

Large Tattoos and Personality: which Women are at Risk?

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Abstract

Introduction: A selective cross-sectional study of tattooed individuals investigated how personality traits influence the reasons for tattoos.

Methods: Data were based on a survey of 803 tattooed women (aged 16-57 years). All subjects completed the Big Five personality test and a risk-taking test and provided answers to questions about their tattoos.

Results: Extraverts had a greater extent of tattooed skin area than introverts. No correlation was found comparing the willingness to take risks, conscientiousness, agreeableness and extent of the tattooed skin area size. Openness positively correlated with the size of the tattooed skin areas. Neurotic people had a smaller extent of tattooed skin area than emotionally stable participants. Extraversion positively correlated with the tattoo design of individuality. Openness positively correlated with sexual motivations. No correlations were noticed for agreeableness or group affiliations. Neuroticism did not correlate with spiritual and cultural traditions of tattoos. Conscientiousness did not correlate with tattoos as markings of life events. Risk-taking positively correlated with driven-to-the-limits experiences.

Discussion: Individual personality traits have an influence on the motivation for getting tattoos as well as on the size of the area of tattooed skin.

Keywords: Tattoos; personality; risk-taking; tattoo size.

INTRODUCTION

Today, everyone from rock stars to Hollywood icons and celebrity athletes to ordinary people wears tattoos.^{1,2} Since the 1990s, tattoos have become increasingly popular, creating a veritable new fashion trend.^{3,4} For thousands of years, people all over the world, belonging to different cultures, have been tattooed. In ancient history, tattoos served not only as a status symbol, as jewellery, amulet, tribal affiliation, and declarations of love and of religious beliefs but also as sanctions.^{3,5,6,7} The ancient Greeks as well as the ancient Romans used tattoos to mark slaves, criminals and/or prostitutes. In World War II, during the Holocaust, prisoners were tattooed with a registration number on their arms as an identification for transport.^{2,3,5}

At present, most people get tattooed for personal reasons.⁸ In the last two decades, various studies have

shown that tattooed people tend to display certain personality traits, e.g., increased risk-taking behaviour, higher extraversion, higher sensation seeking and an increased need for sex, lower conscientiousness and lower agreeableness than people without tattoos. Likewise, tattooed people tend to feel a higher need to be more unique than non-tattooed people.⁹⁻¹³ Copes and Forsyth¹⁴ observed that tattooed people were more frequently extraverted and constantly seeking external stimulation than non-tattooed individuals. Further studies suggested that having tattoos is associated with risk-taking behaviours as well as the use of illegal substances.¹⁵⁻¹⁶

Carroll and co-workers⁹ observed significant connections between tattoos, drug use, eating disorders, suicidality, and a high frequency of sexual behaviour. Studies have also confirmed relationships between tattoos and sexuality. Tattooed men and

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women are more likely to have first sexual intercourse at an early age and to have more sexual partners at their age than non-tattooed people.^{10-11, 17}

Most people get tattooed to enhance their attractiveness.³ In addition, tattoos offer people the opportunity to identify with their idols, to belong to a special group or to receive attention from others. Tattoos can even be used for protest or rebellion. In addition to this perspective, tattoos also represent a nonverbal form of communication. Consciously or unconsciously, a tattoo expresses signals about the personality of its owner.

Other studies found that tattooed women were perceived as less attractive, more promiscuous and as heavier drinkers than women without tattoos.¹⁸⁻¹⁹ These claims aren't linked to the social beauty of women. As a rule, beauty refers to the appearance of body and face. Some people still associate tattoos with male sailors and criminals, so tattooed women still struggle with sexist prejudice today.

Reasons for tattoos are manifold and individual. Several studies have explored the motivational aspects of tattoos as well as for other body modifications.⁸ For example, Millner and Eichold²⁰ found that the search for individuality is one of the most important reasons for tattoos and/or piercings.

Dimitropoulos and co-workers²¹ found that the majority of respondents wore tattoos as a reminder of events. A study at the *Walter Reed Army Medical Center* suggested that military tattoos serve as a sign of proud individualism.²² Most people associate tattoos with art and beauty. Tattoos can be a way to commemorate important life events, each tattoo telling a story about parts of an individual's life.³

Wohlrab and colleagues⁸ developed ten motivational categories of body modifications: beauty or art and fashion, individuality, personal narration, physical stamina (e.g., enduring pain), group affiliation or engagement, resistance (e.g., protest, rebellion), sexual motivation, addiction, spiritual tradition, and cultural tradition. Beauty and self-enhancement are important reasons for tattooed women, but for men, the reason is more often to be part of a group.²³ For women with borderline symptoms, the processing of negative life events is an important reason for body modifications.²⁴ After sexual abuse, people often stated that they wanted to overcome these negative

experiences through piercings or tattoos. Other individuals were characterized by an addiction for body modifications.²⁵

Pajor, Broniarczyk-Dyla and Switalska²⁶ found that people with body modifications are characterized by a higher sense of self-confidence than people without modifications. Furthermore, in this study, people with body modifications showed fewer social impairments and sleep disorders than the group without modifications.

