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The Dark Triple Role of Personality (Machiavellianism, Anti-Socialism and Narcissism) In Predicting the Tendency to High-Risk Sexual Behaviors in Female Adolescents with Experience of Running Away from Home

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A B S T R A C T

The aim of this study was to determine the threefold role of dark personality (Machiavellianism, anti-socialism and narcissism) in predicting the tendency to high-risk sexual behaviors in female adolescents with experience of running away from home. This study was a correlational study and the statistical population of the study included female adolescents with experience of running away from home. Sampling was available in this study and 60 adolescents were selected by this method. Data were collected using a questionnaire on high-risk sexual behaviors and dark personality traits (Johnson and Webster, 2010). Data were analyzed using Pearson correlation test and multivariate regression stepwise. The results showed that there is a significant negative relationship between dark personality triad (Machiavellianism, anti-socialism and narcissism) and high-risk sexual behaviors ($P < 0.05$). The results also showed that Machiavellianism, anti-socialism and narcissism predict 0.35, 0.28 and 0.26 of high-risk sexual behaviors in female adolescents with experience of running away from home, respectively. According to the research findings, it can be said that Machiavellianism, anti-socialism and narcissism are able to explain high-risk sexual behaviors in adolescents, so to prevent high-risk sexual behaviors in adolescents, these variables can be considered.

Keywords: Dark Personality Trilogy, Adolescent Girls, High Risk Sexual Behaviors, Running Home.

INTRODUCTION

The young structure of the country, on the one hand, and their vulnerability to high-risk behaviors, on the other hand, have caused this group to be directly and indirectly exposed to these factors, and ultimately the capabilities of this group are severely reduced. Adolescence is a period that is considered a sensitive period due to social pressures and biological changes, and inadequate attention to these changes can lead to serious problems of adjustment, psychological

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and social. Studies have shown that high-risk behaviors increase during adolescence (Gámez-Guadix, Borrajo, & Almendros, 2016; Kircaburun et al., 2019; Yudes, Rey, & Extremera, 2020). Although girls run away from home is an individual phenomenon at first glance, but due to its negative consequences that disrupt social order, it is the source of many anti-social and deviant behaviors such as prostitution, drug addiction and alcoholism. Alcohol, drug distribution, the formation of corruption gangs and deception of other women and girls, the prevalence of prostitution and the prevalence of various sexually transmitted diseases, etc. (Hashemi, Fatemi Amin, & Fouladiyan, 2011). Therefore, it can be said that high-risk sexual behaviors are the most important problem among these girls, which has been addressed in this study. One of the high-risk traumatic behaviors in adolescents is unprotected sex, which is observed in 30.4% of adolescents with high-risk behaviors (Ameri, Mirzakhani, Nabipour, Khanjani, & Sullman, 2017; Mohammad et al., 2007).

The first effective factor in the tendency to high-risk sexual behaviors are psychological factors, one of the most important of which is personality traits (Mokhtarnia, Zademohammadi, Habibi, & Mirzaifar, 2017). Personality is one of the important cognitive factors for the tendency to high-risk behaviors, including unsafe sexual activities (Baron-Oladi, Navidian, & Kaveh-Farsani, 2013). In recent years, special attention has been paid to the clinical forms of socially disturbing behaviors among psychologists (Veselka, Giammarco, & Vernon, 2014). One of the relatively new concepts in this area is the dark triad of personality, known as James Bond Psychology (Jonason & Webster, 2010; Pechorro, Jonason, Raposo, & Maroco, 2019). These personality traits, introduced and conceptualized by Paulhus and Williams (2002), include Machiavellianism, narcissism, and antisocialism, due to their common dimensions such as undesirable social nature (Rauthmann & Kolar, 2013), self-centeredness, and deception. Work (Jones & Weiser, 2014; Rauthmann & Kolar, 2013), hypocrisy, emotional coldness, aggression, and self-exaggeration (highlighting or exaggerating one's abilities) (Sherry, Hewitt, Besser, Flett, & Klein, 2006), in They were placed in a conceptual cluster. The above three, although socially distasteful, are in the realm of normal functioning. In other words, their various forms can be observed in the general population (Paulhus & Williams, 2002). Machiavellian personality traits include cold, humanistic, fault-finding, pragmatic and immoral beliefs, lack of emotion and empathy, long-term strategic planning, profit motives and pursuit of personal goals, deception, exploitation, hypocrisy and, antisocial tendencies (Rauthmann & Kolar, 2013), hegemony, suspicion, impenetrability, perfectionism (Sherry et al., 2006), attributing negative traits to others (Havvley, 2006), poor social cooperation skills (Paal & Bereczkei, 2007), low social adequacy and empathy (Abell & Brewer, 2014), and low social and emotional perception (Barlow, Qualter, & Stylianou, 2010).

