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Personality and Rating Error

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Personality and Rating Error

Abstract

This study was designed to investigate the relationship between rater's personality and rating errors. For this, I propose a model that is Big Five Factors may relate in rating errors. This study predicted (1) Extraversion and Agreeableness is hypothesized to positively relate to the leniency error (2) Conscientiousness, Neuroticism may be positively correlated to the severity error and halo effect. Particular attention was paid to the consistency of rating error according to personality factors.

The Crosstable results showed that the Agreeableness and Extraversion were significantly correlated in with leniency. But rater's other personality factors were not significantly related in leniency, severity, and halo error. The result of ANOVA indicated that Agreeableness had significant level between leniency and severity group. There was no correlation between personality factor and halo effect. Based on the empirical findings, implications and limitations were discussed. Suggestions for future research also follow.

Keywords

Big Five Model, Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness

Comments

The paper is available in Korean only.

Personality and Rating Error

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ABSTRACT

This study was designed to investigate the relationship between rater's personality and rating errors. For this, I propose a model that is Big Five Factors may relate in rating errors. This study predicted (1) Extraversion and Agreeableness is hypothesized to positively relate to the leniency error (2) Conscientiousness, Neuroticism may be positively correlated to the severity error and halo effect. Particular attention was paid to the consistency of rating error according to personality factors.

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Key words:

Big Five Model, Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness,
Neuroticism, Rating error, Leniency, Severity, Halo effect

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1.

500
(rating scale)
(Kane, et al., 1995).
(Feldman, 1981).
1950 1952 Wherry
(Wherry & Bartlett, 1982). Landy & Farr(1980)
(Ilgen & Feldman, 1983; Mitchell, 1983; Wexley & Klimoski, 1984;
Judge & Ferris, 1993). 90 (, 1998; ? , 2000; , 2003)
1990
(Neuman & Kickul, 1998; Organ, 1994; Barrick, Mount, &
Strauss, 1992; Organ & Lingl, 1992; Smith, Organ, & Near, 1983), (Barrick &
Mount, 1991; Smith, Hanges, & Dickson, 2001), (Barrick & Mount, 1991; Hurtz & Donovan,
2000; Salgado, 1997), (Judge, Bono, & Locke, 2000), (Judge & Bono, 2000),
(Costa, & McCrae, & Holland, 1984)
(Hogan, 1991)
5
(Piedmont &
Weinstein, 1995; Kane et al., 1995; Ployhart, Lim, & Chan, 2001),
(Saal, Downey, & Lahey, 1980; Murphy & Cleveland, 1991; Villanova, et al.,
1993; Kane et al., 1995).
(Guilford,
1959)
(social-stimulus)

2.

5 (Five Factor Model Big 5 Model) (Goldberg, 1990; Digman, 1990; 1997;

Digman & Inouye, 1986; McCrae & Costa, 1987; 1988; 1991). Tupes & Christal(1961)
 30 5 , 1963 Norman
 McCrae & Costa(1987, 1988, 1991) Digman(1990, 1997) 5 - , , , ,
 (), - .
 . 5

2.1 5

(leniency error)
 (Guilford, 1954; Tsui & Barry, 1986).
 (Villanova et al., 1993; Saal, et al., 1980).

(agreeableness)
 ,
 , , , , ,
 (service orientation)
 . Hogan, Hogan, & Busch(1984) , ,

(Longenecker, Gioia, & Sims, 1987).
 . Schoorman(1988)

Ohio

. Klores(1966)

(extraversion)

Gray(1971; 1981; 1987)

(Larsen & Ketelaar, 1991)

. Eysenck(1967)

Gray

(emotional susceptibility),

inhibition system: BIS)

(behavioral activation system: BAS)
 . BAS

(behavioral
 , BIS

BAS

, BIS

BAS

, BIS

BAS

Gray, Larsen & Ketelaar(1991)
 Tusi & Barry(1986) 344
 Mandell(1956)
 (2002)

- 1: , .
- 2: , .

2.2 5
 (severity error) (Saal et al., 1980).
 (neuroticism)
 (emotional stability)

BIS (Hogan, 1991). , Gray

Schneier(1977)

(conscientiousness)

(Costa & McCrae, 1992),
 (Barrick & Mount, 1991; Hurtz & Donovan, 2000; Salgado, 1997).

Bernardin, Cooke, & Villanova(2000)
 (r=-.37)

- 3: , .
- 4: , .

2.3 5
 (halo effect)

Anhalt, 1992). (Tsui & Barry, 1986; Murphy &

Bernardin, et al.(2000) (self-effacing)

McCrae & Costa(1991)

5:

6:

2.4 5

459 1947 1977 (West & Graziano, 1989). Finn(1986)

Kane et al.(1995) 328
, 243 376

(r=.63, p<.01) 350 Villanova et al.(1993) Guilford(1954)
90 3 6 Vance, Winne, & Wright(1983)

7:

3.

