3rd online Affect, Personality & Embodied Brain (APE) Research Group Conference



Associations between personality dimensions and emotions recognition among male forensic inpatients in High-Risk **Security Forensic Hospital**

L.A. Tiberi, X. Saloppé, M. Leveugle, & T.H. Pham Contact: <u>luca.tiberi@umons.ac.be</u>



Introduction

01

Personality

- Dynamic organization, relying on physiological, cognitive, and affective processes which represent consisting and recurrent, yet <u>not rigid</u>, pattern of multiform interactions between individuals and the world. These patterns enable the prediction of someone's behaviour.
- Personality conceptualizations:
 - **Trait/Domain** = enduring characteristic enabling to behave in a way whatever the situation
 - **Facet** = collection of specific cognitive, affective, and behavioural tendencies
- Rich history of conceptualization and assessment...
- ... leading to the creation of the Five-Factor Model (FFM)



(Carver & Scheier, 2017; Costa & McCrae, 1995; Hansenne, 2021; John & Oliver, 2021; Widiger, 2017)



Personality and Emotions

- Innate (historical) association...
 - Antiquity: *persona* = To **recognize an actor's emotions**
- Personality does not directly influences emotions ...
 - ... but it influences the assessment of the event ...
 - ... this assessment influences emotions
 - Emotions = "brief, context-specific response causing variations in five domains: appraisal, physiological, action tendencies, expression and feeling"
- Numerous research on personality and *expression* (thoughts, behaviour, emotions, ...):
 - Prosocial behaviour
 - Proenvironemental attitudes
 - Emotional expressiveness
- But few research on personality and *emotion recognition* ...

(Hansenne, 2021; Luminet & Grynberg, 2021; Riggio & Riggio, 2002; Sander & Scherer, 2014; Smith et al., 2020; Soutter et al., 2020; Thielmann et al. 2020)



Emotions recognition (ER)

- ... Defined as the accurate perception, discrimination, categorization, and labeling of emotions
- Mobilizing a collection of active processes aiming to re-construct the internal state of others from cues (expressions of emotions, context, ...)
- … Enabling to understand (inference) and predict others' affective, mental states, behaviours in order to regulate our own behaviours, thoughts, affects
- Three main communication channels:
 - Face Facial Expression of Emotions (FEE): start, apex, and offset
 - Voice Vocal Expression of Emotions (VEE)
 - Prosody: acoustic parameters (suprasegmental): F0, speedrate, loudness, ...
 - Semantic: basic unit of meaning
 - **Body** Bodily Expressions of Emotions (BEE): start, short duration, and offset

Personality and ER

• ER

- N is negatively correlated with happiness FEE recognition accuracy
- N is **positively correlated** with **reaction time** of FEE recognition (Ang/Hap)
- E and C are positively correlated with FEE recognition accuracy
- No correlation with VEE recognition accuracy (prosody)
- Why with forensic inpatients?
 - Psychopathological level
 - Impact of personality dimensions on Axis I disorder
 - "Personality disorders are viewed as maladaptative or extreme variants of normal personality structure" (p.85)
 - Treatment level
 - Categorial view (threshold), only, isn't informative on psychological mechanisms involved or to design a therapeutic program
- Contradictory results among general population
 - Paucity of literature among forensic inpatients











Figure 21.1. Etiological models of the association between personality and depression.

(Andric et al., 2016; Furnes et al., 2019; Jones & Willmot, 2017; Matsumoto et al., 2000; Rolinson et al., 2013; Sawada et al., 2016; Widiger, 2017; Widiger & Costa, 2013)

Aim of the study & Hypotheses

Aim of the study

 Investigate the associations between personality dimensions (O-C-E-A-N subscales scores) and multi-level ER competencies (accuracy and reaction time) among male forensic inpatients

Hypotheses

- High A are O traits (prosociality) are positive predictors of ER accuracy
- Low C trait (impulsivity) is a positive predictor of ER reaction time
- High E trait (*positive emotion experiencing*) is a **positive predictor of positive ER accuracy** but a **negative predictor** of **ER reaction time**
- High N trait (a-social) is a positive predictor of negative ER accuracy and a positive predictor of ER reaction time



02 Method

Participants

 37 male forensic inpatients from the High-Risk Security Forensic Hospital (FH) "Les Marronniers", Not Guilty for Reason of Insanity (NGRI)
 Inclusion criteria: mentally stable, French as mother tongue, cognitively competent facing experimental tasks

		Foren	Forensic inpatients (N = 37)		
	n	М	SD	MinMax.	
Age	37	44.36	12.85	26.19-68.83	
Years of study	37	5.35	5.00	0.00-12.00	
Length of hospitalization	26	11.76	7.14	.40-26.46	

- Psychopathological profile:
 - Major Mental Disorder: Addictive Disorder (32.40%), Mood Disorder (18.90%)
 - Personality Disorder: Cluster B (70.30%), Cluster C (29.70%), Cluster A (21.60%)
 - ASPD (43.20%), BPD (40.50%)
- Offences representation in the sample:
 - Current non-violent non-sexual offence: 48.60%
 - Current sexual offence: 45.90%
 - Current violent non-sexual offence: 37.80%

