

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NEUROTICISM, EXTROVERSION AND OPENNESS OF PARENTS AND NEGLIGENCE OF HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS IN KERMAN**Leili Nazari Robati^{*1}, Zahra Zeinadini Meymand¹**¹Department of Psychology, Kerman Branch, Islamic Azad University, Kerman, Iran**Corresponding Author Email: Leili3mna@yahoo.com****Abstract**

The aim of the present paper was to compare the personality characteristics of parents as the predictor in relation to the negligence of high school students in Kerman. The statistical population of this paper consists of all boy (high school) students of Kerman (about 5514 students) including both private and state ones. In order to determine the sample volume of this paper, 255 of them were selected as 128 of them were studied in the state schools as well, 127 of them were studied in the non-state schools. In the study of the hypothesis of this paper, the model of linear regression was significant and there was a significant relationship between the linear combination of neuroticism, extroversion and openness of parents with the negligence of students (boys). So it can be said the personality characteristics of parents as the predictors have an important role in negligence of students. In order to compare the role of personality characteristics of parents in negligence of students, t-test of William was used and it was determined that the role of personality characteristics of parents in negligence of students is varied.

KEY WORDS: Educational negligence, neuroticism, extroversion, openness**Introduction**

Negligence is one of the debates which was attracted the attention of researchers during the recent years and it is accounted as the behavioral problem; as well, most ages will face it in their regular daily works, in particular for doing the works on-time (Avini et al., 2005). Negligence can be considered as a behavioral fault which delays in doing the works. Negligence is resulted from different factors such as low self-confidence, lack of a good work plan, lack of ability in time management, fear of lack of success, feeling of humility, problems in doing works, depression and anxiety (Farjad, 1996, p. 12). Negligence is being seen in different forms such as anxiety, crisis, violence, hardworking, confusion, delay in works, as this issue leads into the psychological problems in the persons (Steel, 2007, p. 60). Educational negligence is an illogical tendency in order to postpone the works or assignments as the learners have no interest or are not willing to do their works in the definite time. The characteristics of personality are stable patterns of perception, communicative methods and the person's thought about him/herself and his/her environment which are being presented in a wide range of personal or social fields. Robert McKeri and Paul Kosta in 2000 presented a model of personality which is defined as Big Five model. Additionally, Digman in 1997 mentioned that this model is the result of scientific efforts during 4 decades. This model recently is considered as the important model for the researchers (Costa & McCrae, 1999). The

results of this study and their factorial analysis showed that the personality is made from five principle factors such as neuroticism (N), extroversion (E), openness (O), agreement (A) and conscience (C) and these five factors were confirmed by all kinds of measuring methods as self-measurement and correlation with most of the personality questionnaires. Based on this issue, the researcher tries to find out this question; whether the personality characteristics of parents consist of neuroticism, compatibility, extroversion as the predictors has a role in the negligence of students or not? And also the role of personality dimensions of parents is different from the negligence of students? Answering these questions require the field and scientific studies.

Methododology

This paper is a functional and correlative study. In addition to correlation, it compares the personality characteristics of parents with their role in the educational negligence of students.

Statistical population

The statistical population of this paper consists of all boy students (high school) of Kerman (about 5514 students) including both private and state ones. The sampling method is a randomized simple method and after determining district no.: 2, a complete list of schools was provided.

Methods of execution

The researcher after receiving the permission of the educational authorities and the fulfillment of the administrative stages by the cooperation of the educational authorities of district no.: 2, selected this district in order to accomplish the aim of this paper. The researcher determined the number of high schools both state and private in Kerman and then by the cluster sampling method, selected some schools. In addition, viewing the heads of these schools, nobler students were selected. Then, the researcher, after making sure about them and by presenting a brief description about the significance of this research and the method of this study distributed the whole questionnaires among them and asked the students to complete the questionnaires without mention their name and surname.

Results

Description the individual and educational characteristics of students and their parents

The description the individual and educational characteristics of students and their parents was shown in table 1.

Table 1 frequency distribution of kind of school of the students

frequency percentage	frequency	kind of school
50.2	128	State
49.8	127	Non state
100	255	Whole

Table 2 frequency distribution of the educational grade of the students

frequency percentage	frequency	educational grade
53.7	137	First
21.6	55	Second
24.7	63	Third
73	73	Whole

Table 3 frequency distribution of the parents' age of the students

Mother		Father		Age
frequency percentage	frequency	frequency percentage	frequency	
4.3	11	2.4	6	20-30
29.8	76	15.3	39	31-40
51.0	130	54.1	138	41-50
14.9	38	28.2	72	51-60
100	255	100	255	Whole

Table 4 frequency distribution of the parents' educational level of the students

Mother		Father		educational level
frequency percentage	frequency	frequency percentage	frequency	
9.8	25	13.3	34	Under diploma
28.2	72	22.7	58	Diploma
9.0	23	9.4	24	Assistant diploma
27.8	71	27.1	69	B.As.
25.1	64	27.5	70	M.As.
100	255	100	255	Whole

Table 5 descriptive statistics of the personality characteristics of the parents of students

Standard deviation	Mean	Average	Maximum	Minimum	Variable
6.23	21	21.13	40.5	9	neuroticism
5.06	29	28.22	40.5	10	extroversion
3.78	25	25.42	36.0	15	openness

Relationship between neuroticism of parents and the negligence of students

Hypothesis 3

The neuroticism of parents has a role as the predictor in the educational negligence of students. The relationship of the father's neuroticism (X_1) and mother's neuroticism (X_2) with the educational negligence is being defined through the multi-variable linear regression model ($Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \epsilon$). Since the calculated value of P (0.000) in the table of variance analysis is less than the significance level of 0.05, so the above model is significant and as a result, there is a significant relationship between the linear combination of parent's neuroticism with the educational negligence of students. So it can be said that the neuroticism of parents has a role in the educational negligence of students as a predictor and based on the modified coefficient, its role is about 6.6 (tables 6 and 7). By considering the evaluation of β s and values of P, there is a significant relationship between the mother's neuroticism with the educational negligence of students and there is not a significant relationship between the father's neuroticism with the educational negligence of students (table 8). Due to the validity of the test of regression model coefficients, normality, uncorrelated and constant variance of errors were studied. Since the value of Dorbin – Watson statistics (1.840) is between 1.5 and 2.5, so it can be said that the errors are uncorrelated. Based on the low deviation from the line in the normal probability graph, it can be said that the errors are normal and due to the lack of trend or the curved form in the graph of standardized remainders against the standard fitness values, there is not any reason toward the constant variance of errors (graphs 3 and 4).

