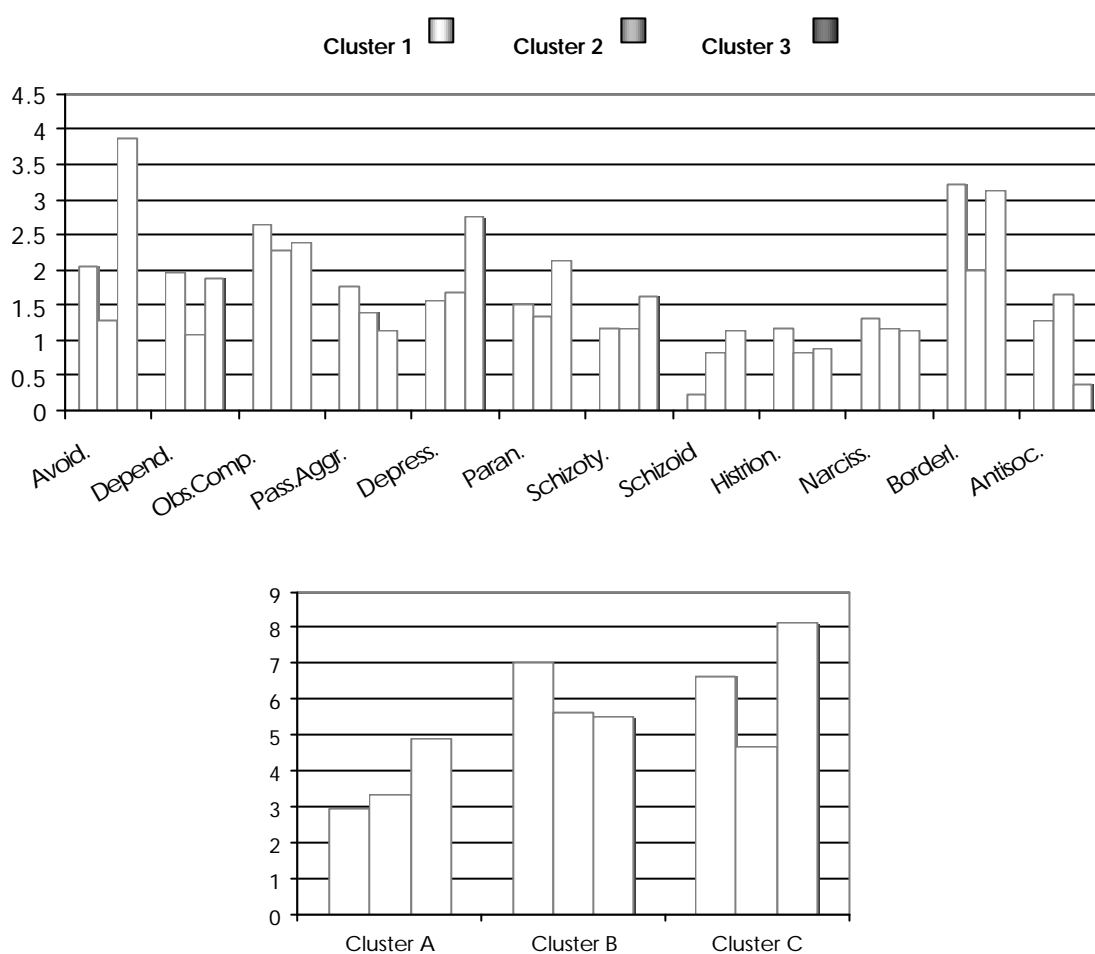


Figure 4.10 Phase III SCID-II dimensional scores by cluster



As can be seen, the unadjusted SCID-II means suggest interesting differences among the developmental clusters (Cluster 3 shows clear higher scores on Cluster A and Cluster C personality disorders, while Cluster 1 shows the highest scores on most Cluster B personality disorders). However, the addition of personality cluster scores other than the one being analysed as covariates in the analysis of covariance made disappear most of these apparently significant differences.

#### ✦ *Psychometric schizotypy*

The analyses of covariance with the developmental clusters and the OLIFE factors were adjusted for gender and SCID-II Cluster B and C total scores. The adjustment for SCID-II Cluster B and C was carried out in order to remove from results any likely confusion due to the association of schizotypic traits to personality characteristics other than Cluster A (neurotic, anxious, impulsive, etc.).

