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ЧУВСТВО СОБСТВЕННОГО ДОСТОИНСТВА, СИСТЕМА ЦЕННОСТЕЙ И СЕКСУАЛЬНОЕ ПОВЕДЕНИЕ МОЛОДЕЖИ

Различные изменения, происходящие в обществе, угрожающие здоровью и жизни человека, рискованное поведение молодежи, связанное с началом половой жизни, составляют одну из основных проблем современной психологии. Это особенно важно в связи с негативными последствиями раннего начала сексуальной жизни, что широко описано в литературе, а также из-за систематического уменьшения возраста начала половой жизни среди молодежи. Ранняя сексуальная жизнь относится к рискованному поведению подростков. Рассматривается понятие и сущность чувства собственного достоинства. Эмпирически показано, что молодые люди после начала сексуальной жизни в большей степени, чем молодые люди до начала половой жизни, демонстрируют желание общаться со сверстниками противоположного пола. Эти контакты приносят им эмоциональное удовлетворение и удовольствие. Подростки более склонны к межличностному общению и гетеросексуальным контактам, что является для них очень важной частью жизни. Они также приобретают более высокий уровень уверенности в себе, что делает их инициативными и уверенными в своей способности к достижению намеченных целей. Установлено, что молодые люди после начала половой жизни могут работать более эффективно благодаря большей устойчивости, большей мотивации достижения и уверенности в своих силах, чем молодые люди до начала половой жизни. В литературе описаны многочисленные негативные последствия раннего начала сексуальной жизни. Несмотря на это, молодые люди после начала половой жизни, как установлено, имеют более позитивные черты, чем до начала половой жизни. Однако, важно проявлять осторожность относительно сексуальной инициации, опираясь на систему ценностей, на самоуважение и чувство собственного достоинства.

Ключевые слова: чувство собственного достоинства, ранняя сексуальная жизнь, личность подростка, система ценностей.

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ПОЧУТТЯ ВЛАСНОЇ ГІДНОСТІ, СИСТЕМА ЦІННОСТЕЙ ТА СЕКСУАЛЬНА ПОВЕДІНКА МОЛОДІ

Різні зміни, що відбуваються в суспільстві, загрозливі здоров'ю і життю людини, ризикована поведінка молоді, що пов'язана з початком статевого життя, складають одну з основних проблем сучасної психології. Це особливо важливо у зв'язку з негативними наслідками раннього сексуального життя, що широко описано в літературі, а також із-за систематичного зменшення віку початку статевого життя серед молоді. Раннє сексуальне життя відноситься до ризикованої поведінки підлітків. Розглядається поняття і сутність почуття власної гідності. Емпірично показано, що молоді люди після початку сексуального життя більшою мірою, ніж молоді люди до початку статевого життя, демонструють бажання спілкуватися з однолітками протилежної статі. Ці контакти приносять їм емоційне задоволення. Підлітки більш схильні до міжособистісного спілкування і гетеросексуальних контактів, що стає для них дуже важливою частиною життя. Вони також набувають вищого рівня впевненості в собі, що робить їх ініціативними і упевненими в своїй здібності до досягнення намеченої мети. Встановлено, що молоді люди після початку статевого життя можуть працювати ефективніше завдяки більшій стійкості, більшій мотивації досягнення і впевненості в своїх силах, ніж молоді люди до початку статевого життя. У літературі описані численні негативні наслідки раннього початку сексуального життя. Незважаючи на це, молоді люди після початку статевого життя, як встановлено, мають більш позитивні риси, ніж до початку статевого життя. Проте, важливо проявляти обережність щодо сексуальної ініціативі, спираючись на систему цінностей, на самоповагу і почуття власної гідності.

Ключові слова: почуття власної гідності, раннє статеве життя, особистість підлітка, система цінностей.

