

# Presidential Personality and Performance

**Scientific Inquiries** 

# The basic question

- Fact #1: Presidents differ tremendously in personality
- Fact #2: Presidents vary greatly in their performance as leaders
- How are these two obvious facts related?
- Does the president's personality predict his performance?

#### Two approaches

- Psychobiography and psychohistory subjective, qualitative, single-case studies
- Historiometry objective, quantitative, multiple-case studies

#### **Historiometric: Two issues**

- How to measure presidential performance?
- How to measure presidential personality?

# Measuring performance

- Objective measures
  - e.g., veto behavior
- Subjective assessments
  - e.g., expert evaluations of performance

#### Summary of 2009 Survey Results

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100		FIGS	dents

#### Bottom Ten Presidents

- 1. Lincoln (902)
- 2. Washington (854)
- 3. F.D. Roosevelt (837)
- T. Roosevelt (781)
- 5. Truman (708)
- 6. Kennedy (701)
- 7. Jefferson (698)
- 8. Eisenhower (689)
- 9. Wilson (683)
- 10. Reagan (671)

- 33. Hayes (409)
- 34. Hoover (389)
- 35. Tyler (372)
- 36. George W. Bush (362)
- 37. Fillmore (351)
- 38. Harding (327)
- 39. W. H. Harrison (324)
- 40. Pierce (287)
- 41. A. Johnson (258)
- 42. Buchanan (227)

Number in parentheses is total score (maximum 1000).

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# Measuring personality

- Content analysis
- Expert assessment
- Biographical analysis

#### **Content analysis**

- Extracting personality from documents, such as speeches and correspondence
- Illustration: Adaptation of the TAT



#### The Thematic Appercepton Test (TAT)

- Power motive Concern with impact, control or influence on others; with arousing strong emotions in others; with prestige
- Achievement motive Concern with excellence, success in competition, or unique unprecedented accomplishment.
- Affiliation motive Concern with friendship, love, or companionate activity; nurturance

### Presidential Inaugural Addresses

- Power, Achievement, and Affiliation
   Motivation now calculated for all inaugurated presidents prior to Obama
- e.g., ...

Standardized scores (M=50, SD=10)

President	Year	Ach	Aff	Pow
Truman	1949	53	58	73
Eisenhower	1953	42	54	48
Kennedy	1961	50	74	75
Johnson, L.	1965	54	54	48
Nixon	1969	65	68	52 <b>Un in</b>
Carter	1977	73	55	57
Reagan	1981	59	49	61
Bush, G. H. W.	1989	57	79	51
Clinton	1993	71	58	64
Bush, G. W.	2001	45	76	72

### **Presidential Inaugural Addresses**

- Moreover, these scores correlate with various indicators of performance
- E.g., ...

### Motivation and performance

- n Power and n Ach positively correlated
- Foreign affairs:
  - War: *n* Power +  $\rightarrow$ 
    - war entry &
    - territorial gains
  - Diplomacy:
    - n Power → peace accords
    - $n \text{ Aff } + \rightarrow \text{ peace accords}$

#### **Motivation and performance**

- Administration:
  - n Power + → Cabinet turnover (but competent)
  - $n \text{ Aff} + \rightarrow \text{ friends & cronies } \rightarrow \text{ scandals}$
- Legislation: n Power + → veto use
- Public relations:
  - *n* Power + → press relations
  - n Power + → assassination attempts

#### **Motivation & performance**

- Ideology: Democrats > Republicans in n
   Power
- Election success: matching of motive profiles
- Historical greatness:
  - high n Power & n Ach
  - low *n* Aff

#### **Expert Assessment**

- Rubenzer & Faschinbauer (2004)
- Big Five Personality Factors
  - Neuroticism
  - Extraversion
  - Openness
  - Agreeableness
  - Conscientitiousness
- 3 or more expert evaluations
- E.g., ...