Table 4.38 Developmental clusters and Phase III psychometric schizotypy: Analysis of covariance

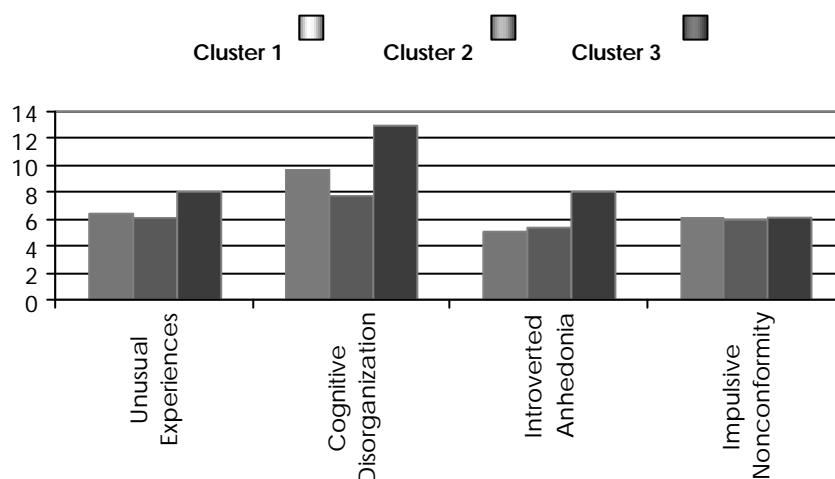
	Cluster 1 $\bar{x}$ ; SD	Cluster 2 $\bar{x}$ ; SD	Cluster 3 $\bar{x}$ ; SD	Dummy 1 d; p; 95%CI*	Dummy 2 d; p; 95%CI*
Unus. Exper.	6.41; 6.30	6.08; 4.67	8.00; 5.90	NS	NS
Cogn. Disorg.	9.68; 5.89	7.71; 5.45	13.00; 7.03	-3.41; <b>0.081</b> -7.26 to 0.43	-2.83; <b>0.125</b> -6.48 to 0.81
Introv. Anhed.	5.14; 2.40	5.45; 3.63	8.00; 5.07	-2.31; <b>0.105</b> -5.12 to 0.50	-1.85; <b>0.169</b> -4.52 to 0.81
Imp. Noncon.	6.05; 3.00	5.97; 2.86	6.13; 3.98	NS	NS

Abbreviations. "Unus.Exper.": Unusual Experiences; "Cogn.Disorg.": Cognitive Disorganization; "Introv.Anhed.": Introverted Anhedonia; "Imp.Noncon.": Impulsive Nonconformity.

\*Parameters adjusted for gender and total scores on SCID-II-measured Cluster B and C personality.

Though no statistically significant differences among clusters were evident on psychometric schizotypy, it was observed a trend for Cluster 3 to show higher scores than Clusters 1 and 2 on Cognitive Disorganization ( $p=0.081$ ;  $p=0.125$ , respectively) and Introverted Anhedonia ( $p=0.105$ ;  $p=0.169$ , respectively). The graphic representation of these differences is offered in Figure 4.11.

Figure 4.11 Phase III psychometric schizotypy by cluster



## 2.2.6 Psychosocial correlates of the developmental clusters

Analyses of covariance between the developmental clusters and psychosocial measures (COPE, DOI-JA, DOI-JH, Life Events) were performed using dummy variables and gender as a covariate.

### ✎ Coping

Table 4.39 displays the results of the analysis of covariance between the developmental clusters and COPE scores.

Table 4.39 Developmental clusters and Phase III coping: Analysis of covariance

Cluster 1	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	Dummy 1	Dummy 2
-----------	-----------	-----------	---------	---------