Another of the three dark personality traits is narcissism. This concept was introduced by Ellis (1898). This characteristic refers to relatively stable individual differences that are characterized by arrogance, narcissism, arrogance, and self-love (Morf & Rhodewalt, 2001). In addition, self-image, fantasy about progress, the urgent need to receive praise despite the lack of proper social and interpersonal functioning, the exploitation of others and lack of empathy (McLaren and Best, 2013), boasting Aggressive behavior with others, bad language (Adams, Florell, Burton, & Hart, 2014), emotional instability, and low utility. Anti-social personality has two primary and secondary forms. In its original form, this personality has an inherited emotional defect and is characterized by characteristics such as selfishness, cruelty, lack of interpersonal affection, superficial attractiveness, oppression and exploitation of others. In the secondary form, which is the result of factors such as parental rejection or abuse, the individual suffers from emotional turmoil that is associated with characteristics such as anti-social and hostile lifestyles (Skeem, Johansson, Andershed, Kerr, & Loudon, 2007). The dark three personality traits are more prominent in delinquents than in others (Douglas, Bore, & Munro, 2012). The personality traits of Machiavellianism, narcissism, and antisocial behavior are more

prevalent in law-breakers, with high-risk behaviors such as drug use and sexually explicit behavior, and are powerful predictors of law-breaking and high-risk behaviors (Blickle, Schlegel, Fassbender, & Klein, 2006; Castellana, Barros, Serafim, & Busatto Filho, 2014; Netland & Miner, 2012; Pailing, Boon, & Egan, 2014; Porter & Porter, 2017; Salekin & Frick, 2005; Stead, Fekken, Kay, & McDermott, 2012; Stone, 2007).

According to the above researches and considering that adolescents face different crises in their developmental period and running away from home of adolescent girls is a factor that causes harm to the individual and society, this study aims to investigate the dark triple role of personality (Machiavellianism, anti-socialism, and narcissism) has been determined to predict the tendency to risky sexual behaviors in female adolescents with experience of running away from home.

METHODOLOGY

The research method is applied in terms of purpose and descriptive and correlational in terms of data collection method. The statistical population of the study included adolescent girls aged 14 to 18 years who referred to the Center for Injury Reduction and Night Shelter in Tehran, District 12. The sampling method of the present study was available and 60 people were selected by this method. Inclusion criteria were: adolescents with a history of running away from home and having high-risk sex (individually and in groups). Exclusion criteria were non-cooperation with the researcher and failure to complete research questionnaires. Then, a questionnaire on high-risk sexual behaviors and dark personality traits was given to girls with experience of running away from home.

High Risk Sexual Behaviors Questionnaire: This questionnaire has 10 items and was prepared by Zarei, Khakbaz, and Karami (2010). The scoring of the questionnaire is such that the first eight questions are direct and with a Likert scale from 0 to 4 and the last two questions are inversely and vary from 0 to 3. The total score determines the score of a person's high-risk behaviors, so that the higher the score, the higher the risk of his sexual behaviors. This questionnaire measures the risk of high-risk sexual behaviors in the dimensions of not using a condom, drug use during intercourse, many sexual partners, unusual sexual intercourse (oral and anal). The reliability of the questionnaire was calculated by retest method 0.68 and its Cronbach's alpha was 0.86 (Zarei et al., 2010). In the study of Larki, Tafazoli, Latifnejad Roudsari, Shakeri, and babaei (2014), Cronbach's alpha was reported to be 0.86 for measuring the reliability of the internal consistency method.

