

Papers session 5

Paper number 53 | Oral

Personality Traits and political parties preferences: the role of the big five and dark triad in Slovakia

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The relationship between personality and voting preferences has been a long-term interest of both political scientists and political psychologists. Our research aimed to study whether there is a correlation between the level of preference for a specific political party and several personality variables. A sample of 170 Slovak voters completed the BFI-2-S Big Five and Short Dark Triad questionnaires. They also answered a three-item questionnaire regarding their preferences for each of the eight Slovak political parties included (how positively they evaluate the party, whether they want it to be part of the government, and whether they agree with its views).

Preference for the We Are Family party correlated positively with agreeableness and negatively with psychoticism. Preference for Freedom and Solidarity correlated with openness and negatively with machiavellianism. Preference for Progressive Slovakia correlated with openness and negatively with conscientiousness and machiavellianism. Preference for Direction-Social Democracy, Voice-Social Democracy, The Republic Movement, and Kotlebists-People's Party Our Slovakia correlated positively with machiavellianism and negatively with openness. Preference for Voice also correlated negatively with extraversion. Preference for Ordinary People and Independent Personalities did not correlate with any of the personality variables included.

In Western countries, the main Big Five variables correlating with a left-wing preference are agreeableness and openness. This does not hold true in Slovakia. However, if we consider that many Eastern European social democratic parties are actually socially conservative, a negative relationship between openness and preference for conservative parties was found in our sample. The relationship between the Dark Triad traits and conservatism observed in Western countries was found only for machiavellianism in our Slovak sample.

Paper number 118 | Oral

The shadow side of shopping: How dark personality traits influence buying behaviors

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Numerous studies have been conducted to identify the factors influencing consumer purchasing behavior. This particular study focused on individual factors, specifically the characteristics of personality, with an emphasis on dark personality traits. This research aimed to examine which of the five dark personality traits—Narcissism, Machiavellianism, Psychopathy, Sadism, and Spitefulness—are related to three distinct types of purchasing behaviors: impulsive buying, conspicuous consumption, and compulsive buying. A total of 446 participants, with an average age of 27.7 years (ranging from 18 to 74; SD = 11.92), took part in the study, among whom 27% were

men. Data collection was conducted through an online questionnaire, which began with an informed consent form that provided participants with relevant information regarding the study.

Correlations and multiple regression analyses were performed to investigate the relationships between the Dark Pentad personality traits and the various purchasing behaviors. The findings revealed that all types of buying behaviors under study were correlated with each other and with the examined personality traits, except for Machiavellianism and compulsive buying. Furthermore, traits such as Narcissism, Psychopathy, and Spitefulness were identified as positive predictors of the purchasing behaviors studied. Gender differences were also noted, with women exhibiting a greater propensity for impulsive and compulsive buying compared to men.

Nevertheless, this study has limitations. The sample may not be representative of the broader population, which constrains the generalizability of the results. Additionally, other influential factors, such as cultural and socioeconomic variables, were not thoroughly examined. Future research is recommended to explore the impact of different personality theories and to investigate how contextual variables influence consumer behavior.

Paper number 479 | Oral

Systematic review of meta-analytic reviews of criminogenic attitudes

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This study synthesizes existing meta-analyses that examine attitudes directly related to committing crimes, with the aim of defining the scope of the criminogenic attitude construct in the literature, evaluating the evidence linking pro-criminal attitudes to criminal behavior, and identifying gaps in the existing research. Specifically, it explores the conceptual and operational differences in how these attitudes are defined and measured.

A systematic search of the Web of Science database was conducted using keywords such as criminal attitudes, crime identity, antisocial sentiment, and related terms. Boolean search strategies included combinations of terms related to cognition, attitudes, and sentiment in the context of crime, delinquency, and antisocial behavior. The search yielded 19,844 articles, including 984 reviews. Of these, 32 meta-analytic studies met the inclusion criteria, focusing on systematic reviews that assessed the role of criminogenic attitudes—understood as cognitive constructs potentially leading to criminal behavior—within at-risk populations.

The findings highlight a broad scope in how criminogenic attitudes are conceptualized and defined in the literature. Evidence suggests a moderate but significant relationship between pro-criminal attitudes and criminal behavior, including offending and re-offending. The review underscores critical gaps in the consistency of operational definitions and the need for standardized assessment instruments to better understand and predict the role of criminogenic attitudes in criminal behavior.