	$\bar{x}$ ; SD	$\bar{x}$ ; SD	$\bar{x}$ ; SD	d; p; 95%CI*	d; p; 95%CI*
<i>Seek.Soc.Supp.</i>	22.81; 4.51	21.03; 5.10	21.75; 4.95	NS	NS
<i>Religion</i>	6.19; 3.16	5.08; 1.68	7.25; 2.91	-1.33; <b>0.183</b> -3.31 to 0.65	-2.01; <b>0.033</b> -3.84 to -0.17
<i>Humour</i>	8.38; 2.96	8.61; 2.78	8.38; 3.46	NS	NS
<i>Drug/alcoh. Use</i>	4.62; 1.02	5.47; 2.73	5.75; 2.49	NS	NS
<i>Plann.&amp;Act.Cop.</i>	15.14; 3.09	14.84; 3.30	14.63; 3.81	NS	NS
<i>Retirement cop.</i>	4.81; 1.47	4.45; 1.39	6.88; 3.00	-2.19; <b>0.003</b> -3.59 to -0.79	-2.35; <b>0.001</b> -3.65 to -1.05
<i>Emotion.Express.</i>	8.95; 2.50	8.03; 2.51	9.88; 2.10	-1.58; <b>0.090</b> -3.41 to 0.26	-1.45; <b>0.093</b> -3.16 to 0.25
<i>Acceptance</i>	10.81; 2.16	10.42; 2.58	11.25; 1.83	NS	NS
<i>Denial</i>	5.67; 1.68	6.05; 2.00	8.63; 3.89	-3.23; <b>0.001</b> -5.05 to -1.41	-2.41; <b>0.006</b> -4.10 to -0.72
<i>Restraint cop.</i>	9.33; 2.44	9.18; 2.05	10.38; 2.13	NS	-1.31; <b>0.127</b> -3.01 to 0.38
<i>Concent.Solv.</i>	9.57; 2.38	9.34; 1.95	9.88; 1.73	NS	NS
<i>Person.Growth</i>	6.29; 1.27	6.42; 1.15	6.25; 0.89	NS	NS
<i>Posit.Reinterp.r.</i>	8.43; 1.99	7.74; 1.94	7.50; 1.51	NS	NS
<i>Distraction</i>	7.00; 1.30	5.97; 1.55	6.75; 1.67	NS	-0.82; <b>0.169</b> -1.99 to 0.35
<i>Escaping</i>	5.86; 1.59	5.61; 1.82	7.25; 1.67	-1.47; <b>0.049</b> -2.94 to -0.01	-1.60; <b>0.023</b> -2.96 to -0.23
<i>Factor 1</i>	16.62; 4.09	16.82; 4.66	14.00; 4.00	2.90; <b>0.125</b> -0.82 to 6.63	2.64; <b>0.132</b> -0.81 to 6.10
<i>Factor 2</i>	36.95; 6.06	35.95; 7.02	37.50; 5.48	NS	NS
<i>Factor 3</i>	17.71; 4.56	16.74; 4.01	23.13; 7.60	-6.04; <b>0.003</b> -9.91 to -2.17	-6.01; <b>0.001</b> -9.61 to -2.41
<i>Factor 4</i>	31.76; 6.11	29.05; 6.83	31.63; 5.68	NS	NS
<i>Factor 5<sup>a</sup></i>	2.57; 2.78	3.37; 1.98	3.13; 1.88	NS	NS
<i>Factor 6</i>	<i>Idem "Drug/alcohol use"</i>				

<sup>a</sup> A positive score on this factor indicates a lesser use of Behavioural Escape