Instruments

- Big-Five Inventory French-version (**BFI-Fr**)
 - Self-questionnaire (45 items), five-point Likert scale
 - 5 dimensions: O-C-E-A-N (prototypes)
 - Excellent internal consistency ($\alpha = .84$ -.87)
 - Nearly excellent test-retest reliability (*r* = .84)



- NimStim Set of Facial Expressions (NimStim)
 - 87 morphed dynamic "task" stimuli (+ 4 "exercise" stimuli) extracted from a 672 stimuli set [(5 emotions*2 genders*4 ethnicities*2 conditions) + (1 emotion*2 genders*4 ethnicities*1 condition)] -1
 - Randomly assigned (*Excel*) in 4 blocks (*E-Prime 2.0*)
 - Nearly excellent inter-rater reliability ($\kappa = .79$) and test-retest reliability (r = .84)

Instruments

- Geneva Multimodal Emotion Protocol (**GEMEP**)
 - 48 "task" stimuli (+ 4 "exercise" stimuli) extracted from a 145 audio/video stimuli set [(6 emotions*2 genders)*4]
 - Randomly assigned (*Excel*) in 4 blocks (*E-Prime 2.0*)
 - Moderate mean accuracy of emotions recognition from audio stimuli (M = .36)

- Home-made **scenarii**
 - 48 "task" stimuli (+ 4 "exercise" stimuli) created from a related project (*MEMANTEMO*) [(6 emotions*2 genders)*4]
 - Patients' speeches categorized using EMOTAIX dictionary, synthetized by Acapela-Group
 - Syllables length of scenarii: M = 7.42 (SD = 1.47)
 - Randomly assigned (*Excel*) in 4 blocks (*E-Prime 2.0*)

Instruments

- Bochum Emotional Stimulus Set (BESST)
 - 48 "task" stimuli (+ 2 "exercise" stimuli) extracted from a 1129 postural stimuli set
 = 48 static stimuli; [(6 emotions*2 genders) *4]
 - Randomly assigned (*Excel*) in 4 blocks (*E-Prime 2.0*)
 - Very good accuracy of bodily posture emotions recognition (84%)



- Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale (MC-SDS)
 - Social desirability = Tendency to give overly positive self-descriptions by denying or self attributing socially acceptable expectations/characteristics
 - Self-questionnaire (33 items), dichotomous items
 - Very good to excellent internal consistency ($\alpha = .72-.88$)

(Abrosoft, 2009; Bänziger et al., 2012; Crowne & Marlowe, 1960; Paulhus, 2002; Plaisant et al., 2010; Piola & Bannour, 2009; Thoma et al., 2013; Tottenham et al., 2009)

Procedure & Data analysis

Procedure

- Endorsement of Ethics Committees (UMONS & "Les Marronniers")
- In accordance with:
 - Declaration of Helsinki and General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)
- Meetings with psychologists' Care Units to identify potential participants
- 2(+) meetings with forensic inpatients:
 - 1st To present the study (information letter, consent sheet, self-questionnaires) in Care Unit
 - 2nd Experimental protocol in Medical-Technical Unit (MTU)
 - (3rd If needed, continuation of the 2nd meeting)

Procedure & Data analysis



Procedure & Data analysis

<u>Data analysis</u>

- Descriptive analyses (mean, frequencies)
- In the absence of normality of distribution (Shapiro-Wilk), we conducted:
- Non-parametric correlation analyses (Spearman ρ) between:
 - BFI-Fr scores and global/specific (G/S) emotions recognition scores (mean, reaction time)
 - BFI-Fr scores, G/S emotions recognition scores and MC-SDS scores (partial correlation)
- Regressive analyses (Simple Linear Regression) when $\rho \ge .30$



(A glimpse of ...) Descriptive Analyses



(A glimpse of ...) Descriptive Analyses



Simple Linear Regression Analyses



Simple Linear Regression Analyses





Strengths & Limitations

- Non-pathological conceptualization of personality, sensitive to a functioning assessment of personality
- Multi-level assessment of ER competencies
- Investigation of associations between personality and emotions in a forensic population
- Indirect overview of emotional information processing

- Sample size
- Task length
- A "laboratorian" conceptualization of personality dimensions

 → interactionism situation-personality?
- Supplemental analyses: impact of psychiatric disorder and medication on ER scores

Future Perspectives

- **Deepen** personality **dimensions** using the BFI-Fr **facets**:
 - O: Aesthetics, Ideas; C: Self-Discipline, Order; E: Activity, Assertiveness;
 A: Altruisme, Compliance; N: Anxiety, Depression
- Compare **subgroups** of **forensic inpatients** based on their psychiatric disorders (e.g.: ASPD vs PPD) or based on their criminological profile (e.g.: sexual offenders vs non-sexual offenders; sexual offenders with child victims vs sexual offenders with adult victims)
- Assess the association between personality dimensions, emotions recognition and others Social Cognition competencies (ToM, Empathy)
- Include cognitive competencies assessment: information processing, attention competencies
- Use of virtual reality (VR) to assess personality dimensions related to specific situations

Thank you for your attention!

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