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POSITIVE PERSONALITY MODEL (PPM) Y VARIABLES SOCIODEMOGRÁFICAS

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RESUMEN

El objetivo del trabajo radicó en analizar los cinco rasgos de personalidad positivos del Positive Personality Model (de la Iglesia & Castro Solano, 2018) de acuerdo a diferentes variables sociodemográficas. La muestra estaba constituida por 1502 adultos argentinos de población general cuya edad promedio era de 39.79 (DE=38.79; 50.1% varones; 49.9% mujeres). Los resultados de los MANOVAs indicaron que habían diferencias estadísticamente significativas de acuerdo al sexo, el estado civil y el nivel socio-económico. Las mujeres presentaron mayor presencia de los rasgos humanidad e integridad en comparación a los hombres, los casados presentaron mayor presencia de todos los rasgos positivos en contraste con los solteros, y los sujetos de clase media-alta presentaban mayor presencia de vivacidad y foco y de serenidad en comparación con los sujetos de clase media-baja. Finalmente, las asociaciones de los rasgos positivos con la variable edad resultaron ser todas positivas y medias. Se concluye que los rasgos positivos no se presentan en los mismos grados en los distintos subgrupos pasibles de establecerse de acuerdo con las variables sociodemográficas aquí estudiadas. Estas diferencias deberían tenerse en cuenta tanto para el análisis de otras variables de interés como para el uso del modelo en el ámbito aplicado.

Palabras clave

Rasgos Positivos - Sexo - Edad - Estado Civil - Nivel Socioeconómico

ABSTRACT

POSITIVE PERSONALITY MODEL (PPM) AND SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES

The aim of this paper was to study the five positive personality traits of the Positive Personality Model's (PPM; de la Iglesia & Castro Solano, 2018) in relation to different sociodemographic variables. Sample was composed of 1502 Argentinean adults argentinos of the general population with a mean age of 39.79 (SD=38.79; 50.1% male; 49.9% female). MANOVAs results showed that there were statistically significant differences in the positive traits regarding sex, marital status and socio-economic status (SES). In detail: women had higher humanity and integrity in comparison to men; married individuals had higher scores in all positive traits in comparison to single participants; and upper-middle SES subjects had higher sprightliness and se-

renity in contrast to lower-middle SES individuals. Finally, the association between positive traits and age were all positive and moderate. In conclusion, positive traits are not equally present in the subgroups configured by the sociodemographic variables here studied. These differences should be taken into account when studying PPM and other variables as well as when using this model in the applied fields.

Key words

Positive Traits - Sex - Age - Marital Status - Socio-economic status

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