Dark Personality Traits Short Questionnaire (DTDD): Jonason and Webster (2010), introduced the Short Scale of Dark Personality Traits. This scale includes three subscales of Machiavellianism, anti-socialism and narcissism. This scale consists of twelve items; In this questionnaire, each component of dark personality traits is measured with 4 items and is evaluated in the form of a seven-point scale from strongly disagree (1) to strongly agree (7). Jonason and Webster (2010), reported the internal consistency of this questionnaire using Cronbach's alpha, between 0.76 and 0.87. Yousefi and Piri (2016), translated and standardized this questionnaire and the internal consistency coefficients of the questionnaire by calculating Cronbach's alpha coefficient for narcissism, Machiavellianism, anti-socialism and the whole questionnaire were 0.77, 0.72, 0.68, respectively. Reported 0. and 0.76 and the retest coefficient of the questionnaire was 0.75 for the whole questionnaire at two weeks intervals and 0.79, 0.80 and 0.66 for narcissism, Machiavellianism and anti-socialism, respectively come.

After collecting the questionnaires, the research data were analyzed by the statistical method of correlation test and multivariate regression by stepwise method using SPSS-24 software.

RESULTS

The mean and standard deviation of the research variables are presented in Table 1.

Table 1. Mean and standard deviation of research variables

Variable	Mean	Std. Deviation
Narcissism	17.46	3.89
Machiavellianism	16.69	4.95
Anti-socialism	20.84	3.85
High-risk sexual behaviors	26.15	10.11

Table 2. Results from Pearson correlation analysis

The dependent variable independent variable	High-risk sexual behaviors	
	Pearson coefficient	Sig.
Narcissism	0.411	0.001
Machiavellianism	0.511	0.001
Antisocial	0.345	0.001

According to the results of Table 2, it is clear that the value of P is less than the critical level of 0.05. Therefore, the relationship between research variables and high-risk sexual behaviors has been confirmed and there is a positive and significant relationship between Machiavellianism, narcissism and anti-socialism with high-risk sexual behaviors.

To test the research hypothesis that the dark personality triad (Machiavellianism, narcissism, and antisocialism) predicts the high-risk sexual behaviors of female adolescents experiencing home escape, the multivariate regression test is performed using the stepwise method. Step used. Before performing the test, Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to measure normality for parametric statistics. The results showed that the significance level obtained from Kolmogorov-Smirnov test for high-risk sexual behaviors and dark personality trimester greater than 0.05 Is ($P < 0.05$). Therefore, the distribution of data related to these variables is normal and parametric test can be used for inferential analysis of data.

Stepwise regression was used to examine which of the variables of the three dark personality traits (Machiavellianism, narcissism and anti-socialism) can predict high-risk sexual behaviors in adolescents. In the first step, except for the Machiavellian variable, all other variables have been removed, in the second step, all research variables except Machiavellianism and anti-socialism have been removed, and in the third step, the Machiavellian, narcissistic and anti-social variables remain.

Table 3. Summary of analysis of variance of research variables

Step	Predictive variable	Source of change	Sum squares	df	Mean squares	F	Sig.
1	Machiavellianism	Regression	6508.372	1	6508.372	312.152	0.001
		Left Over	1209.51	58	20.85		
		Total	19506.97	59			
2	Machiavellianism and anti-socialism	Regression	8179.347	2	4089.673	20.578	0.001
		Left Over	11327.68	57	198.731		
		Total	19506.93	59			
3	Machiavellianism, narcissism and anti-socialism	Regression	8660.073	3	2886.691	14.917	0.001
		Left Over	10836.87	56	193.515		
		Total	19506.94	59			

Table 3 summarizes the analysis of variance of the research. The calculated P significance shows that there is a significant relationship between dark personality triad and high-risk sexual behaviors ($P < 0.05$). Table 4 summarizes the research model.