\*Parameters adjusted for gender

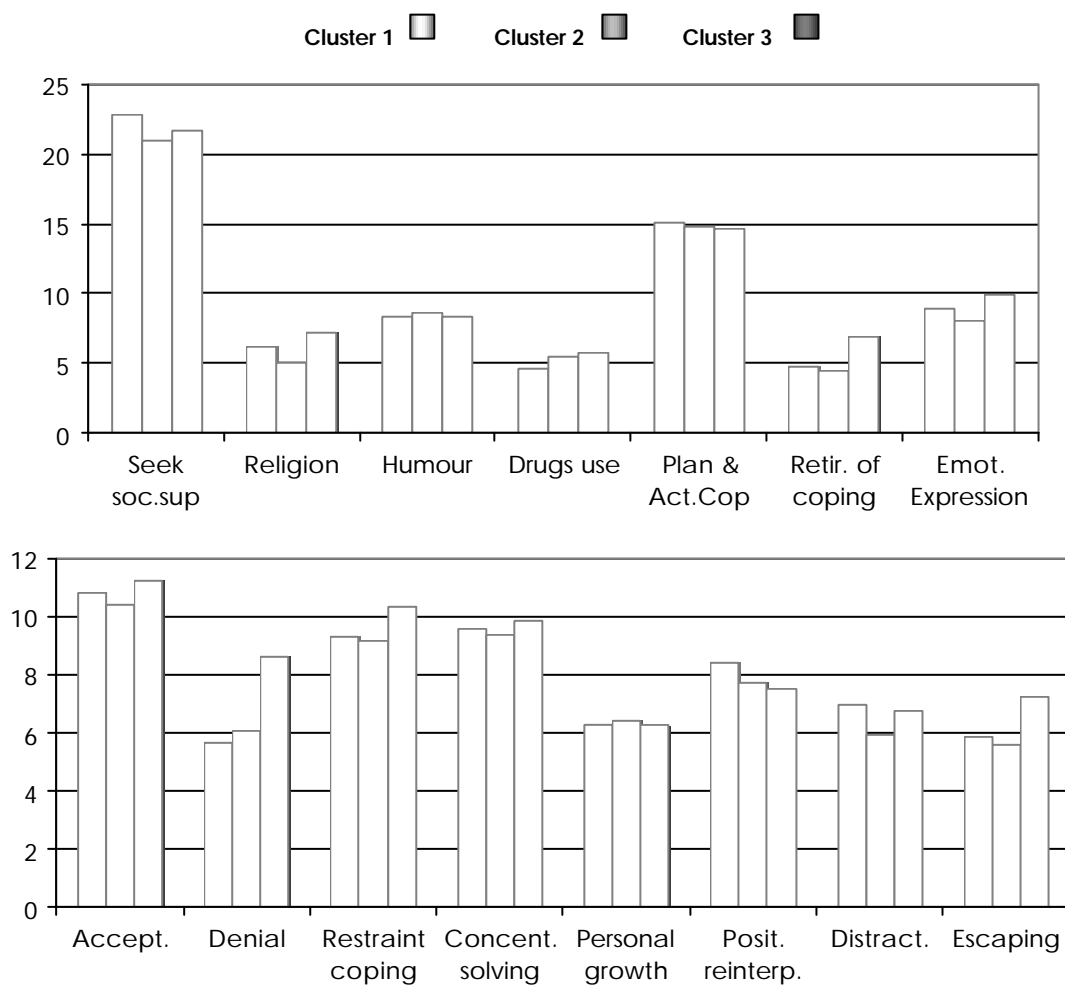
As can be seen in Table 4.39, Cluster 3 subjects turn to religion in order to cope with problems more often than Cluster 2 (p=0.033) and, at a lesser degree, than Cluster 1

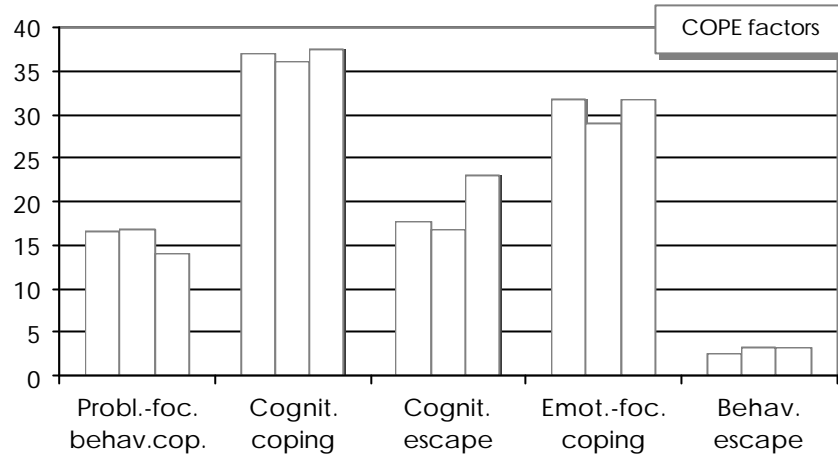
subjects ( $p=0.183$ ). They also use to retire of coping more frequently than Cluster 1 ( $p=0.003$ ) and 3 ( $p=0.001$ ) and make more use of denial and escape strategies than Cluster 1 (denial:  $p=0.001$ ; escape:  $p=0.049$ ) and 2 (denial:  $p=0.001$ ; escape:  $p=0.006$ ). At a trend level, Cluster 3 tended to use more emotional expression strategies than Cluster 1 ( $p=0.090$ ) and Cluster 2 ( $p=0.093$ ). At a lesser degree, Cluster 3 tended to stop coping more frequently (in order not to act prematurely) and to use less distraction strategies than Cluster 2 ( $p=0.127$ ;  $p=0.169$ , respectively).