Table 6 A summary of linear regression model of educational negligence of students against the neuroticism of parents

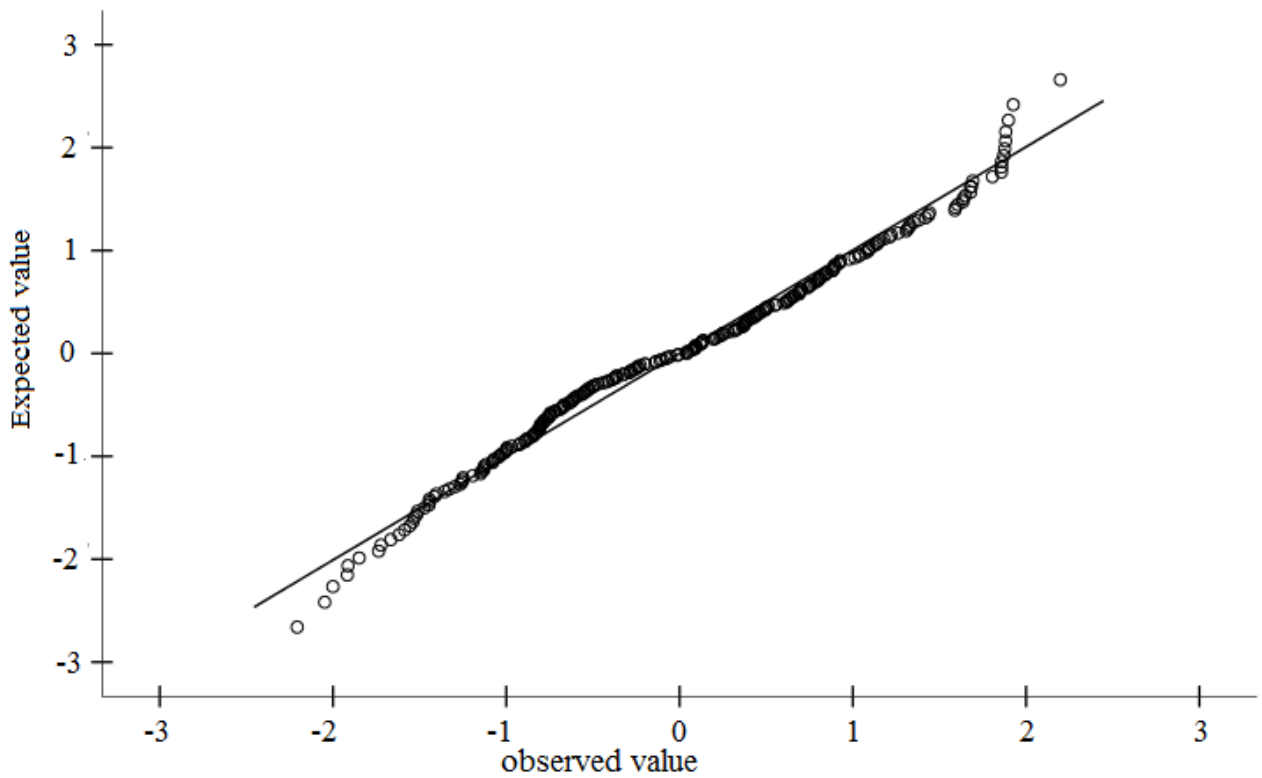
Dorbin – Watson	Standard error of evaluation	Modified coefficient	Coefficient (R^2)	Multiple correlation coefficient
1.840	9.959	0.066	0.073	•/0.271

Table 7 A variance analysis of linear regression model of educational negligence of students against the neuroticism of parents

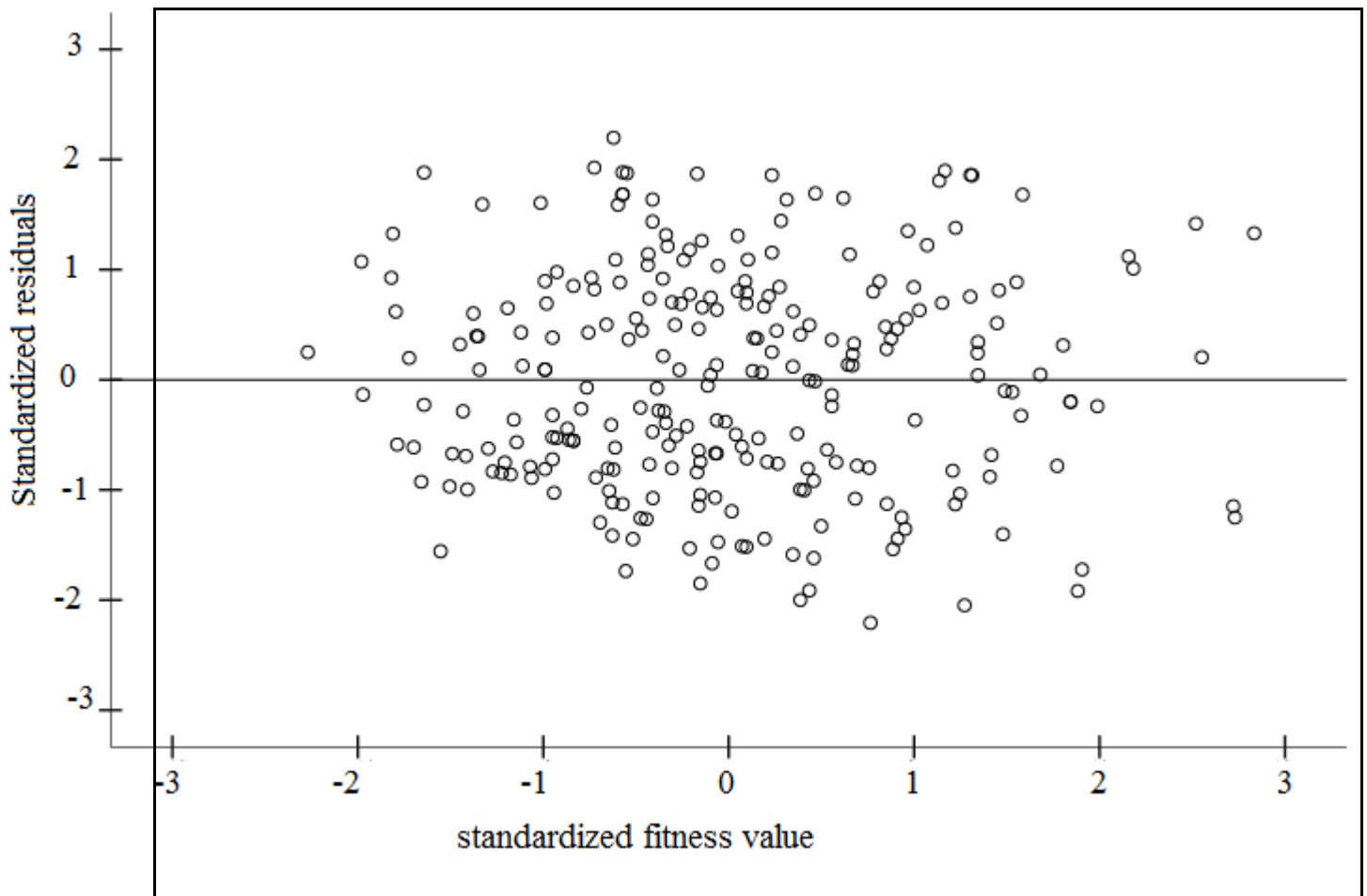
P	F	Average of squares	Freedom degree	Sum of squares	Source of changes
0.000	9.967	988.654	2	1977.307	Regression
		99.189	252	24995.728	Error
		-	254	26973.035	Whole

