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The Political Personality of 2008 Democratic Presidential Contender John Edwards

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This brief research report presents the results of an indirect assessment of the personality of former North Carolina Sen. John Edwards, a contender for the Democratic Party nomination in the 2008 U.S. presidential election, conducted in 2007–2008\(^1\) and 2010\(^2\) from the conceptual perspective of personologist Theodore Millon.

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\(^1\) Anthony Odland assisted with data collection.

\(^2\) Brent Crawley, Katie Merkley, Andy Obritsch, Andrew Gustafson, David Wutchett, Sean Wold, and Steven Poppler assisted with data collection.
Psychodiagnostically relevant data concerning Edwards was extracted from biographical sources and media reports and synthesized into a personality profile using the Millon Inventory of Diagnostic Criteria (MIDC), which yields 34 normal and maladaptive personality classifications congruent with Axis II of *DSM–IV*.

The personality profile yielded by the MIDC was analyzed on the basis of interpretive guidelines provided in the MIDC and Millon Index of Personality Styles manuals. Edwards’s primary personality patterns were found to be Ambitious/self-serving and Outgoing/gregarious — a personality composite Theodore Millon has labeled the “amorous narcissist” — with secondary features of the Dauntless/adventurous and Accommodating/cooperative patterns.

A distinctive feature of the *amorous narcissist*, with its blend of narcissism and extraversion, is an erotic and seductive orientation, which in public office renders leaders with this particular personality composite especially vulnerable to sex scandal. They tend to be overconfident and take inordinate, self-defeating risks. Typically, however, their risk-taking behavior is self-indulgent and portends neither a broader recklessness nor malfeasance with reference to discharging the duties of public office.

People with an *Ambitious* pattern are characteristically competitive, self-confident, audacious, bold, and clever. They are charming and skilled at winning others over to their causes and purposes, fully expect others to recognize their special qualities and cater to them, lack social reciprocity, and have a sense of entitlement. In extreme cases they may be viewed as exploitative and arrogant.

People with an *Outgoing* pattern are characteristically sociable, with a warm, likeable personal style. Though image-conscious and needing validation, they are confident about their social skills and their ability to charm and influence others. They tend to be easily bored with routine activities, are prone to shifting moods, and may be viewed as inconsistent or undependable.

People with a *Dauntless* pattern tend to flout tradition, dislike following routine, sometimes act impulsively and irresponsibly, and are inclined to elaborate on or shade the truth and skirt the law.

People with an *Accommodating* pattern tend to be considerate, cordial, and cooperative and are willing to reconcile differences to achieve peaceable solutions and to concede when necessary.

Leaders with an *amalgam of Ambitious and Outgoing characteristics* in their primary personality pattern — as does Edwards and, notably, former president *Bill Clinton* — are driven by a need for excitement, stimulation, and challenge. They are self-promoting and self-serving, motivated by a need for achievement and public recognition; are socially clever, charming, and skilled at attracting and seducing others; and display a tendency to be overly but transiently attached to one thing or person after another.
It is precisely this combination of primary personality traits that renders political leaders susceptible to scandal by contributing to neglect of the role demands of public office, low resistance to corrupting influences, and impulsiveness, as well as favoring loyalty and friendship over competence for the position in making political appointments.

Based on the assessment of his personality, it could have been foreseen that a worst-case scenario for John Edwards, had he been elected president in 2008, was his potential for committing errors of judgment stemming from a combination of strong ambition, a sense of entitlement, and inflated self-confidence; that he would have been predisposed to dissemble or equivocate, not only ego-defensively to bolster an admirable self-image, but instrumentally to have his way with others; that he would have had a strong need for approval and validation, along with a willingness to use his social skills to influence and charm others; and ultimately that he might have been neglectful of political role demands relating to oversight and prone to ethical fumbles or lapses of judgment, with the attendant failure to guard protocol and morality against violation and physical resources against improper and unwarranted use.