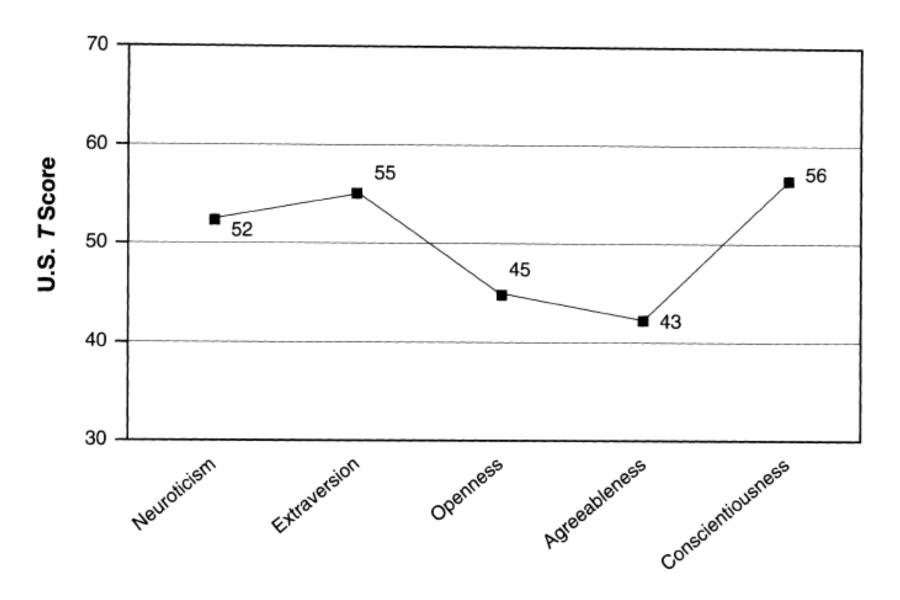


Figure 1. Average T scores of U.S. Presidents on Revised NEO Personality Inventory factors.

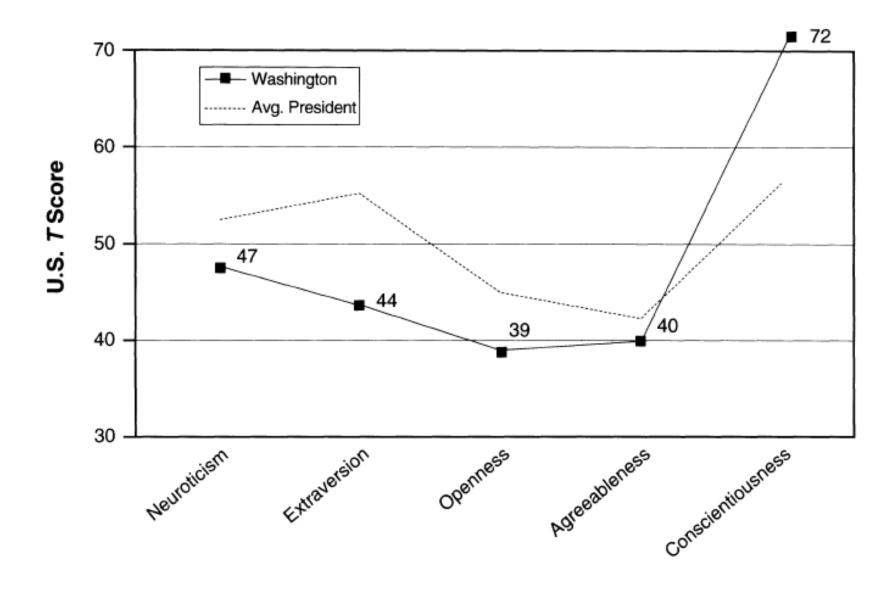


Figure 2. T scores of Washington on Revised NEO Personality Inventory factors.