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TYPES OF PERSONALITY AND THE TENDENCY FOR CORRUPTION

The corruption is one of the most often social pathologies stepping out in the world. The psychological research on this phenomenon is concentrated, among others, on its personality conditioning. Although, a definitive description of features predisposing to corruption behaviours still doesn't exist today. It is happening this way for the fact that undertaken examinations concern all sorts of social and cultural groups. Different researching techniques and theories serving for interpretation of data are being used. The one from the most extensive at present researches on the susceptibility to the corruption is introduced in the presented study. Due to it, the three sorts of the personality that are increasing the risk of taking corruption actions are obtained. The studies described here have inspired to take similar exploration on Polish experience with the using of research tools greatly expanding the scope of research. For the purposes of this study some social tools were constructed in order to obtain information on the acceptance of corruption in different areas of life and to determine the general level of preferences of corruption. It is important to define the concept of "preferences of corruption". It is assumed that it appears between individuals and socially conditioned prone to corruption, also called susceptibility, which is characterized, among other things, by a declaratory level of acceptance of corrupt behavior. It was observed that the activity of psychopaths, even if it is considered to be destructive, often is

not reported to justice. The victims being satisfied to become freed from the influence of a psychopath do not inform about anything because of the fear of negative consequences of criminal procedures, with shame and fear of reprisals. The research findings have applying for persons administering the public wealth and representatives of the professions threatened with the corruption, as politicians, lawyers, policemen, sports activists, directors, etc.

Keywords: personality type, corruption, psychopathic personality

THEORETICAL BASIS

From a psychological point of view, corruption can be seen in at least two respects [11]. The first concerns the perspective of the individual, that is personal tendency to corrupt behavior, which seem to be in relation to personality traits. The second aspect is the social context in which - in the theory of social influence - the existence of the relationship between the acceptance of corruption in society and the intensity and frequency of these behaviors assume.

One of the most popular approaches assume that a corrupt person is primarily a criminal, so its behavior explains the basis of the personality concepts and more specifically the development of personality disorders. This type of analysis was undertaken by researchers from the Australasian Centre for Policing Research [16]. However, their study did not relate solely corruption within the meaning of the Criminal Code. By corruption the bad performance of the police duties is also understood, because of their carrying out the responsibilities, reprimands and penalties. Violations of the Rules of the police by one person also concerned aggressive behavior, neglect of duties, unauthorized use of weapons, including corruption (in the classical sense). Unfortunately, no one has been taken up only the latter.

The ACPR analysis tested 15 groups of police officers from the United States and one group from Australia, it was a total of more than 3,800 people - police officers who broke the law in the performance of their duties. In order to analyze the personality tests there were used: Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory

MMPI (MMPI-2) [7], Inwald Personality Inventory (IPI) [8], California Personality Inventory (CPI) [6].

The last two of these tests have not been adapted into Polish and are also less popular than the MMPI, so there are the scales constituting them presented below.

The main research questions that were asked in relation to the undertaken analysis were:

- Is there a connection between personality traits and corruption behaviors?
- Is there a difference in the results of personality tests between corrupted police officers and not corrupted police officers?
- Can the conducted psychological tests of personality from the research apply screening in terms of predicting the risk for corruption?

Regarding the first question, the results of the analysis indicated the existence of a weak connection between the overall results of the MMPI and the PIP and corrupt behavior, which indicators are complaint about police reprimand and suspension from duty. Some of the personality traits correlated moderately (these were the largest obtained correlations).

Attention is deserved by such features as: Paranoia $r = .49$, Poor Morale: $r = .47$, Social Introversion: $r = .45$, Threatened Assault: $r = .42$, Imperturbability: $r = -.41$, Problematic Anger: $r = .39$, Substance Abuse: $r = .35$, Depressed Suicidal Ideation: $r = -.34$, Lie: $r = .32$, Hypochondriasis: $r = .31$, Lack of Assertiveness: $r = -.26$ Loner: $r = -.26$.

Table 1

Scales of tests IPI and CPI

Test Inwald Personality Inventory (IPI).	Test California Personality Inventory (CPI)	Test Inwald Personality Inventory (IPI).	Test California Personality Inventory (CPI)
Guardedness	Dominance	Antisocial Attitudes	Self-Control
Rigid Type	Capacity for Status	Hyperactivity	Tolerance
Alcohol	Sociability	Absence Abuse	Good Impression
Drugs	Social Presence	Illness Concerns	Communality
Substance Abuse	Self-Acceptance	Treatment Programs	Achievement via Conformity
Driving Violations	Well-Being	Anxiety	Achievement via Independence
Job Difficulties	Responsibility	Phobic Personality	Psychological Mindedness
Trouble with Law & Society	Socialisation	Lack of Assertiveness	Flexibility
Type 'A'	Intellectual Efficiency	Obsessive Personality	Femininity
Depression		Sexual Concerns	
Loner Type		Spouse/Mate Concerns	
Interpersonal Difficulties		Undue Suspiciousness	
Family Conflicts		Unusual Experiences/Thoughts	

Details of the listed results were published by researchers such as Workowski and Pallone [22], O'Connor Boes, Chandler, and Timm [12], Weiss [21]. Moreover, Workowski and Pallone [22], using linear regression analysis, they found relations between such features as reduced morale, mental tension and introversion with the corruption of the police. This compound was 0.73.