Based on the results of these studies, the present investigation was performed to examine the influence of personality traits on the motivation to get a tattoo and on the size and kind of the tattoo. The following hypotheses were generated.

The 12 hypotheses of this study assumed that: (H1) Extraverted people have significantly larger areas of tattooed skin than introverted people; (H2) participants with a high conscientiousness score on the personality test have significantly less tattooed skin area than people with a low conscientiousness score; (H3) subjects with a high openness score on the personality test have significantly larger tattooed skin areas compared with participants with low openness values; (H4) people with high anxiety have significantly less tattooed skin area than less anxious participants; (H5) subjects with a high level of agreeableness have significantly less tattooed skin surface than those with a less value; (H6) high risk-taking people have significantly larger tattooed areas than those with lower risk-taking tendencies.

(H7) presumes that extraverted subjects provide individuality as a reason for their tattoos significantly more often than introverted subjects; (H8) participants with a high level of conscientiousness more often give the marking of personal life events as a reason for their tattoos than others with a low conscientiousness value; (H9) assumes that people with a high degree of openness give sexual motivations as a reason for being tattooed significantly more often than people with a low level of openness.

The following questions have not been examined in previous investigations. The first hypothesis stated that the participants with a high level of agreeableness offer group affiliation as a reason for being tattooed significantly more often than people with low agreeableness. Next was investigated whether highly

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anxious people give spiritual and cultural traditions as a reason for tattooing significantly more often than the group with low anxiety, and the last hypothesis examines whether people with high risk-taking behaviour offer driven-to-the-limits experiences as a reason for tattooing significantly more often compared with less risk-taking people.

METHODS

A selective cross-sectional study of tattooed people was conducted to investigate the above hypotheses. An online questionnaire was created in German and English languages; it included questions about sociodemographic variables and about the participant's tattoos, as well as two standardized tests to investigate participants' willingness to take risks and their personality traits. To include people without access to a computer, subjects also had the opportunity to receive the questionnaire in a paper-pencil version. The questionnaire (83 items) integrated the Big Five Inventory-10 (BFI-10) by Rammstedt and John²⁷ and a short scale for measuring willingness to take risks (R-1) by Beierlein, Kovaleva, Kemper and Rammstedt.²⁸ Further components included a question for collecting sociodemographic information (e.g., gender, age, nationality...), items about the tattoo(s) (e.g., number of palms of the hand needed to cover the tattoos, positions of the tattoos: hands, legs...), reasons for getting tattooed (e.g., underlining your own personality, for medical reasons...) and the choice for this special design (e.g., flowers, stars, animals, names,...). The total processing time was approximately 15 minutes for all items. There is a positive vote from the local ethics committee from 05 May 2017.

RESULTS

Sample

A total of 803 tattooed women completed the questionnaire, aged between 16 and 57 years (M

= 29.85, SD = 8.44). Of these, 64% (n = 613) were German citizens, 6% (n = 56) were Swiss, 5% (n = 48) were Austrians, 4.5% (n = 42) were Luxembourgish, and 20.5% (n = 128) were citizens of other countries. The size of the tattooed area was estimated using the number of palms of the hand needed to cover the tattoos; the mean was 11.97 palms (SD = 16.85). The minimum of the self-identified tattooed skin area was 0.5 palms of the hand, and the maximum was a total size of 200 palms.

Table 1 offers an overview of the reasons for getting tattoos. The most frequently cited reason for tattoos was to underline one's own personality (M = 4.16, SD = .98), and the second most often mentioned was the memory of a beloved person or of a beloved pet (M = 3.68, SD = 1.49). Reasons categorized under "others" included, for example, self-protection, branding a slave, property, power, food for thought, passion and fascination with various music styles and sports. Figure 1 provides an overview of the different types of designs for the tattoos. The most frequently mentioned designs were flowers, stars and hearts (61.6%), animals (53.1%), citations and statements (51.7%), names (39.7%) and the date of a specific life event (29.8%). The most unpopular designs were jail teardrops or dots 1%, closely followed by erotic pictures (2.9%). Designs categorized as "others" included, for example, passion for one's profession, mandalas, compasses, clocks, geometric signs, pentagrams, trees of life, animal paws, hobbies or interest / passion for music or sports, feathers, infinity symbols, CTG and ECG lines or cancer cells. Figure 2 shows a general overview of the positions of the tattoos. The most preferred body part for tattoos was arms or hands (75.5%), closely followed by legs / feet (65.1%), shoulders (55.7%) and back (53.1%). The face, at just 2.6%, is the most unpopular body part for tattoos. Areas categorized as "others" included, for example, ears, fingers, toes, lips, buttocks, the groin and the inner surfaces of various body parts.

Table 1. Motivation for tattoos (N = 803) on a scale 1 ("disagree strongly") to 5 ("agree strongly").

