

“THE FAMILY REPORT PERCEIVED BY THE ADOLESCENTS THROUGH MILLON ADOLESCENT PERSONALITY INVENTORY (M.A.P.I.)”

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Summary. This study has as objective the analysis of the family report perceived by adolescent through the test of Millon Adolescent Personality Inventory (M.A.P.I.). This sample has been obtained from the Spanish population with a total of 319 adolescent, between 13 and 18 years old (inclusives), divided into groups of ages (13-15 and 16-18 years old) and both sexes, and that in a significant way. They perceive their familiar environment not very gratifying for their development. The results denote that these adolescents are in a significant way, uncomfortable socially, annoyed with their school obligations, little respectful, emotionality fragile and with an improper control of their impulses.

Introduction

One of the singularities of the adolescent age is the inconvenience situation and the critic that is generated to the attitudes and behaviors of their parents. The adolescent is especially critic to the advices, teachings or indications of their parents, in such a way that, on one hand the parents are found deceived by the incomprehension to their attitudes of their adolescent children and, additionally, the same adolescent perceive the disturbance of their feelings in love, loyalty, respect, mixed with the irreverence, the disrespectfulness and the infidelity.

The Millon Adolescent Personality Inventory (M.A.P.I.) is a short questionnaire designed specifically for the evaluation of the adolescent personality trying to appreciate the personality features, psychological aspects and behavior problems in the school and clinical area. The MAPI has conjugated of efficient way and joint the developments psychometrics and theoretical, since 8 personality scales are found based in a comprehensive theory of the personality of T. Millon (1969, 1981).

Counselors and clinical psychologists are involved in the MAPI in various parts of the different phases of its development of the American original version. The eight scales of feelings and attitudes are addressed to evaluate the common attitudes of the young as these are presented as an important problem. The four behaviour Scales were derived empirically. They can show the behaviour difficulties that the adolescent can be find.

The study that we have accomplished is centred in the adolescents than perceive a problematic relationship with their own familiar environment. These adolescents who differentiated

statistically and significantly of the behavioral average of the rest of the Spanish adolescents, have been analyzed the other variable of personality that the MAPI provides us.

METODOLOGY

Hypothesis:

The work hypothesis can outline in the a question sentence: What factors of the Millon Adolescent Personality (MAPI) are found associated with the adolescents who perceive a problematic familiar environment?.

This position is going to discover those variables that are interrelated significantly with the familiar environment, we can deduce through MAPI, which are the factors implied in this so meaningful behaviour.

Analysis of the sample:

This sample has been obtained from the Spanish population with a total of 319 adolescent, between 13 and 18 years old (inclusives), divided into groups of ages (13-15 and 16-18 years old) and both sexes, and that in a significant way. They perceive their familiar environment not very gratifying for their development.

Material employed:

The material employed for this study has been the Millon test Adolescent Personality Inventory (MAPI), whose more important characteristic are the following ones:

Authors: Theodore Millon, Ph.D., Catherine J. Green, Ph.D. and Robert B. Meagher Jr., Ph.D.

Publisher: NCS Assessments (1977)

Appropriate Ages: 13-18. There are two ranges in the normative group, 13-15 and 16-18. Each age range has its own set of male and female norms.

Norm Groups: Outpatient, inpatient, and normal adolescents.

Minimum Reading Level: 6th grade.

Administration Time: Approximately 20 minutes.

Assessment Length: 150 items.

Scales:

- 8 Personality styles scales:
 - * Scale 1: Introversive
 - * Scale 2: Inhibited
 - * Scale 3: Cooperative
 - * Scale 4: Sociable
 - * Scale 5: Confident
 - * Scale 6: Forceful
 - * Scale 7: Respectful
 - * Scale 8: Sensitive
- 8 Expressed concerns scales:
 - * Scale A: Self-Concept
 - * Scale B: Personal Esteem
 - * Scale C: Body Comfort
 - * Scale D: Sexual acceptance
 - * Scale E: Peer Security
 - * Scale F: Social Tolerance
 - * Scale G: Family Report
 - * Scale H: Academic Confidence
- 4 Behavioral correlates scales:
 - * Scale SS: Impulse control
 - * Scale UU: Scholastic Achievement

- * Scale TT: Social Conformity
- * Scale WW: Attendance Consistency
- 2 Validity Indices:
 - * Validity
 - * Reliability.
- Report Options: Clinical Interpretative Report.

Identification of the variables:

Scale G: Family Report (25 items). The high punctuations denote the abnormality in this scale the greater punctuation, the more deteriorated environment (family report) is found. The principal focus of this scale would be the relationships of the young with his family, besides with the contrast of his own perceptions. Which is the role that the family plays in the haste, aggravation or improvement of the conflict emerged in the bosom of the family of the young?, How are these problems solved in or outside the family?.

RESULTS

The results are in the various tables shown below:

In the Table I, we can observe that in the different groups of ages (13-15 and 16-18) the adolescents do not show meaningful differences (5 and/or 1%) statistically. There is a total steadiness throughout the ages when the familiar relationships can be having converted in a problem.