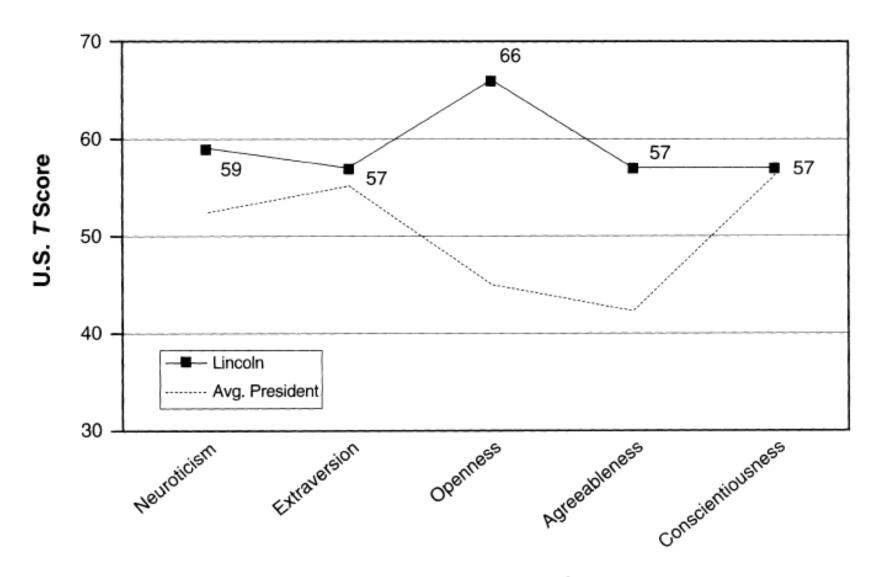
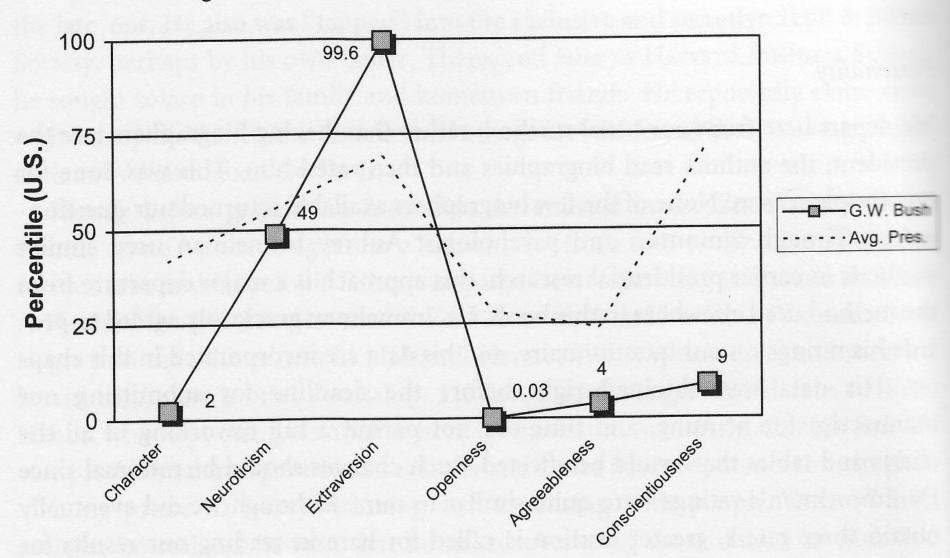


Figure 3. T scores of Lincoln on Revised NEO Personality Inventory factors.

CHART 14.1

George W. Bush's Scores on Character and the Big Five Traits



#### Biographical analysis

- Simonton (1986-2006)
  - Creation of biographical sketches
  - Evaluation on various scales
  - Generation of 110 personality scores
  - Consolidation into 14 personality factors

"He was morally and physically courageous, even-tempered and conservative, secretive and sagacious, skeptical and cautious, truthful and honest, firm in his own convictions and tolerant of those of others, reflective and cool, ambitious and somewhat selfish, kind to all and good-natured, sympathetic in the presence of suffering or under an imaginative description of it, lived in his reason and reasoned in his life. Easy of approach and perfectly democratic in his nature, [he] had a broad charity for his fellow man and had an excuse for unreflective acts of his kind, and in short he loved justice and lived out in thought and act the eternal right. ... I do not say that he never deviated from his own nature and his own rules. His nature, the tendency of it, is as I state. [He] struggled to live the best life possible. This I know."