Table 8. A coefficient test of linear regression model of educational negligence of students against the neuroticism of parents

VIF	P	t	Standard error	Evaluation of β	Variable
-	0.000	4.824	2.214	10.680	Constant
1.127	0.194	1.303	0.086	0.113	compatibility of father
1.127	0.000	3.585	0.088	0.314	compatibility of mother



Graph 1 percentage graph - normal percentage of remainders in the linear regression model of educational negligence of students against the neuroticism of parents



Graph 2 dispersion among the fitness values and remainders in the linear regression model of educational negligence of students against the neuroticism of parents

Relationship between the extroversion of parents and the negligence of students

Hypothesis 4

Extroversion of parents has a role in the educational negligence of students as a predictor. Extroversion relationship of father (X_1) and extroversion relationship of mother (X_2) with the educational negligence of students (Y) is being defined through multi-variant linear regression model ($Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \epsilon$). Since the calculated value of P (0.015) in the table of variance analysis is less than the significance level of 0.05, so the above model is significant and as a result, there is a significant relationship between the linear combination of parent's responsibility with the educational negligence of students. So it can be said that the extroversion of parents has a role in the educational negligence of students as a predictor and based on the modified coefficient, its role is about 2.5 (tables 9 and 10). By considering the evaluation of β s and values of P, there is a significant relationship between the mother's extroversion with the educational negligence of

students and there is not a significant relationship between the father's extroversion with the educational negligence of students (table 11). Due to the validity of the test of regression model coefficients, normality, uncorrelated and constant variance of errors were studied. Since the value of Dorbin – Watson statistics (1.903) is between 1.5 and 2.5, so it can be said that the errors are uncorrelated. Based on the low deviation from the line in the normal probability graph, it can be said that the errors are normal and due to the lack of trend or the curved form in the graph of standardized remainders against the standard fitness values, there is not any reason toward the changing variance of errors (graphs 3 and 4).

Table 9 A summary of linear regression model of educational negligence of students against the extroversion of parents

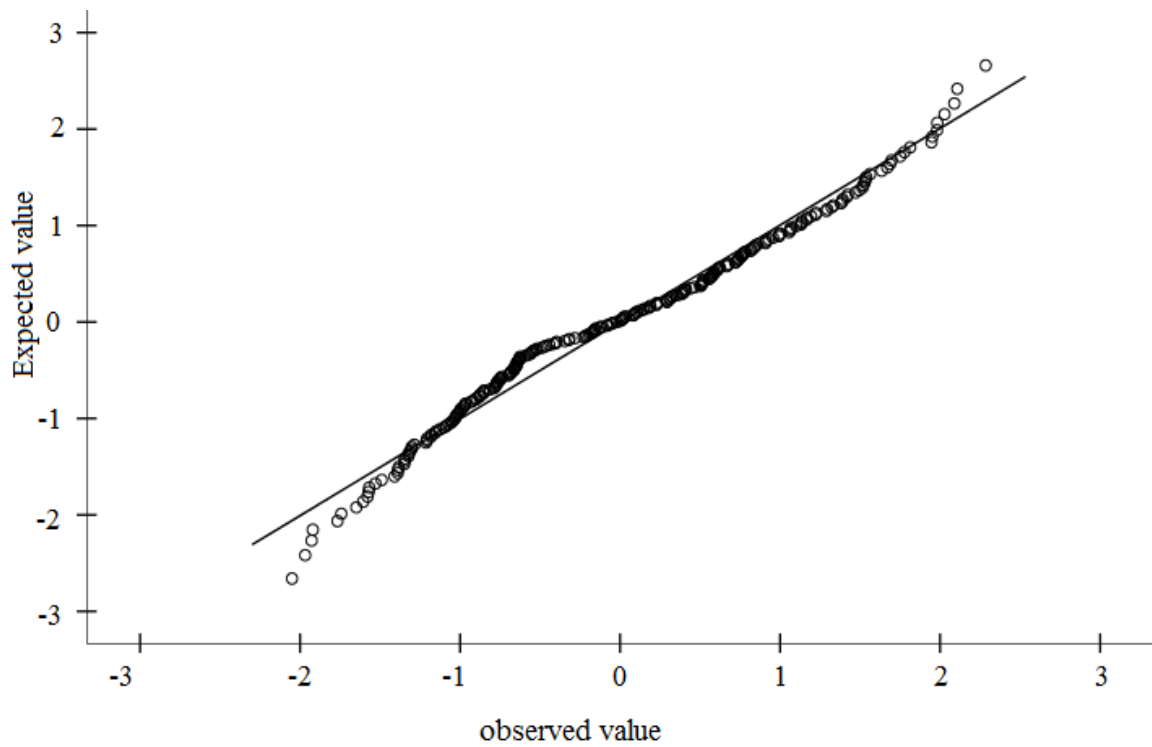
Dorbin – Watson	Standard error of evaluation	Modified coefficient	Coefficient (R^2)	Multiple correlation coefficient
1.903	10.174	0.025	0.033	0.181

Table 10 A variance analysis of linear regression model of educational negligence of students against the extroversion of parents