Concerning the summary factors, Cluster 3 showed a statistically significant higher use of cognitive escaping strategies than Cluster 1 ( $p=0.003$ ) and Cluster 2 ( $p=0.001$ ). Additionally, Cluster 3 tended to make a fewer use of problem-focused behavioural coping than Cluster 1 ( $p=0.125$ ) and 2 ( $p=0.132$ ).

The graphic representation of mean COPE scores by developmental cluster appears in Figure 4.12.

Figure 4.12 Phase III coping by cluster





✎ *Social behaviour*

The analyses of covariance between the developmental clusters and social behaviour measures (DOI-JA and DOI-JH) yielded the following results:

Table 4.40 Developmental clusters and Phase III social behaviour: Analysis of covariance

	Cluster 1 $\bar{x}$ ; SD	Cluster 2 $\bar{x}$ ; SD	Cluster 3 $\bar{x}$ ; SD	Dummy 1 d; p; 95%CI*	Dummy 2 d; p; 95%CI*
<i>Consideration with others</i>	25.75; 4.06	25.00; 3.85	25.38; 4.87	NS	NS
<i>Respect / Self-control</i>	24.80; 3.62	24.39; 4.59	25.00; 2.98	NS	NS
<i>Aggressivity/ Antisocial</i>	13.50; 2.14	14.16; 2.48	14.88; 2.75	NS	NS
<i>Withdrawal vs. Sociability</i>	7.05; 4.63	8.11; 3.00	5.25; 5.17	NS	3.04; <b>0.047</b> 0.04 to 6.03
<i>Social ascend./ leadership</i>	17.50; 3.53	17.45; 4.12	16.00; 4.50	NS	NS
<i>Social anxiety/ shyness</i>	17.05; 5.48	14.55; 3.60	18.38; 3.93	NS	-3.62; <b>0.034</b> -6.97 to -0.27
<i>Lie</i>	18.25; 3.57	17.37; 4.56	19.50; 4.34	NS	NS
<i>Total JA</i>	44.55; 13.98	46.24; 12.27	38.38; 17.33	NS	8.33; <b>0.119</b> -2.22 to 18.87
<i>Consideration with others</i>	27.43; 4.04	24.36; 5.06	27.75; 10.90	NS	NS
<i>Respect/ Self-control</i>	24.71; 3.69	23.19; 5.66	22.13; 4.19	NS	NS
<i>Aggressivity/ Antisocial</i>	14.05; 2.82	14.97; 2.85	14.75; 3.20	NS	NS
<i>Withdrawal</i>	8.38; 3.64	6.36; 3.68	4.63; 4.44	3.58; <b>0.027</b>	NS

<b>vs. Sociability</b>				0.42 to 6.75	
<b>Social ascend./ Leadership</b>	20.81; 6.00	18.89; 4.25	17.00; 5.29	3.51; <b>0.099</b> -0.68 to 7.69	NS
<b>Social anxiety/ Shyness</b>	15.10; 4.44	14.97; 4.02	16.88; 4.09	NS	NS
<b>Lie</b>	19.90; 4.11	18.39; 5.10	20.63; 3.81	NS	NS
<b>Total JH</b>	52.19; 14.12	42.86; 17.58	39.88; 21.70	11.01; <b>0.127</b> -3.22 to 25.53	NS