In answer to the second research question, it was found that there are differences between corrupt police officers and corrupt in the severity of personality traits. Due to the severity differences these characteristics can be divided into two groups: the more discriminating, they may be classified as such features as: Lie, Psychopathy, Mania, Aggression and Paranoia. The second group includes: Immaturity, Mental disease, Intensified control, Defensive attitudes, Hysteria and Psychastenia.

As a result, you can answer the third research question. It concerns the predictability of corruption based on the study of personality tests. These forecasts seem to be possible, but what possessed research scientists from the ACPR suggest limiting their function. Test results of the policemen, who were tested before starting work and then committed acts of corruption, suggests that prediction functions can only have: in terms of MMPI test, an index indicating the immaturity, increased levels of aggression and tendency to mental illness. In contrast, the test is able to detect approx. 30% people who are likely to commit future acts of corruption. Likewise for the other two tests. Their ability selection was not more than approx. to 30%.

OWN RESEARCH - THE PROBLEM AND METHODS

The studies described here have become inspired to take similar exploration on Polish experience with the using of research tools greatly expanding the scope of research. The main problem of this study was to find the answer to the question: Are there any personality traits and psychological variables determining creating corrupt behavior?

For the purposes of this study the tool was constructed [18], in order to obtain information on the acceptance of corruption in different areas of life and to determine the general level of preferences of corruption. It is important to define the concept of "preferences of corruption." It is assumed that it is between individuals and socially conditioned prone to corruption, also called susceptibility, which is characterized, among other things, a declaratory level of acceptance of corrupt behavior. In other words, the more, or more likely, someone claims the possibility of corrupt behavior, the preferences are higher, and hence, there is a bigger chance of taking corrupt behavior in reality [19].

The questionnaire method used visualization, projection and identification. It consists of 12 stories. A person, after reading a story, determines the extent which he/she would use to behave as it is defined in the question to the stories, and mark it on a scale of 0 to 10. The stories relate to the six areas of life, two in each. Health, career, respect for social norms, science and education, shopping, government offices.

In addition to our own design tool to search for

variables that determine corruption behaviors the following methods are used:

- Scale value. Milton Rokeach [15].
- The ACL test in adapting. Zenomeny Płużek [5].
- NEO-FFI test by P. T. Costa and R. McCrea [23].
- MMPI-2 Test (Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory).
- Sense of Alienation Scale (SPA). K. Kmiecik-Baran [10].
- "Purpose in Life Test" ("PIL"). J. Crumbaugh and L. T. Maholicka, adaptation by Z. Juczyński [9].
- Inventory of Psychological Aggression Syndrome, IPSA II, by Zbigniew B. quench [4].
- Sensation Seeking Scale. Marvin Zuckerman in Polish adaptation done by Z. Oles-Zsurz [13].
- Test Anchors, Schein [17].

PEOPLE TESTED

1991 persons were tested. This is a group that through studies of susceptibility (acceptance) of corruption has allowed both to estimate the susceptibility of a variety of smaller social groups and determine the relation between this vulnerability and psychological variables. They were students of secondary public and private schools from Warsaw and Lublin (500 people). 820 university students. The unemployed people in the number of 59 persons and the employed ones, such as doctors, school teachers, lawyers, police officers, nurses, employees of private companies, local government officials, farmers, persons discharging managerial functions, the total number of 612 people.