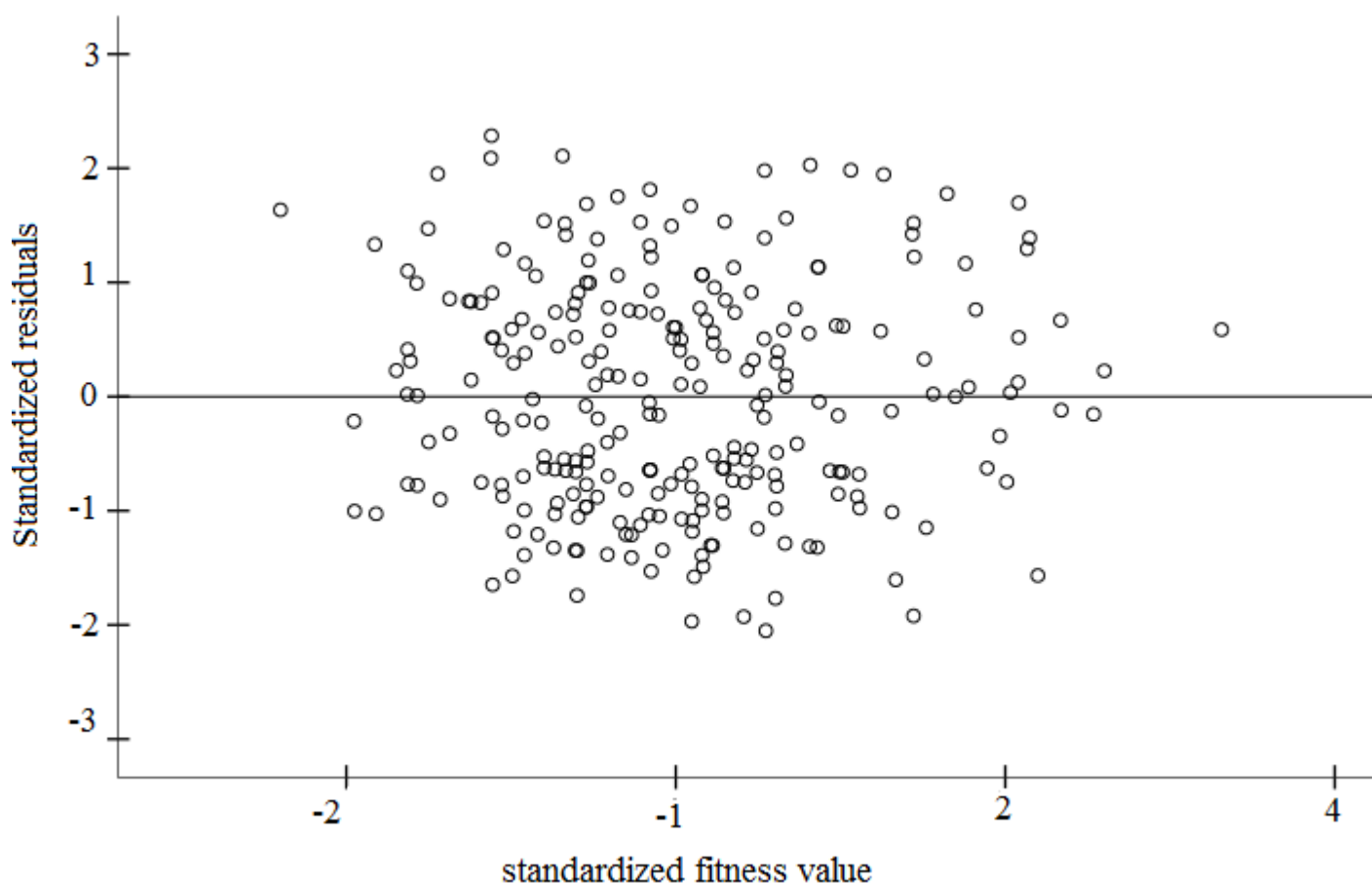
P	F	Average of squares	Freedom degree	Sum of squares	Source of changes
0.015	4.281	443.139	2	886.279	Regression
		103.519	252	26086.757	Error
		-	254	26973/035	Whole

Table 11 A coefficient test of linear regression model of educational negligence of students against the extroversion of parents

VIF	P	t	Standard error	Evaluation of β	Variable
-	0.000	8.282	3.619	29.973	Constant
1.089	0.249	-1.156	0.106	-0.122	compatibility of father
1.089	0.026	-2.246	0.106	-0.273	compatibility of mother



Graph 3. Percentage graph – normal percentage of remainders in the linear regression model of educational negligence of students against the neuroticism of parents



Graph 4. Dispersion among the fitness values and remainders in the linear regression model of educational negligence of students against the neuroticism of parents

Relationship between openness of parents and the educational negligence of students

Hypothesis 5

Openness of parents has a role in the educational negligence of students as a predictor. Openness relationship of father (X_1) and openness relationship of mother (X_2) with the educational negligence of students (Y) is being defined through multi-variant linear regression model ($Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \varepsilon$). Since the calculated value of P (0.508) in the table of variance analysis is less than the significance level of 0.05, so the above model is not significant and as a result, there is a significant relationship between the linear combination of parent's openness with the educational negligence of students. So it can be said that the openness of parents has not a role in the educational negligence of students as a predictor (tables 12 and 13). By considering the evaluation of β s and values of P , there is not a significant relationship between the parents' openness with the educational negligence of students (table 14). Due to the validity of the test of regression model coefficients, normality, uncorrelated and constant variance of errors were studied. Since the value of Dorbin – Watson

statistics (1.938) is between 1.5 and 2.5, so it can be said that the errors are uncorrelated. Based on the low deviation from the line in the normal probability graph, it can be said that the errors are normal and due to the lack of trend or the curved form in the graph of standardized remainders against the standard fitness values, there is not any reason toward the changing variance of errors (graphs 5 and 6).

Table 12 A summary of linear regression model of educational negligence of students against the openness of parents

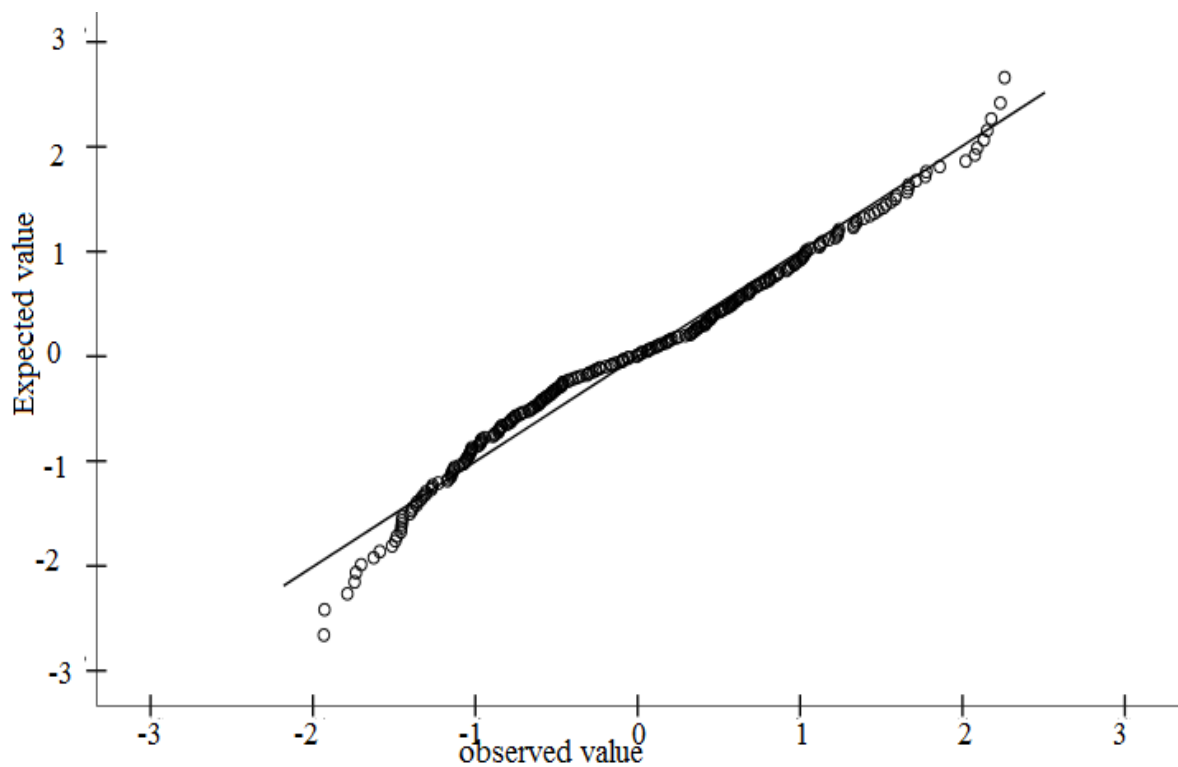
Dorbin – Watson	Standard error of evaluation	Modified coefficient	Coefficient (R^2)	Multiple correlation coefficient
1.938	9.959	0.003	0.005	0.073