absent-minded cheerful dependent foresighted	impulsive
active civilized despondent forgetful	independent
adaptable clear-thinking determined forgiving	indifferent
adventurous clever dignified formal	individualistic
affected coarse discreet frank	industrious
affectionate cold disorderly friendly	infantile
aggressive commonplace dissatisfied frivolous	informal
alert complaining distractible fussy	ingenious
aloof complicated distrustful generous	inhibited
ambitious conceited dominant gentle	initiative
anxious dreamy gloomy	insightful
apathetic confused dull good-looking	intelligent
appreciative conscientious easy going good-natured	interests narrow
argumentative conservative effeminate greedy	interests wide
arrogant considerate efficient handsome	intolerant

original	reasonable	sharp-witted	superstitious	unscrupulous
outgoing	196 rebellious 197	226 shiftless 227	256 suspicious	286 unselfish
outspoken	reckless	show-off	sympathetic 258	unstable 288
painstaking	reflective	shrewd	tactful 259	vindictive
patient 170	relaxed 200	□ shy 230	tactless 260	versatile
peaceable	reliable 201	silent	talkative	warm 291
peculiar	resentful 202	simple 232	temperamental	wary 292
persevering 173	reserved 203	sincere 233	tense 263	weak 293
persistent 174	resourceful 204	slipshod	thankless 264	whiny 294
pessimistic 175	responsible 205	slow 235	thorough 265	wholesome
planful 176	restless 206	Sly 236	thoughtful 266	wise 296
pleasant	retiring 207	smug 237	thrifty	withdrawn 297
pleasure-seeking 178	rigid 208	snobbish 238	timid 268	witty 298
poised	robust 209	sociable 239	tolerant 269	worrying 299
polished 180	rude 210	soft-hearted	touchy 270	Zany 300

#### **110 Adjectives** → **14 Factors**

- Moderation
- Friendliness
- Intellectual brilliance
- Machiavellianism
- Poise and polish
- Achievement drive
- Forcefulness

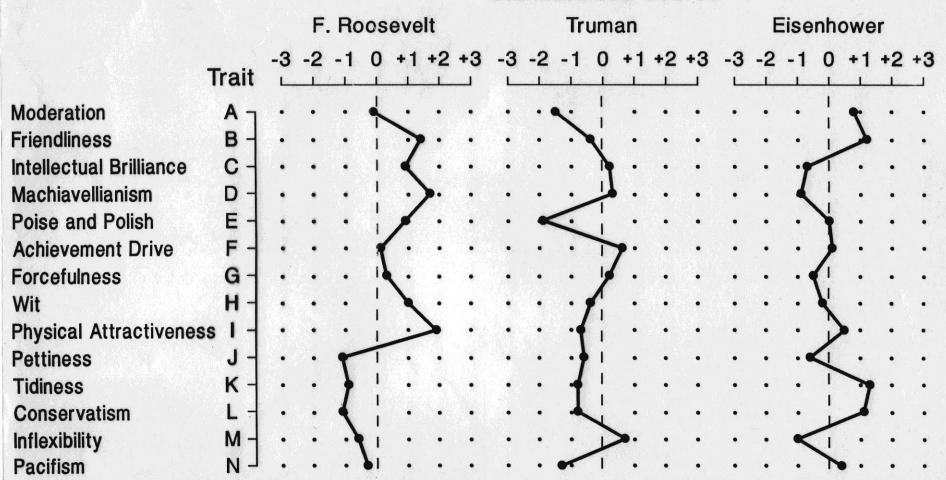
- Wit
- Physical attractiveness
- Pettiness
- Tidiness
- Conservatism
- Inflexibility
- Pacificism

#### Factor 3: Intellectual Brilliance

Positive loadings. Interests wide (.85), Artistic (.84), Inventive (.76), Curious (.74), Intelligent (.64), Sophisticated (.62), Complicated (.61), Insightful (.54), Wise (.46), Idealistic (.43).

Negative loadings. Dull(-.71), Commonplace (-.41).