3.1

K 119 85
2 14 (16.5%), 3 34 (40.0%), 4 37%(43.5%)
67 (78.8%), 18 (21.2%)

4~5 23

(overall rating)

3

20

7 2 7 10

3.2

$\frac{5}{5}$;

Digman & Inouye(1986)

5

43

(1: , 5:)

8

8

9

7

11

Digman & Inouye(1986)

499

$\frac{5}{5}$;

1.3

7

20

7

. 1~6

5

(A~E 5)

7

(global rating)

(Smith, 1976; James, 1973; Campbell et al., 1970; Landy & Farr, 1980).

(1~6)

(7)

: < 1 >

(Bernardin, et al., 2000).

(Tsui & Barry, 1986).

	×	
/	(skewness)	
/	(kurtosis)	
/	(intraclass correlations)	
	×	

: (graphic rating scales), (mixed standard rating scales)
: Saal, Downey, & Lahey(1980), p. 421.

_____ :

Liden, 1995), (Tusi & Barry, 1986; Wayne &
1976: Landy & Farr, 1980) (Hamner, et al., 1974; London & Poplawski,
) (

20 293 () 5
85% 14.65 . 20
12.3%) (87.7%) (

3.7920 (67) 3.7933 , (18) 3.7873

4.

4.1

< 3>

20

James(1982)

ICC,

(intraclass correlation coefficient) (Shrout & Fleiss, 1979; James, 1982).

ICC ICC(1) ICC(2) . ICC(1)

. ICC(2)

(? , 1994).

0.7~0.8
.9685(F=31.7250, p<.001)

< 2>

ICC(2)
(< 2>).

ICC(1) .1184

ICC(1)	ICC(2)	F
.1184	.9194	12.4137***

ICC(1): (single measure intraclass correlation)
ICC(2): (average measure intraclass correlation)
***: p<.001

5 Varimax
, Digman & Inouye(1986)

< 3>

1
59.2%

0.5 5

	1	2	3	4	5	
	.743	.096	.360	-.163	-.114	.730
	.637	-.249	-.210	.171	-.130	.559
	.614	-.077	.019	.271	.160	.482
($\alpha=.7611$)	.601	-.105	.449	-.294	.006	.660
	.708	-.151	.101	-.035	-.140	.555
	.623	.078	.082	.142	.035	.422

4.	-.131	.113	-.016	-								
5.	.057	-.244**	-.356**	.128	-							
6.	-.092	.321**	-.115	.038	-.105	-						
7.	.533**	-.164	.164	-.035	.106	-.097	-					
8.	.671**	-.019	.124	-.101	-.011	-.033	.735**	-				
9.	.638**	-.256*	.282**	-.165	.083	-.211	.471**	.582**	-			
10.	.685**	-.097	.190	-.273*	-.041	-.002	.475**	.670**	.827**	-		
11.	.734**	-.093	.124	-.201	.044	.018	.539**	.728**	.690**	.779**	-	
12.	.738**	-.095	.061	-.159	.072	.069	.500**	.725**	.692**	.799**	.895**	-

** : p<0.01, * : p<0.05

1 4

3.7920

(Tusi & Barry, 1986; Bernardin et al., 2000).

35.3%

2

34.4%

.130

0 1

,0

1

	1	13	3	17
	.4	10.2	6.4	17.0
%	5.9%	76.5%	17.6%	100.0%
%	50.0%	25.5%	9.4%	20.0%
%	1.2%	15.3%	3.5%	20.0%
	0	18	5	23
	.5	13.8	8.7	23.0
%	.0%	78.3%	21.7%	100.0%
%	.0%	35.3%	15.6%	27.1%
%	.0%	21.2%	5.9%	27.1%
	0	11	11	22
	.5	13.2	8.3	22.0
%	.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
%	.0%	21.6%	34.4%	25.9%
%	.0%	12.9%	12.9%	25.9%

	0	3	3	6
	.1	3.6	2.3	6.0
%	.0%	50.0%	50.0%	100.0%
%	.0%	5.9%	9.4%	7.1%
%	.0%	3.5%	3.5%	7.1%
	0	4	3	7
	.2	4.2	2.6	7.0
%	.0%	57.1%	42.9%	100.0%
%	.0%	7.8%	9.4%	8.2%
%	.0%	4.7%	3.5%	8.2%
,	0	1	0	1
,	0	0	1	1
,	0	1	1	2
,	0	0	2	2
,	1	0	0	1
,	0	0	1	1
,	0	0	1	1
,	0	0	1	1

Chi-square : Value=17.298, df=11, Asymp. Sig=.099
Lamda : .130 (approx. sig=.008)

< 6>

	(s.d)		F
3.7510(.5885)	3.7464(.5076)	3.7564(.6785)	.006
3.6510(.7144)	3.5000(.7295)	3.8291(.6617)	4.674**
3.7882(.5394)	3.8152(.5589)	3.7564(.5209)	.249
2.9618(.7515)	2.9728(.7476)	2.9487(.7656)	.021