Table 13 A variance analysis of linear regression model of educational negligence of students against the openness of parents

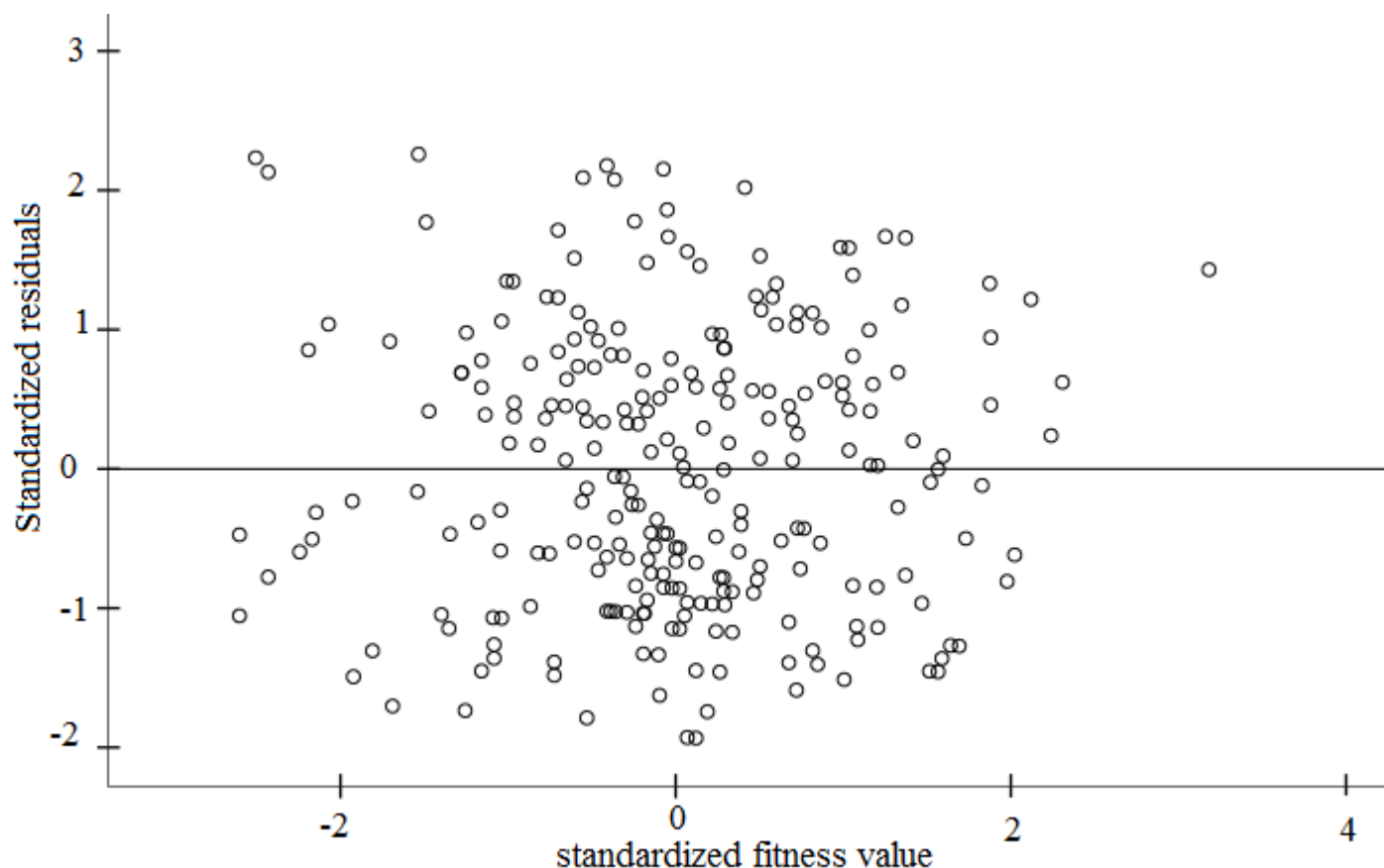
P	F	Average squares	of Freedom degree	Sum of squares	Source changes of
0.508	0.679	72.248	2	144.496	Regression
		106.462	252	26828.539	Error
		-	254	26973.035	Whole

Table 14 A coefficient test of linear regression model of educational negligence of students against the openness of parents

VIF	P	t	Standard error	Evaluation of β	Variable
-	0.000	4.080	4.402	17.959	Constant
1.118	0.550	-0.599	0.151	-0.090	openness of father
1.118	0.256	1.140	0.144	0.164	openness of mother



Graph 5. percentage graphs - normal percentage of remainders in the linear regression model of educational negligence of students against the openness of parents



Graph 6. Dispersion among the fitness values and remainders in the linear regression model of educational negligence of students against the openness of parents

Relationship between compatibility of parents and the educational negligence of students

Hypothesis 6

Compatibility of parents has a role in the educational negligence of students as a predictor. Compatibility relationship of father (X_1) and compatibility relationship of mother (X_2) with the educational negligence of students (Y) is being defined through multi-variant linear regression model ($Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \epsilon$). Since the calculated value of P (0.000) in the table of variance analysis is less than the significance level of 0.05, so the above model is not significant and as a result, there is a significant relationship between the linear combination of parent's compatibility with the educational negligence of students. So it can be said that the compatibility of parents has a role in the educational negligence of students as a predictor and based on the modified coefficient, its role is about 6.3 (tables 15 and 16). By considering the evaluation of β s and values of P, there is a significant negative relationship between the parents' compatibility with the educational negligence of students (table 17). Due to the validity of the test of regression model coefficients,

normality, uncorrelated and constant variance of errors were studied. Since the value of Dorbin – Watson statistics (1.915) is between 1.5 and 2.5, so it can be said that the errors are uncorrelated. Based on the low deviation from the line in the normal probability graph, it can be said that the errors are normal and due to the lack of trend or the curved form in the graph of standardized remainders against the standard fitness values, there is not any reason toward the changing variance of errors (graphs 7 and 8).