Table 4. Model Summary

	R	R ²	ΔR ²	SE
Step 1: Predictive variable (fixed), Machiavellianism	0.581	0.337	0.335	8.37
Step 2: Predictive (fixed) variables, Machiavellianism and anti-socialism	0.651	0.423	0.414	7.79
Step 3: Predictive (fixed) variables, Machiavellianism, narcissism and anti-socialism	0.668	0.447	0.436	7.64

According to Table 4, in the first model of Machiavellianism, adolescents have the highest ability to predict high-risk sexual behaviors. The correlation coefficient of this variable with high-risk sexual behaviors was 0.58 and this variable was able to predict 0.34 of high-risk sexual behaviors. In the second model after Machiavellianism, the attribute of anti-socialism has entered the equation. The correlation coefficient of these two variables with high-risk sexual behaviors was 0.65 and these two variables were able to predict 0.43 of high-risk sexual behaviors. In the third model, the third variable that enters the equation is narcissism. With the entry of this variable, the correlation coefficient of these three variables with high-risk sexual behaviors has become 0.66 and these three variables have been able to predict about 0.44 of high-risk sexual behaviors ($P < 0.05$).

Stepwise regression coefficient was used to examine which variables of Machiavellianism, narcissism and anti-socialism are stronger predictors of predicting high-risk sexual behaviors, the results of which are presented in Table 5.

Table 5. Results of regression analysis to predict high-risk sexual behaviors through Machiavellianism, anti-socialism and narcissism

Step	Predictive variables	B	BETA	t	Sig.
1	Constant	27.171	-	13.928	0.001
	Machiavellianism	0.657	0.563	9.49	0.001
2	Constant	21.852	-	11.127	0.001
	Machiavellianism	0.523	0.426	7.618	0.001
	Anti-Socialism	0.569	0.324	5.407	0.001
3	Constant	17.327	-	7.362	0.001
	Machiavellianism	0.342	0.35	3.876	0.001
	Anti-Socialism	0.542	0.281	5.216	0.001
	Narcissism	0.129	0.266	2.81	0.001

According to Table 5, the beta coefficient was used to determine the discriminant contribution of each of the predictor variables (narcissism, anti-socialism and Machiavellianism) in predicting the dispersion of the criterion variable (high-risk sexual behaviors). The results indicate that Machiavellianism with a beta of 0.35, anti-socialism with a beta of 0.28 and narcissism with a beta of 0.26 are able to predict high-risk sexual behaviors.

CONCLUSION

The aim of this study was to investigate the triple role of dark personality (Machiavellianism, narcissism and anti-socialism) in predicting high-risk sexual behaviors in female adolescents with experience of running away from home. The results of the present study showed that there is a relationship between the dark triad of personality (Machiavellianism, narcissism and anti-socialism) and high-risk sexual behaviors and Machiavellianism, anti-socialism and narcissism can predict adolescents' high-risk sexual behaviors.

According to the results of the study, the three dark personality traits including Machiavellianism, narcissism and anti-socialism are associated with high-risk sexual behaviors in female adolescents with experience of running away from home.

The level of anti-social personality traits in criminals and delinquents is higher than personality traits such as Machiavellianism because people with Machiavellian personality traits due to high awareness of crime and delinquency and humiliation of others such as rape, through coercion and deception. Others are done for profit. They are more common in whites and people with high-level crimes. Also, people with narcissism are less likely to engage in high-risk sex in which they are humiliated because of their tendency toward monotheism, but are more likely to humiliate others and elevate themselves to a higher level. Imagine for a second you were transposed into the karmic driven world of Earl. But in general, given that these three dark personality traits are associated with delinquency and high-risk sexual behaviors, they can play a significant role in the occurrence of social harms, whether these harms in the form of experience of harm and Whether it is caused by injury. In general, it can be concluded from this study that there is a darker personality triad in criminals and outlaws. The present findings confirm the existence of disturbing and undesirable social personality traits, the presence of which can lead to a person's tendency to abnormal, immoral and illegal behaviors. In other words, the triad in question is one of the features that can be seen in the examples involved in the law more than other examples(Castellana et al., 2014).

The present study has some limitations that should be considered when interpreting and generalizing to other groups. This study was performed on female adolescents with experience of running away from home, who refer to harm reduction centers, and it is suggested that in leading research on other vulnerable or injured groups See also. In the present study, research data were collected using a questionnaire and it was not possible to control other factors such as education, family income and history of high-risk behaviors in other family members.

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