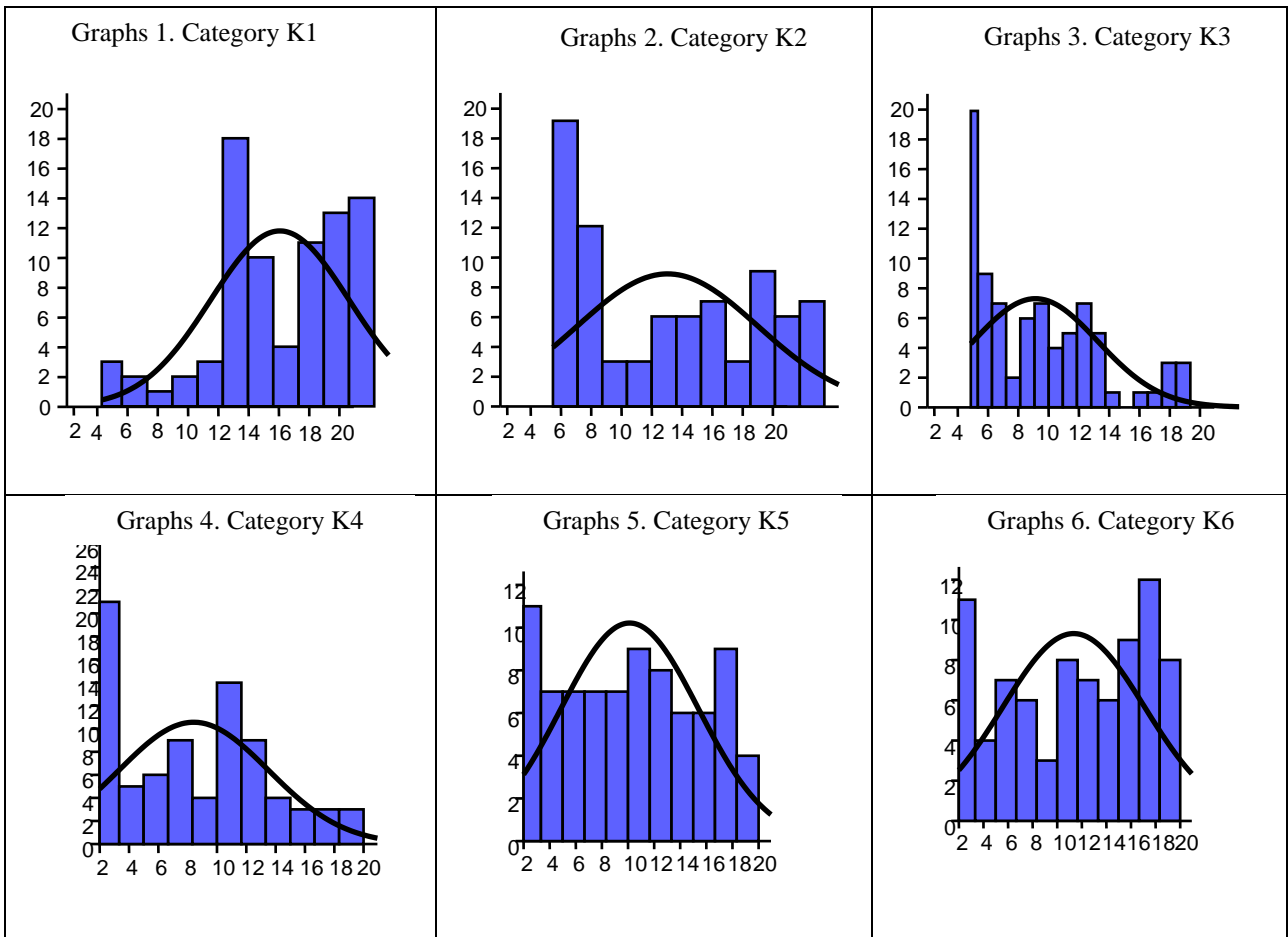
OWN TEST RESULTS

Susceptibility to corruption.

Applying our own design tool (Siudem 2010a) enabled us to find the general level of acceptance of corruption and the six realms of its occurrence: health (K1), career (K2), compliance with social norms (K3), science and education (K4), shopping (K5), state agencies (K6). After reading the stories, each test was designed to determine the extent to which he/she would be willing to act in a certain way in the story and mark the answer on a scale from 0 to 10. It is assumed that the person tested by checking the digits 0, 1, 2, shows a low propensity to corruption. Those numbers 8, 9, 10 are highlighting a high degree of accept corrupt behavior.