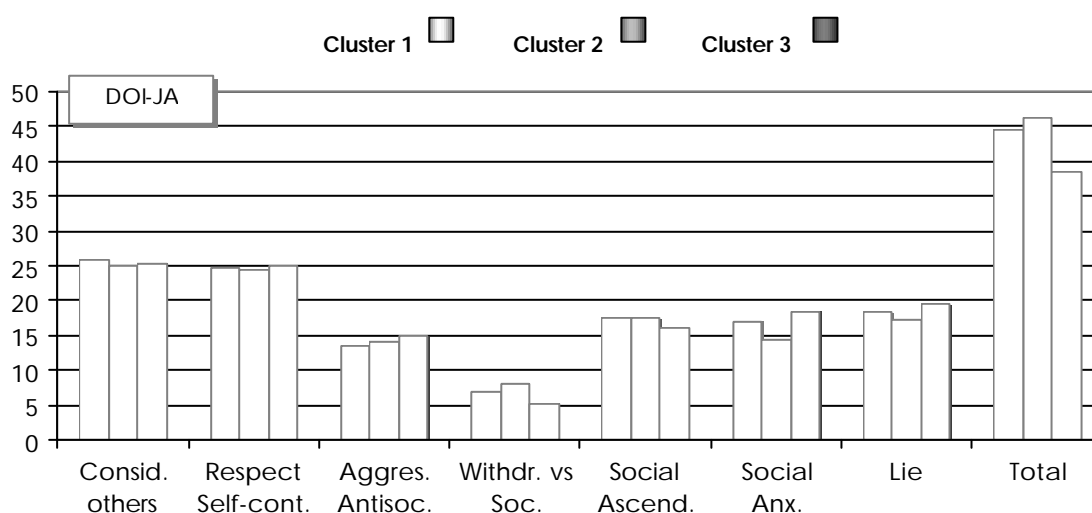
\*Parameters adjusted for gender

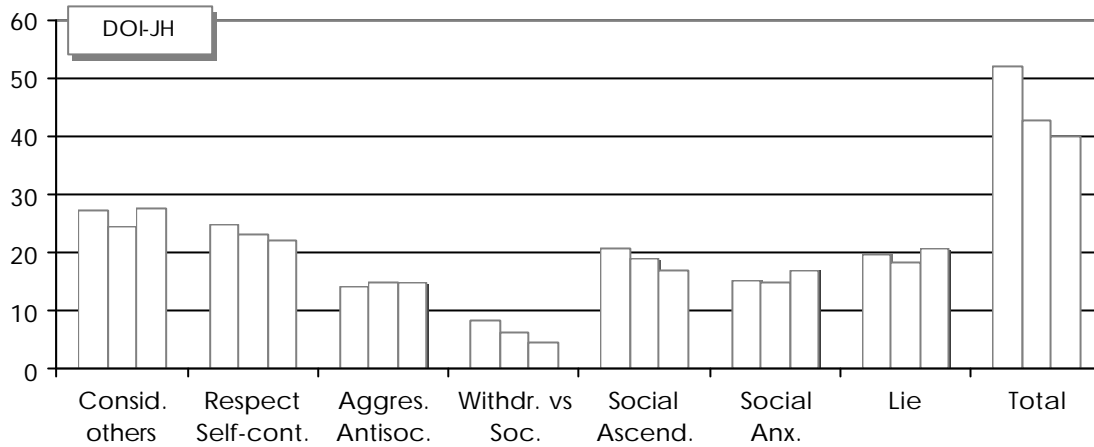
With respect to the self-assessed version of the DOI questionnaire, Cluster 3 was less sociable ( $p=0.047$ ) and showed a higher social anxiety and shyness ( $p=0.034$ ) than Cluster 2. In addition, they tended to exhibit a lower total DOI-JA score than Cluster 2 ( $p=0.119$ ), indicating a less prosocial (more unsociable) behaviour in the former.

In contrast, the parents version of this questionnaire yielded social behaviour differences between Cluster 3 and Cluster 1 (unlike the self-assessed version, in which the differences were present with respect to Cluster 2). Cluster 3 subjects were seen by their parents as less sociable than Cluster 1 subjects ( $p=0.027$ ). At a trend level, Cluster 3 subjects were assessed as displaying lower social ascendance and leadership behaviours ( $p=0.099$ ) and lesser prosocial behaviour ( $p=0.127$ ) than Cluster 1.

The visual representation of social behaviour differences can be seen in Figure 4. 13.

Figure 4.13 Phase III social behaviour by cluster





✍ *Life events*

Table 4.41 displays the results of the analyses of covariance between the developmental clusters and the self-assessed measure of life events in Phase III. As can be observed, no statistically significant or trend associations were found between both variables.