Table 15 A summary of linear regression model of educational negligence of students against the compatibility of parents

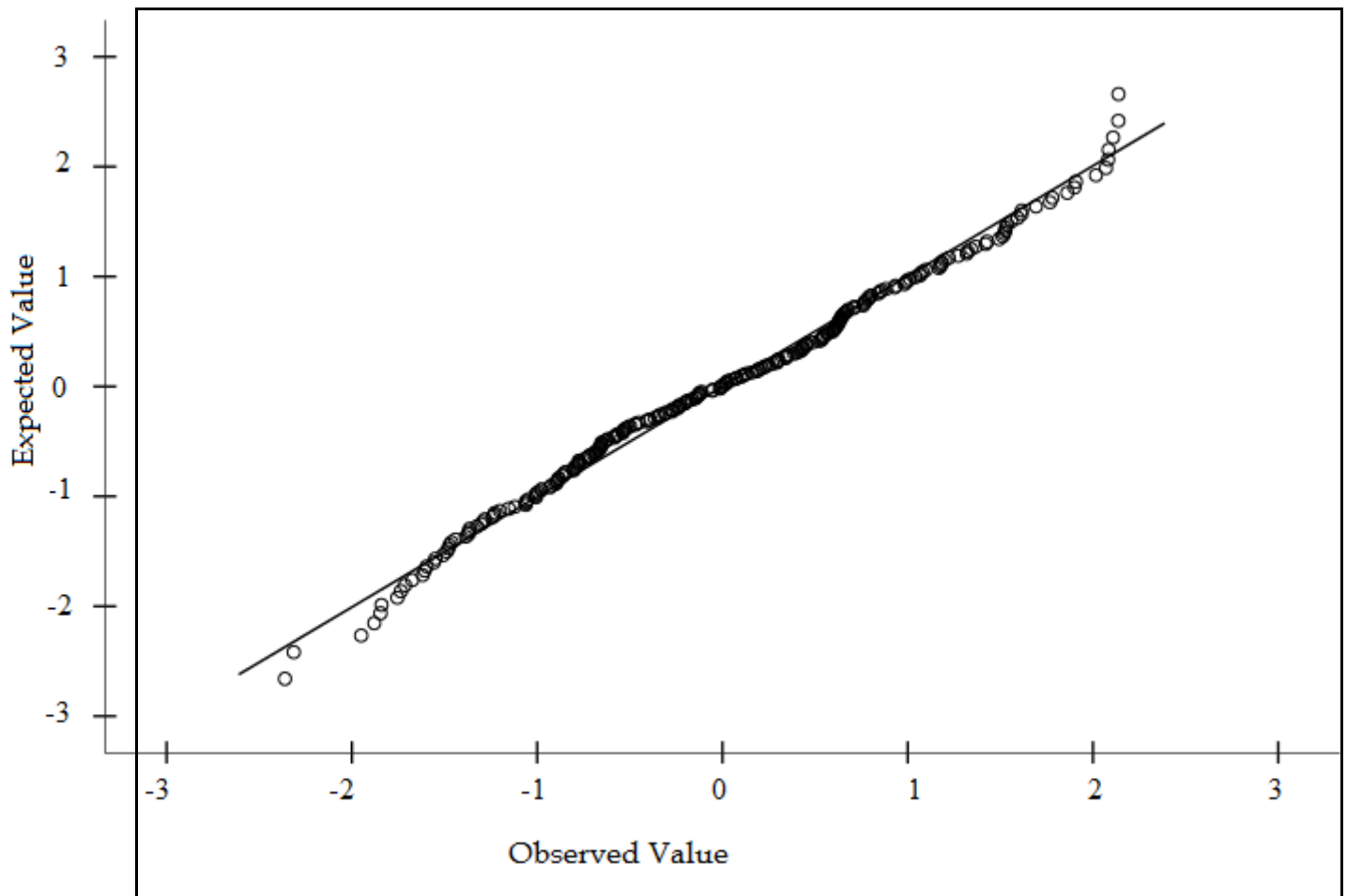
Dorbin – Watson	Standard error of evaluation	Modified coefficient	Coefficient (R^2)	Multiple correlation coefficient
1.915	9.975	0.063	0.070	0.265

Table 16 A variance analysis of linear regression model of educational negligence of students against the compatibility of parents

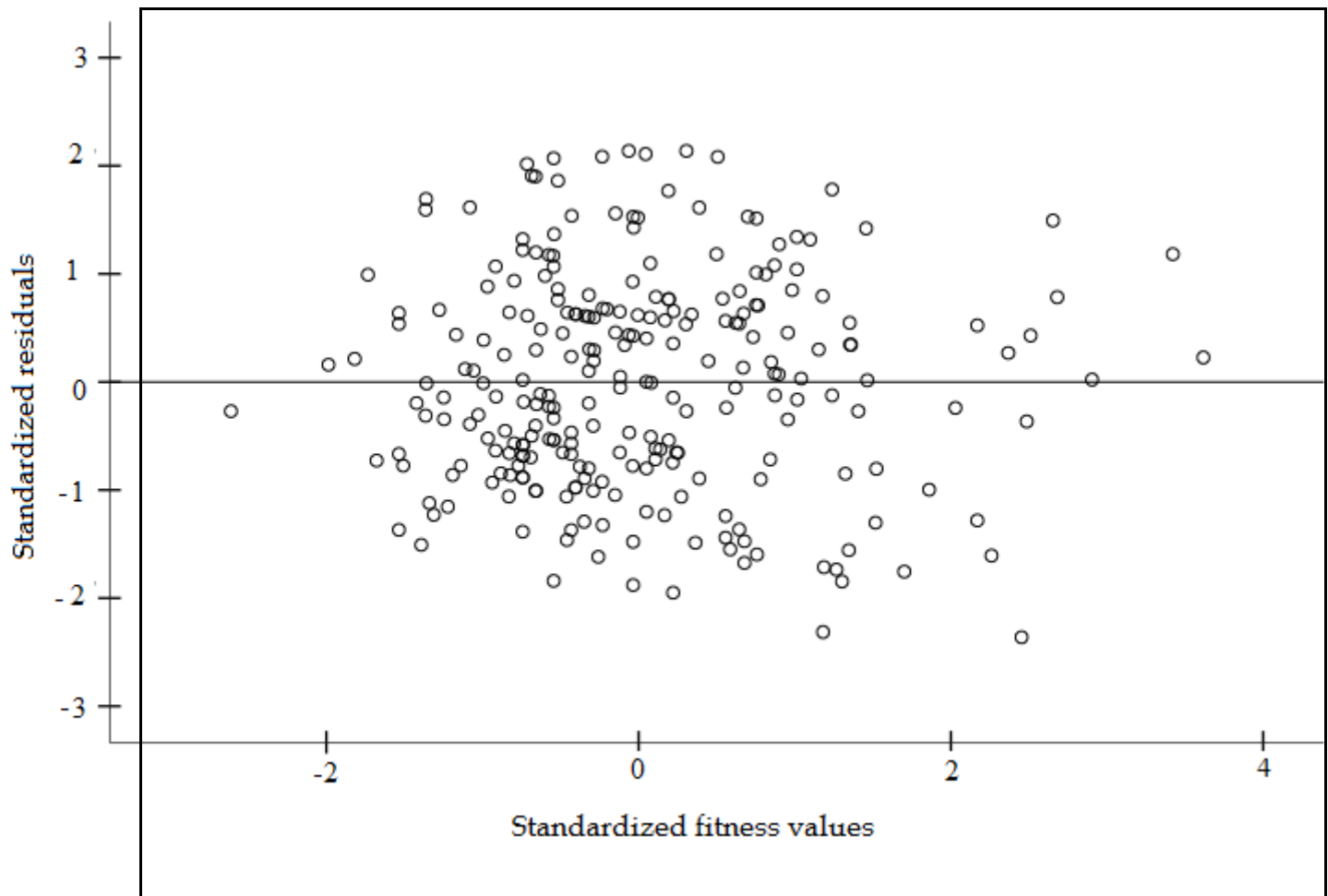
P	F	Average squares	of Freedom degree	Sum of squares	Source changes of
0.000	9.552	950.369	2	1900.738	Regression
		99.493	252	25072.298	Error
		-	254	26973.035	Whole