The first will be presented average, which gained respondents in each category on the acceptance of corrupt behavior. The results indicate that the subjects would be the most favorable of corruption in emergency life or health ($M = 13.76$), as well as for handling matters in offices ($M = 13.35$). Lesser acceptance of corruption was observed in the case of illegal purchases ($M = 10.12$), in schools and education ($M = 8.42$) as well as professional life ($M = 9.41$).

Least likely corrupt behavior respondents accepted the situations violations of social norms ($M = 6.57$). The average level of acceptance of corruption in all categories was 10.27, which indicates that the test group is characterized by an average level of acceptance of corrupt behavior. Distribution of answers in each category can be seen in the graphs from 3 to 8.



These results lead to the conclusion that the greatest number of people would decide to corrupt behavior in a category: health and work offices. Note also that the graphs similar to "normal" in this case indicate the average (approx. 50%) severity of the prevalence of corruption in the population, and this result is very high in relation to other research in this area.

Factor analysis.

Estimating of susceptibility to corrupt behavior made it possible to count the personality variables correlations with the severity of preferences of corruption, which in turn led to the creation of psychological picture person who is able to corruption. For better clarification and simplification of the image the factor analysis was used. This method allowed to, in this case, reveal new elements, the factors influencing the phenomenon of corruption and facilitated the psychological interpretation of the results. The analysis included all variables, i.e. tools used with subscales, there were 160.

The analysis was performed using the method of "principal component" by Hotelling and Kelley. Due to the large number of variables and increasing the transparency of the obtained data only those variables that the factor loads more than 0.5 are entered.

As a result, factor analysis identifies three factors explaining 92% of the variance of variables. After analyzing the correlation of the variables with the factors we gave the names to them. The first factor was named a psychopathic leader. Variables included in the system (statistically correlating factor) are shown in Table 3.

Other factors called "alienated domesticated" and "independent materialist" are less important and will be omitted in further analyses. The study showed that the psychological picture of the person susceptible to corruption is heterogeneous. Three types of people were been selected. The first is a psychopathic personality, striving for power and domination. Suspicious, distrustful and hostile towards others. It has a stereotypical male characteristics, likes to draw attention to him/herself, do not respect the moral principles. These people are not persistent in action and have little talent. The second type is a person who on the one hand has a dominant sense of anomie, alienation and helplessness and on the other hand, looks for stability, security of family and love. There is therefore a conflict between their aspirations and possibilities of their implementation, as the case may be corruption-factor.

The third type will be ready for corruption because it is autonomous - unwilling to comply with the norms and at the same time values prosperity.

Noteworthy is the parent of these types of psychopathic personality in a new modern form. This is called industrial psychopath. To describe the functioning psychopaths in business actually proposed the concept of industrial or corporate psychopath. The typical profile of offenders have high levels of anti-social factor, low achievers in affective and interpersonal. Its inverse is the profile of a psychopath industrial, achieving average results in the area of deviant lifestyle and extremely high in terms of personality components [1].

Structure factor "psychopathic leader"

	variable	Variable psychopathic leader
1	Amorality	0,81
2	High self-esteem	0,78
3	Masculinity	0,77
4	Psychopathy	0,75
5	A sense of purpose in life	0,73
6	Leadership	0,72
7	Aggression	0,71
8	Need for aggression	0,68
9	Problems with authorities	0,68
10	Distrust	0,68
11	Enmity	0,67
12	Seeking experiences and adventures	0,66
13	The need for attention	0,62
14	Paranoia	0,59
15	Extraversion	0,58
16	General sense of meaning in life	0,56
17	Need for autonomy	0,55
18	Need for stimulation	0,53
19	Ambitious	-0,55
20	Honest	-0,62
21	Gifted	-0,71
22	Need for perseverance	-0,76
23	High scale of femininity	-0,76

Modern analysis shows that it is also evident from the presented studies, that industrial psychopaths don't only successfully pass through the qualification process for the personnel of the organization, but also are able to prosper for a long time with it, without revealing his/her true nature. They are able to accurately diagnose the organization and its employees effectively deal with potential adversaries, celebrate regulations unnoticed by organization's policies or codes of conduct, manipulate subordinates, colleagues and superiors. Furthermore, termination of employment or disciplinary dismissal meets their relatively rare. Way of being a psychopath who hides his/her true nature as a "mask of sanity", not only don't arise a suspicion, but is often considered to be attractive and beneficial, not only from the personal perspective of the individual, but also from the point of view of the organization.