#### Standardized Scores



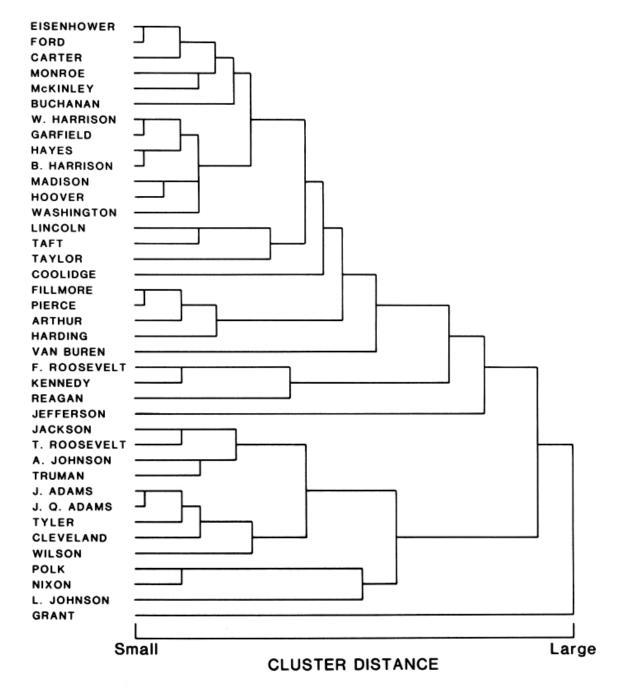


Figure 1. Dendrogram from hierarchical cluster analysis of the 39 presidents according to the 16 personality factors.

# Personality and biography

- Large families positively related to Moderation, Poise and polish, but negatively related to Inflexibility and Forcefulness
- Professors score high on Inflexibility

### Personality and performance

- Intellectual brilliance positively related to greatness but negatively related to electoral success
- Legislative success positively related to Machiavellianism, Forcefulness, Moderation, Poise and polish, and negatively related to Inflexibility
- Inflexibility and veto power (contingent on context)
- Controversiality positively related to Achievement drive, Forcefulness, Pettiness, and Inflexibility but negatively to Moderation, Friendliness, and Wit

#### Presidential style study

- Same biographical sketches, but
- New raters
- Different items
  - all having to do with leadership style

#### Interpersonal

Gives credit to others for work done
Endears himself to staff through courtesy and consideration
Willing to make compromises
Is not impatient or abrupt in conferences

- → Millard Fillmore
- → George Washington
- Gerald Ford



#### Charismatic

Enjoys the ceremonial aspects of the office
Has a flair for the dramatic
Uses rhetoric effectively
Is a dynamo of energy and determination
Keeps in contact with the American public and its moods
Rarely shy or awkward in public

- Franklin Roosevelt
- Andrew Jackson
- → Lyndon Johnson
- → John Kennedy
- Theodore Roosevelt
- -- Ronald Reagan



Ronald Reagan

#### **Deliberative**

Able to visualize alternatives and weigh long-term consequences Keeps himself thoroughly informed Cautious and conservative in action Avoids emotional outbursts

- → Millard Fillmore
- George Washington
- James Madison



George Washington

#### Creative

Initiates new legislation and programs Innovative in his role as an executive Rarely a middle-of-the-roader

- → Andrew Jackson
- → Thomas Jefferson
- → Franklin Roosevelt
- Richard Nixon



Franklin Roosevelt

#### Neurotic

Places political success over effective policy
Suffers health problems during difficult and critical periods in office
Avoids the direct, uncomplicated approach

- → James Polk
- → Ulysses Grant
- → Martin Van Buren
- → Lyndon Johnson



Lyndon Johnson

# Leader style and personality

- Interpersonal
  - positive correlations with Moderation,
     Friendliness, Physical attractiveness,
     Conservatism, and Pacifism
  - but
  - negative correlations with Machiavellianism,
     Forcefulness, Pettiness, and Inflexibility

#### Charismatic –

- positive correlations with Intellectual brilliance, Machiavellianism, Achievement drive, Forcefulness
- but
- negative correlations with Moderation and Conservatism

#### Deliberative –

- positive correlations with Moderation, Poise and polish, Tidiness, and Pacificism
- but
- negative correlations with Forcefulness and Inflexibility

#### Creative –

- positive correlations with Intellectual brilliance, Machiavellianism, Achievement drive, Forcefulness, and Inflexibility
- but
- negative correlations with Moderation,
   Conservatism, and Pacificism

