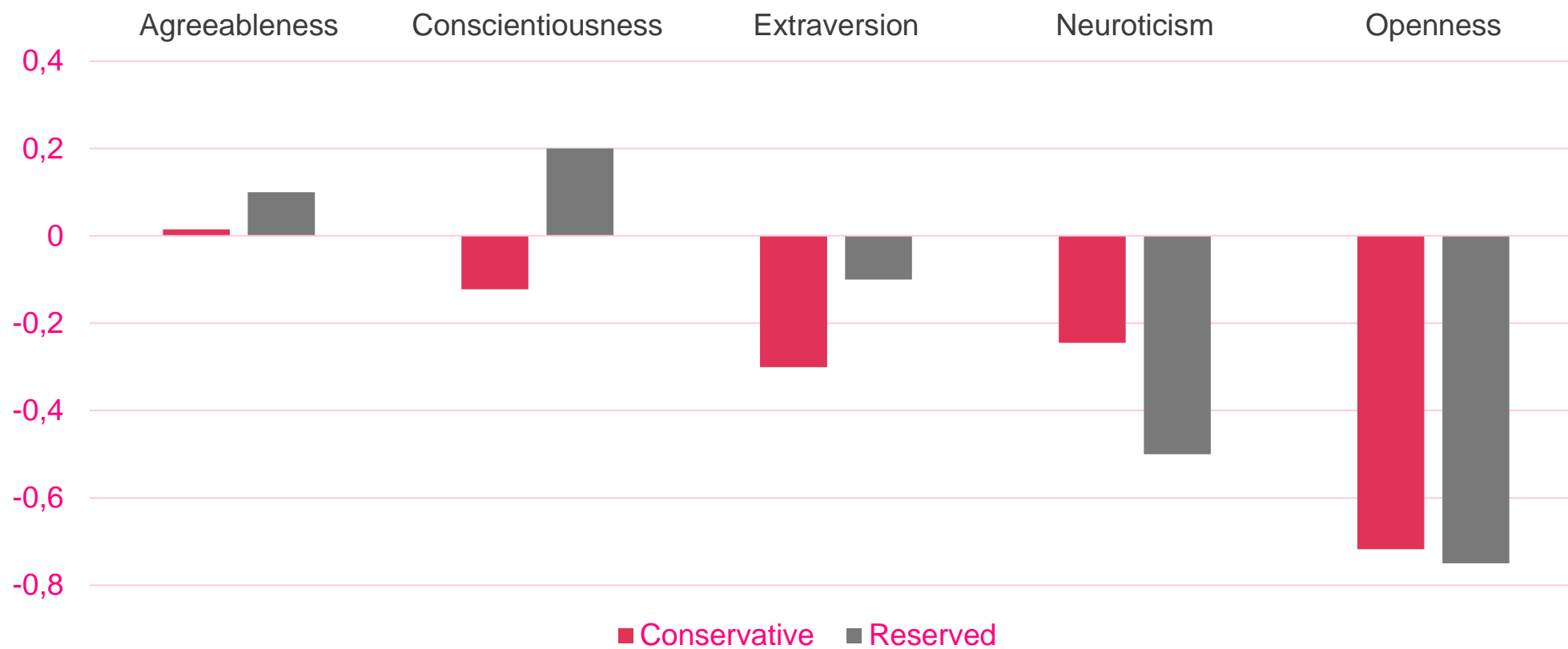
# Conservative



# Discussion

- Psychometrical quality of BFI instrument
- Replicability of the types
- Development of personality

# Conservative



Reserved cluster was identified by Gerlach et al., 2018





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**Thank you!**

**antanas.kairys@fsf.vu.lt**