Table 17 A coefficient test of linear regression model of educational negligence of students against the compatibility of parents

VIF	P	t	Standard error	Evaluation of β	Variable
-	0.000	9.332	3.942	36.778	Constant
1.167	0.039	-2.076	0.112	-0.233	compatibility of father
1.167	0.006	-2.777	0.111	-0.309	compatibility of mother



Graph 7. percentage graphs - normal percentage of remainders in the linear regression model of educational negligence of students against the compatibility of parents



Graph 8. Dispersion among the fitness values and remainders in the linear regression model of educational negligence of students against the compatibility of parents

Relationship between responsibility of parents and the educational negligence of students

Hypothesis 7

Responsibility of parents has a role in the educational negligence of students as a predictor. Responsibility relationship of father (X_1) and responsibility relationship of mother (X_2) with the educational negligence of students (Y) is being defined through multi-variant linear regression model ($Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \epsilon$). Since the calculated value of P (0.015) in the table of variance analysis is less than the significance level of 0.05, so the above model is significant and as a result, there is a significant relationship between the linear combination of parent's responsibility with the educational negligence of students. So it can be said that the responsibility of parents has a role in the educational negligence of students as a predictor and based on the modified coefficient, its role is about 2.5 (tables 18 and 19). By considering the evaluation of β s and values of P, there is a significant negative relationship between the mother's responsibility with the educational

negligence of students but there is not a significant relationship between the father's responsibility with the educational negligence of students (table 20). Due to the validity of the test of regression model coefficients, normality, uncorrelated and constant variance of errors were studied. Since the value of Dorbin – Watson statistics (1.910) is between 1.5 and 2.5, so it can be said that the errors are uncorrelated. Based on the low deviation from the line in the normal probability graph, it can be said that the errors are normal and due to the lack of trend or the curved form in the graph of standardized remainders against the standard fitness values, there is not any reason toward the changing variance of errors (graphs 9 and 10).

Table 18 A summary of linear regression model of educational negligence of students against the responsibility of parents

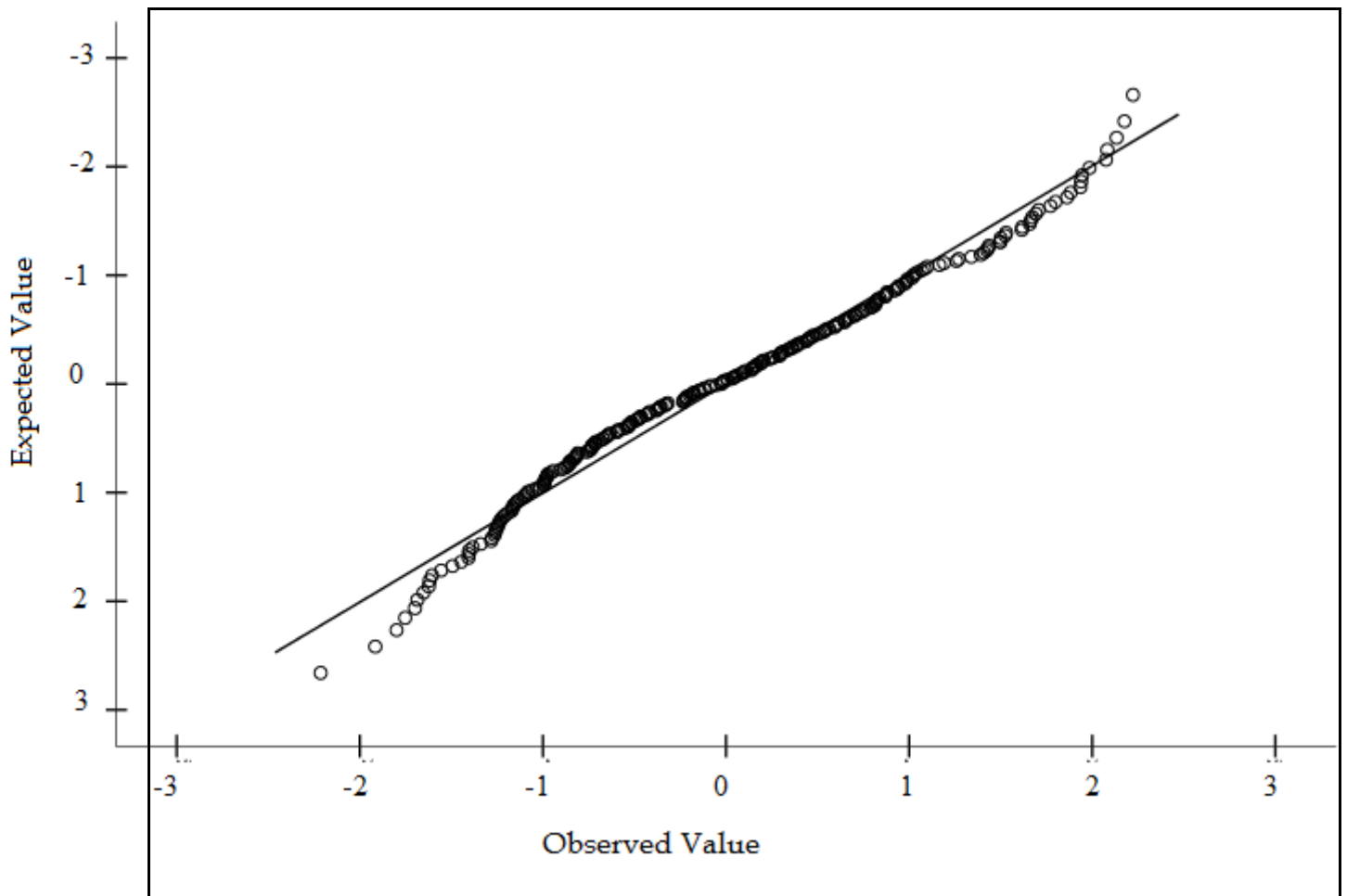
Dorbin – Watson	Standard error of evaluation	Modified coefficient	Coefficient (R^2)	Multiple correlation coefficient
1.910	10.174	0.025	0.033	0.182

Table 19 A variance analysis of linear regression model of educational negligence of students against the responsibility of parents