Table 4.41 Developmental clusters and Phase III-rated life events: Analysis of covariance

	Cluster 1 $\bar{x}$ ; SD	Cluster 2 $\bar{x}$ ; SD	Cluster 3 $\bar{x}$ ; SD	Dummy 1 d; p; 95%CI*	Dummy 2 d; p; 95%CI*
<b>LCU</b>	298.10; 290.39	241.45; 151.96	243.88; 176.57	NS	NS
<b># + events<sup>a</sup></b>	4.71; 2.55	4.24; 2.78	5.38; 4.37	NS	NS
<b># - events<sup>a</sup></b>	3.81; 5.45	2.74; 2.61	4.50; 3.50	NS	NS
<b>Impact + events<sup>a</sup></b>	13.90; 8.42	11.70; 9.34	12.00; 7.95	NS	NS
<b>Impact - events<sup>a</sup></b>	11.43; 19.44	7.00; 8.69	9.75; 8.22	NS	NS

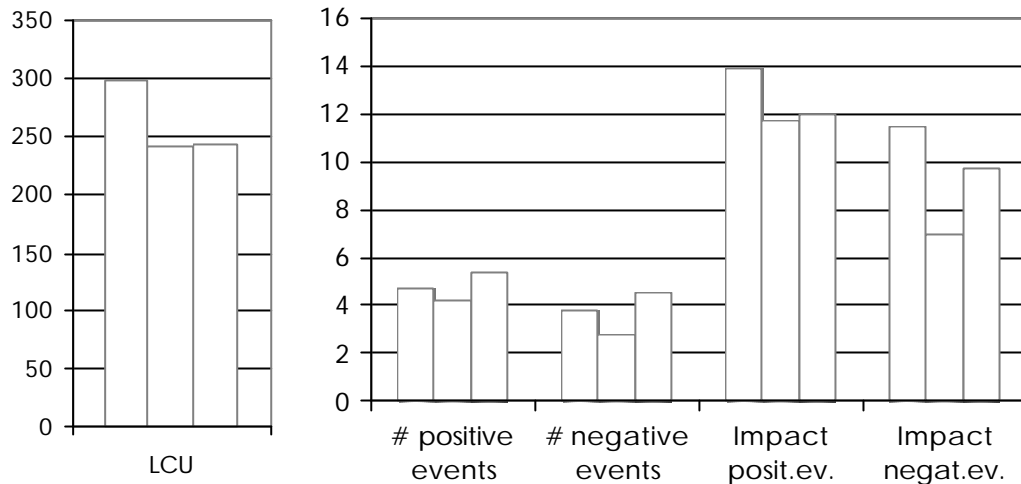
\*Parameters adjusted for gender

<sup>a</sup>Subjective assessment of each subject

For a graphic representation of these scores, see Figure 4.14.

Figure 4.14 Phase III life events by cluster





### 2.2.7 Clinical correlates of the developmental groups

Analyses of covariance between the developmental clusters and clinical measures (observational assessment, PAS, PSAS) were performed using dummy variables and gender as a covariate.

#### Observational assessment

The results of the analyses of covariance between the observational assessment and the developmental clusters are displayed in Table 4.42.

Table 4.42 Developmental clusters and Phase III observational assessment: Analysis of covariance

	Cluster 1 $\bar{x}$ ; SD	Cluster 2 $\bar{x}$ ; SD	Cluster 3 $\bar{x}$ ; SD	Dummy 1 d; p; 95%CI*	Dummy 2 d; p; 95%CI*
<b>Behaviour</b>	0.52; 0.93	0.84; 1.50	0.63; 0.92	NS	NS
<b>Emotion</b>	0.52; 0.81	0.89; 0.95	2.13; 2.47	-1.49; <b>0.003</b> -2.46 to -0.51	-1.31; <b>0.005</b> -2.22 to -0.40
<b>Verbal</b>	0.24; 0.77	0.66; 1.26	0.50; 1.07	NS	NS
<b>Total</b>	1.29; 1.59	2.39; 2.97	3.25; 4.10	-1.50; <b>0.174</b> -3.67 to 0.68	NS

\*Parameters adjusted for gender

The inspection of Table 4.42 evidences that Cluster 3 subjects showed significantly more clinical signs of emotional disturbance than did Cluster 1 ( $p=0.003$ ) and Cluster 2 ( $p=0.005$ ) subjects. At a trend level, Cluster 3 showed higher overall clinical affectation than Cluster 1 ( $p=0.174$ ).

Figure 4.15 presents a graphic representation of these differences.

Figure 4.15 Phase III observational assessment by cluster