Table I: Analysis of the sample spaniard

MALE		FEMALE		BOTH SEXES	
13-15 years	16-18 years	13-15 years	16-18 years	13-15 years	16-18 years
69	72	81	97	150	169
141		178		319	

CONCLUSIONS AND DISCUSSIONS

The young who perceive a problematic familiar environment (family report) tend to show through the MAPI some behavior associated with (Table II):

- Social discomfort (TT/ $r = ,53$)
- An improper scholastic yield (UU/ $r = ,46$)
- Distrust toward the high school (H/ $r = ,44$)
- Little respectful (7/ $r = -,46$)
- Emotionally weak (8/ $r = ,43$)
- An improper control of the impulses (SS/ $r = ,39$).

- Uninterested in the scholastic aspects (WW/ $r = ,31$).

When we confront other investigations accomplished by other researchers we find ourselves that they are not many, because the MAPI is a modern technique and recent publication.

Holcomb y Kashani (1991) used the MAPI to compare the personality styles, expressed concerns and behavioral correlates of 13 conduct-disordered and 137 non conduct-disordered adolescents (aged 14-16 years). Structured interviews with subjects and their parents were used to classify Ss according to Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-III) criteria. Significant

differences were found between groups. conduct-disordered subjects reported being very critical and not respectful of others; these subjects also tended to seek out the unpredictable and to be moody and pessimistic. In addition, conduct-disordered subjects expressed a lack of confidence in school

performance and dissatisfaction with family life. Results support the usefulness of self-report measurements with troubled adolescents in general and the concurrent validity of the MAPI in particular.

Table II: correlations* of variables with family report (G/MAPI)

PERSONALITY STYLES SCALES	r	EXPRESSED CONCERNS SCALES:	r
Scale 1: Introversive	-,18	Scale A: Damage Self-Concept	,19
Scale 2: Inhibited	,18	Scale B: Damage self-Esteem	,27
Scale 3: Cooperative	-,11	Scale C: Bodily disComfort	,09
Scale 4: Sociable	-2.71E-3	Scale D: Sexual inacceptance	,09
Scale 5: Confident	-,08	Scale E: Insecurity of being different	,05
Scale 6: Forceful	,16	Scale F: Social Intolerance	,07
Scale 7: Respectful	-,46	Scale G: Unease family environment	1.00
Scale 8: Sensitive	,43	Scale H: Lack of academic confidence	,44
BEHAVIORAL CORRELATES SCALES:	r	BEHAVIORAL CORRELATES SCALES:	r
Scale SS: Unsuitable impulse control	,39	Scale UU: Unsuitable school achievement	,46
Scale TT: Social discomfort	,53	Scale WW: Lack of school interest	,31

* p=,05≥,113; p=,01≥,148; p=,001≥,188

Hart (1995), investigated Millon Adolescent Personality Inventory (MAPI) scale patterns among 190 adolescent psychiatric inpatients (12.8-18.6 years) along a dimension of substance abuse deviancy: no substance abuse, alcohol abuse only, alcohol and marijuana abuse only, other substance abuse plus alcohol and/or marijuana abuse. Ss who abused alcohol were little different from subjects with no substance abuse diagnosis. Conversely, subjects who abused the more culturally deviant non-alcoholic substances were markedly different than non-substance abusing or alcohol-only abusing subjects in several respects: highly negative attitudes toward family, authority, and conformity; personality styles marked by aggressiveness, labile negativism, and low conscientiousness; behavioral trait of impulsivity; and poor sense of academic confidence. Treatment implications are considered.

Siemen, Warrington, and Mangano, (1994), assessed the correlation of scores on the Millon Adolescent Personality Inventory (MAPI) and the Suicide Ideation Questionnaire-Junior. Nine adolescents (aged 15-17 years) were given the 2 inventories within 48 hours after being admitted to an inpatient psychiatric facility. Of the 20 categories on the MAPI, scores on 10 were significantly correlated with scores on suicide ideation. High suicide ideators tended to experience school-related problems, report poor self-concept, have poor family rapport, and be overly sensitive.

Pantle, Barger, Hamilton, Thornton, et-al (1994) examined similarities and differences of 81 adolescent inpatients (mean age 15 years) who had

elevated (>74) admission scores on Scale 6 (forceful/antisocial) of the Millon Adolescent Personality Inventory (MAPI) and differing Scale 6 scores at discharge. subjects were drawn from a pool of 215 adolescent inpatients in a study by H. L. Piersma and M. L. Pantle (1991). 44 subjects continued to have elevated Scale 6 scores on the discharge administration of the test; these subjects did not differ significantly from the 37 subjects with low Scale 6 scores on variables associated with conduct disturbance. However, the groups differed significantly on family size, parental (especially paternal) psychopathology, and prognosis. High-6 subjects tended to come from larger families, had a higher frequency of parental pathology, and more often received negative prognoses than did the Low 6 group.

These studies complement our results when we appreciate the conduct disorders and the relationship in the scholastic environment are found intensely implied.

References:

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