** : p<0.05

7

. Epstein(1977)

20

- (test-retest)

< 7>

13

18

		1	2	1	2	1	2	1	2
1	3.7662	3.6224	3.8929 F=3.9226**	3.4167	3.7823 F=4.725**	3.9018	3.7194 F=2.295	2.7054	3.0765 F=4.393**
2	4.0676	3.7121	3.4474 F=6.242**	3.5818	3.7719 F=.983	3.8455	3.6842 F=1.206	2.9682	3.1184 F=.527
3	3.3896	3.8373	3.7333 F=.631	3.6667	3.6000 F=.171	3.7976	3.8500 F=.193	2.8393	3.1071 F=2.512
4	4.1184	3.8075	3.5463 F=2.602	3.6034	3.6481 F=.053	3.8707	3.5972 F=3.655*	3.0603	2.8889 F=.728
5	3.9014	3.8167	3.7092 F=.465	3.4167	3.6863 F=2.061	3.9250	3.7500 F=1.640	3.2500	2.8824 F=3.294*
6	3.8625	3.9762	3.6442 F=5.931**	3.6190	3.6218 F=.000	3.8304	3.7885 F=.122	2.7054	3.1010 F=5.177**
7	3.7284	3.8238	3.6957 F=.912	3.5429	3.7101 F=1.065	3.9000	3.7337 F=1.882	2.9429	2.9891 F=.072
8	3.9242	3.7685	3.7604 F=.002	3.4444	3.6250 F=.765	3.7500	3.8177 F=.225	2.9583	3.0313 F=.122
9	3.5526	3.8547	3.5946 F=3.635*	3.6667	3.6396 F=.026	3.8397	3.6959 F=1.294	2.9038	2.9662 F=.121
10	3.8281	3.8696	3.6463 F=2.202	3.5507	3.6911 F=.653	3.8696	3.7500 F=.693	3.1087	2.9573 F=.626
11	3.7867	3.6319	3.7843 F=1.022	3.4028	3.8170 F=6.375**	3.8438	3.8039 F=.103	2.9271	2.9167 F=.003
12	4.0000	3.8214	3.5714 F=2.084	3.6508	3.6905 F=.039	3.8690	3.6250 F=2.031	3.0417	2.9286 F=.267
13	4.1875	3.6636	3.8733 F=2.207	3.6606	3.5867 F=.117	3.8136	3.7800 F=.071	3.0000	2.9700 F=.027
14	4.3506	3.7752	3.7745 F=.000	3.6822	3.3.8547 F=.396	3.8547	3.7721 F=.450	2.8721	3.0294 F=.875
15	4.4156	3.8062	3.6667 F=1.036	3.6357	3.6275 F=.003	3.8198	3.7794 F=.105	3.0465	2.8971 F=.876
16	4.0270	3.6944	3.7500 F=.124	3.6914	3.5833 F=.366	3.8472	3.7500 F=.472	3.0000	2.8250 F=.766
17	4.0658	3.7485	3.7456 F=.000	3.6784	3.7368 F=.091	3.8421	3.6184 F=2.543	2.9254	2.9211 F=.000
18	3.6406	3.8506	3.7333 F=.636	3.6437	3.6286 F=.007	3.7672	3.7571 F=.005	3.0259	2.9429 F=.201
19	3.9867	3.7353	3.7701 F=.046	3.6474	3.7471 F=.312	3.9118	3.7069 F=1.940	3.0588	2.8578 F=1.057
20	4.0667	3.7712	3.7431 F=.037	3.7059	3.7639 F=.130	3.7157	3.8333 F=.782	2.8775	2.9583 F=.210

: 1- , 2
*: p<0.1, **: p<0.05

5.

al.(2000)

Klores(1966), Schoorman(1988), Bernardin et
(Hogan et al., 1984)

BAS,
Larsen & Ketelaar(1991)

(Cardy & Dobbins, 1986). Feldman(1981)

. Tusi & Barry(1986)

Arvey & Campion(1982)

(
(Barrick & Mount, 1991; Salgado, 1997; Hertz & Donovan, 2000)

Arvey & Campion(1982) Tusi & Barry(1986)

(Cardy & Dobbins, 1986; Tusi & Barry, 1986; Wayne & Liden, 1995; , 1998).

,
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,
, Villanova et al.(1993) . 178
(discomfort),
,
, 20

,
(Harris, 1994), , (Feldman, 1981), ,
.
.

- (2002), “ ,” 2002 , 148-157.
- (2003), “ ”, , 11 1 , 113-131.
- (1998), “ ”, , 6 1 , 69-92.
- ? ? (2000), , .
- ? (2001), “ : ”
- , 9 1 , 109-136.
- ? (1997), “ ”, , 21 1 , 33-52.
- ? (1994), “ ” □ , 23 , 75-102.
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