- Neurotic
  - positive correlations with Machiavellianism and Pettiness

# Style and biography

- Presidents from large families higher on Interpersonal and Deliberation dimensions, lower on Creativity
- Orphanhood positively associated with Charisma

# Style and performance

- Charisma and Creativity both positively associated with legislative success but also with assassination attempts
- Charisma and Creativity positively associated with greatness

President	Intellectual brilliance	Openness	IQ estimates			
			I-U	I-C	II-U	II-C
Washington	0.3	14.0	125.0	130.0	135.0	140.0
J. Adams	0.6	61.0	120.0	150.0	145.0	155.0
Jefferson	3.1	99.1	145.0	160.0	150.0	160.0
Madison	0.6	62.0	120.0	150.0	135.0	160.0
Monroe	-1.4	3.7	109.0	120.7	128.2	138.6
J. Q. Adams	1.2	98.0	165.0	170.0	165.0	175.0
Jackson	-0.6	0.5	110.0	120.0	130.0	145.0
Van Buren	-0.3	31.0	119.4	132.9	135.1	146.0
W. Harrison	-0.1	31.5	120.3	133.6	135.5	146.3
Tyler	0.2	37.9	122.9	136.6	137.2	148.1
Polk	-0.6	21.0	116.0	128.7	132.7	143.4
Taylor	-1.2	9.0	110.8	122.7	129.3	139.8
Fillmore	-0.7	46.0	120.8	136.7	137.4	149.0
Pierce	-0.3	37.0	120.6	134.8	136.3	147.4
Buchanan	-0.8	5.0	111.9	122.8	129.4	139.6
Lincoln	0.8	95.0	125.0	145.0	140.0	150.0
A. Johnson	-1.2	8.0	110.8	122.7	129.3	139.8
Grant	-1.4	2.3	110.0	115.0	125.0	130.0
Hayes	-0.1	31.5	120.3	133.6	135.5	146.3
Garfield	0.9	52.9	129.0	143.5	141.2	152.3
Arthur	0.9	52.9	129.0	143.5	141.2	152.3

President	Intellectual brilliance	Openness	IQ estimates			
			I-U	I-C	II-U	II-C
B. Harrison	-0.7	30.0	117.5	131.4	134.3	145.4
McKinley	-0.6	20.8	116.0	128.6	132.7	143.4
T. Roosevelt	0.9	56.0	129.7	144.6	141.8	153.0
Taft	0.0	1.0	114.5	123.8	129.8	139.5
Wilson	1.3	64.0	133.0	148.3	143.9	155.2
Harding	-2.0	10.0	107.8	121.1	128.4	139.9
Coolidge	-1.5	17.0	111.4	124.8	130.6	141.6
Hoover	0.5	8.0	118.0	127.5	132.0	141.6
F. Roosevelt	0.9	45.0	127.4	140.9	139.7	150.5
Truman	0.2	1.7	115.5	124.6	130.3	139.8
Eisenhower	-0.7	29.0	117.3	131.1	134.1	145.1
Kennedy	1.8	82.0	138.9	155.7	148.2	159.8
L. Johnson	-0.2	7.0	114.8	125.2	130.7	140.6
Nixon	0.4	14.0	118.9	129.2	133.0	142.9
Ford	-0.6	8.0	113.3	124.4	130.2	140.4
Carter	0.0	77.0	130.2	149.0	144.4	156.8
Reagan	0.4	10.0	118.0	127.9	132.2	141.9
G. H. W. Bush	-0.3	18.0	116.5	128.4	132.6	143.0
Clinton	1.0	82.0	135.6	153.6	147.0	159.0
G. W. Bush	-0.7	0.0	111.1	121.4	128.5	138.5

# Historical greatness predictors

- Intellectual brilliance
- Administration scandal
- War hero
- Years in office
- Years of war
- Assassination

#### Conclusion

- Context > personality
- but many contextual factors have a partial personality basis, especially
  - Administration scandal
  - Assassination
- and some personality traits interact with contextual factors: e.g., Inflexibility
- Upshot: Personality is relevant to performance