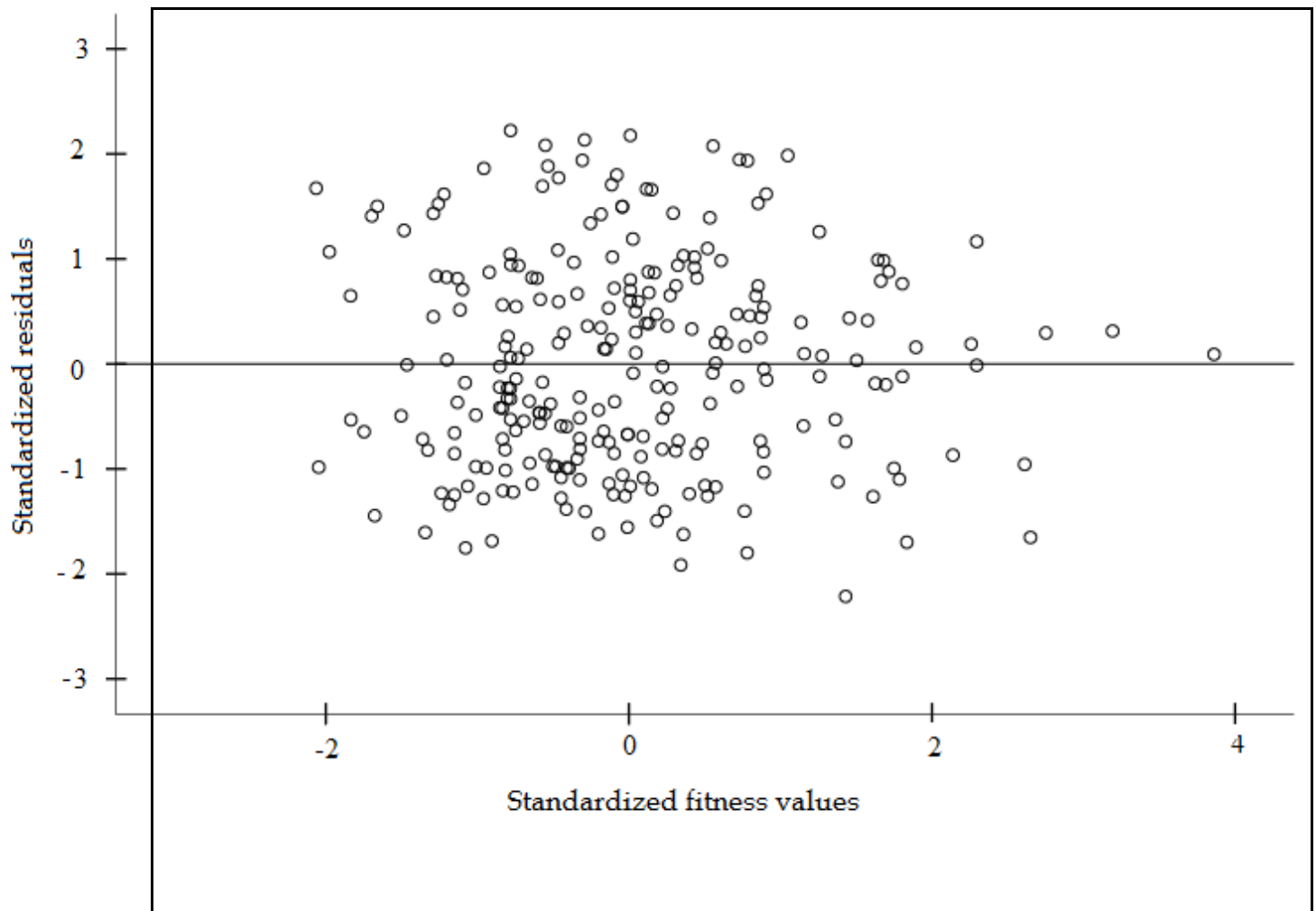
P	F	Average squares	of Freedom degree	Sum of squares	Source of changes
0.015	4.300	445.092	2	890.183	Regression
		103.503	252	26082.852	Error
		-	254	26973.035	Whole

Table 20 A coefficient test of linear regression model of educational negligence of students against the responsibility of parents

VIF	P	t	Standard error	Evaluation of β	Variable
-	0.000	7.383	4.402	32.498	Constant
1.091	0.204	-1.273	0.103	-0.131	responsibility of father
1.091	0.032	-2.161	0.107	-0.231	responsibility of mother



Graph 9. percentage graphs - normal percentage of remainders in the linear regression model of educational negligence of students against the responsibility of parents



Graph 10. Dispersion among the fitness values and remainders in the linear regression model of educational negligence of students against the responsibility of parents

Comparing the role of personality characteristics of parents as the predictor in the educational negligence of students

Hypothesis 8

Role of personality characteristics of parents in the educational negligence of students is varied.

In order to compare the role of personality characteristics of parents toward the educational negligence of students, t-test William was used. Since the calculated values of P from this test is less than 0.05, so there is a significant difference between the correlation coefficient of openness with the educational negligence of students (table 21).

Table 21 t-test William for comparing the correlation coefficient of personality characteristics of parents and the educational negligence of students

P	t	Difference of coefficients	personality characteristics	personality characteristics
0.360	0.917	0.081	Extroversion	neuroticism
0.011	2.553	0.227	Openness	neuroticism
0.102	1.643	0.146	Openness	Extroversion

Since the calculated value of P (0.000) in the table of variance analysis is less than the significance level of 0.05, so the above model is significant and as a result, there is a significant relationship between the linear combination of parent's neuroticism with the educational negligence of students. So, it can be said that the neuroticism of parents has a role in the educational negligence of students as a predictor and based on the modified coefficient, its role is about 6.6. This hypothesis is consistent with the results of the study of Johnson & Bloom in 2009 as they showed that there is a relationship between neuroticism and negligence. This hypothesis is in agreement with the hypothesis of McCohn and Johnson in 2007 as they presented that there is a relationship between neuroticism and negligence. Watson in his paper in 2000 showed that neuroticism has a positive relationship with negligence which is along with this hypothesis. Since the calculated value of P (0.015) in the table of variance analysis is less than the significance level of 0.05, so the above model is significant and as a result, there is a significant relationship between the linear combination of parent's extroversion with the educational negligence of students. So it can be said that the extroversion of parents has a role in the educational negligence of students as a predictor and based on the modified coefficient, its role is about 2.5. This hypothesis is consistent with the results of Schouwenberg in 2010 as he showed that there is a relationship between the big five model and the features of negligence and also he showed that there is a negative relationship between negligence and extroversion as it is not consistent with the present paper. Also, this hypothesis is in agreement with the results of the study of Ibrahimi et al., in 2012 that showed that there is a positive significant relationship between educational development and negligence. Since the calculated value of P (0.508) in the table of variance analysis is not less than the significance level of 0.05, so the above model is not significant and as a result, there is not a significant relationship between the linear combination of parent's extroversion with the educational negligence of students. So it can be said that the openness of parents has not a role in the educational negligence of students as a predictor. This hypothesis is consistent with the results of Schouwenberg in 2010 that studied the relationship between big five and the features of negligence and also came to this result as there is a positive relationship between openness with negligence.

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