Paul Babiak [1], one of the most renowned researchers of industrial psychopaths, indicates the importance of "psychopathic fiction", the fictional images of prepared specifically for individuals that allow psychopaths manipulating others to the extent that they agree on all, inappropriate even requests and demands. People, in consequence, often help psychopaths at work, and sometimes almost completely take over their duties. Psychopathic fiction is sometimes constructed not only on the basis of the characteristics and desires of individuals with whom the psychopath works, but also in relation to the expectations of the organization. In this way he is perceived by people with the authority of members of the organization as an honest and trustworthy employee, as an enthusiastic leader that must be included in the succession plan. Therefore attempts to produce a conviction that has

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two particularly valuable traits: competence and loyalty. Psychopathic traits allow to not only the efficient management of the image, but also the manipulation of incredible skill colleagues and superiors, allowing conducting parasitic lifestyle [1]. Manipulation provides certain benefits (promotion, power, gain, etc.), but also provides excitement arising from the conduct of the game and control others. A psychopath, in no way, has not achieved a damage incurred by others. Emotional coldness, lack of empathy and guilt cause that psychopaths ruthlessly exploit their victims, and the attack may concern not only the weaks, but also people with a strong position and personality - challenging for excitement-hungry psychopath. Strikingly, some of the exploited and abandoned victims wish to return a psychopath, yearn for bygone relationship and do not take that in fact she had never existed. Even if you do not wear these abuses criminal offense entail both costs borne by individual victims and often severe prestigious and financial damage - direct or indirect (e. g. Due to lowering staff morale and loss of valuable employees) - which the organizations bear [1].

It was observed that the activity of psychopaths, even if it is considered to be destructive, often is not reported to justice. The victims being satisfied to become freed from the influence of a psychopath do not inform about anything because of the fear of negative consequences of criminal procedures, with shame and fear of reprisals. Also, organizations are not willing to make public the fact that they have become a victim of a fraud, not wanting to expose themselves to the risk of loss of reputation. As a result, psychopaths rarely bear the consequences of their physical, emotional and financial abuse [1; 18; 20].

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Іренеуш Сьюдєм

ТИПИ ЛИЧНОСТИ И ТЕНДЕНЦИЯ К КОРРУПЦИИ

Коррупция является одной из наиболее часто встречающихся социальных патологий в мире. Психологические исследования этого явления сосредоточены прежде всего на личности. Сегодня не существует описания особенностей поведения, предрасполагающего к коррупции. Вместе с тем, известен тот факт, что коррупция касается всех видов социальных и культурных групп людей. Используются разные методы и теории для интерпретации данных. Анализируются исследования по восприимчивости к коррупции. В них рассматриваются индивидуальные особенности лиц, склонных к коррупции. Выявлено три типа личностей, подверженных риску коррупционных действий. Результаты исследований могут быть применены для лиц, осуществляющих руководство общественным богатством; для представителей свободных профессий, находящихся под угрозой коррупции; для политиков, юристов, полицейских, спортивных активистов, директоров и тому подобное.

Ключевые слова: тип личности, коррупция, психопатические личности

Іренеуш Сьюдєм

ТИПИ ОСОБИСТОСТІ ТА ТЕНДЕНЦІЯ ДО КОРУПЦІЇ

Корупція є одним з найбільш поширених соціальних патологій у світі. Психологічні дослідження цього явища були зосереджені в першу чергу на особистості. Сьогодні немає жодного опису поведінки особистості, схильної до корупції. Однак, відомо, що корупція впливає на всі види соціальних і культурних груп. Розглянуто різні методи і теорії для інтерпретації даних. Анализуються дослідження, спрямовані на вивчення схильності до корупції. Розглядаються індивідуальні особливості людей, схильних до корупції. Виявлено три типи людей, які піддаються

ризик корупції. Результати досліджень можуть бути застосовані до осіб, які керують суспільним багатством; до представників професій із загрозою корупції; до політиків, юристів, поліцейських, спортивних активістів, директорів тощо.

Ключові слова: тип особистості, корупція, психопатичні особистості

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