Motivation for tattoos	M ¹	SD ²
1. Underlining your own personality	4.16	.98
2. The tattoo should remind me forever of a loved one or a beloved pet	3.68	1.49
3. Memories of a particular life situation	3.61	1.45
4. I regard my skin as a living work of art	3.47	1.34
5. Overcoming traumatic experiences/to overcome negative emotional states or difficult times	2.93	1.61

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6. Increasing attractiveness	2.73	1.28
7. Marking of a new life stage	2.70	1.55
8. Underlining femininity	2.45	1.25
9. I want to show my independence	2.42	1.37
10. Spontaneously, out of a good mood	2.12	1.36
11. I was just curious	2.04	1.20
12. Limiting experiences	1.95	1.29
13. Religious / spiritual importance	1.69	1.18
14. To try drastic new things	1.66	1.01
15. Love and lovesickness	1.58	1.12
16. For medical reasons	1.58	1.14
17. Protest, rebellion	1.57	1.00
18. Underlining masculinity	1.55	.95
19. Belonging to a group	1.31	.75
20. Sexual motives	1.29	.77
21. Because my idols also wear tattoos	1.26	.65
22. Fetishism, exhibitionism, S / M	1.21	.63
23. Youthful folly that I regret today	1.17	.53

¹Mean ²Standard Deviation

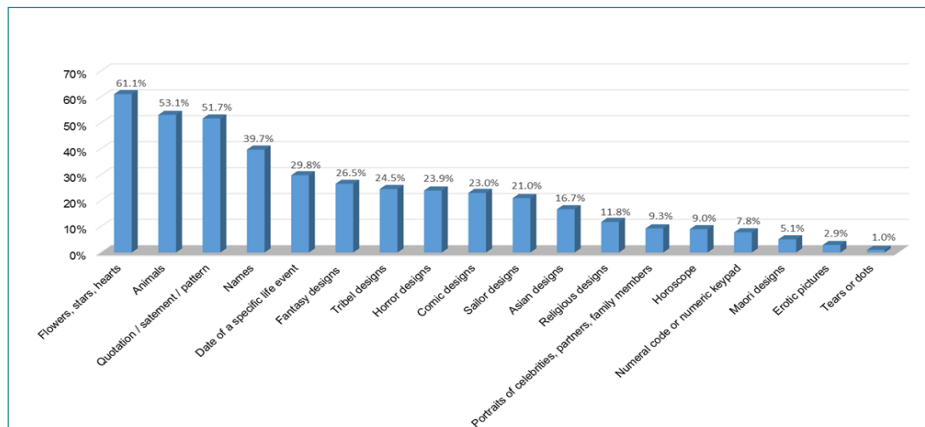


Figure 1. Distribution of tattooed people in terms of the different types of tattoo designs (N = 803). The participants could provide multiple responses. Among all participants, 731 had an area of tattooed skin larger than 2 palms of the hand.

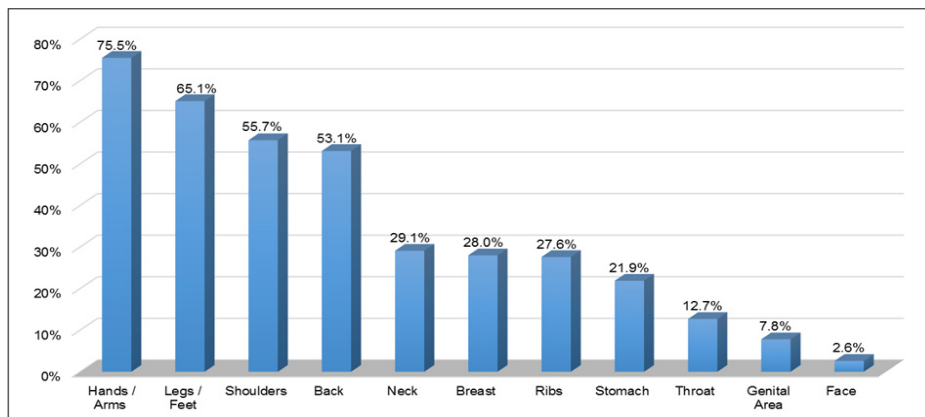


Figure 2. Distribution of tattooed people in terms of tattoo position (N = 803). The participants could provide multiple responses. Among all participants, 731 had an area of tattooed skin larger than 2 palms of the hand.

Detailed Results

This investigation's main question was to examine which personality traits exert an influence on tattoos; it should also be investigated how personality traits influence the reasons for tattoos. Data were ordinal, so the non-parametric Spearman correlation method was implemented.

For the first hypothesis, a very weak significant positive correlation was observed, $r(803) = .063$, $p = .038$. The second hypothesis can be confirmed because the correlation calculation, $r(803) = .083$, $p = .009$, indicates that there is a significantly positive correlation between the two variables. For the third hypothesis, a significant but weak positive correlation was found, $r(803) = .088$, $p = .006$. The acceptance of the fourth hypothesis was confirmed because the correlation calculation indicates a slight negative correlation, $r(803) = -.079$, $p = .012$. The fifth hypothesis cannot be confirmed because the correlation calculation shows no significant result, $r(803) = -.050$, $p = .077$. The sixth hypothesis also cannot be confirmed, as no significant relationship was found, $r(803) = .017$, $p = .313$. For the seventh hypothesis, a significantly positive correlation between the variables was found, $r(803) = .064$, $p = .034$. The connections assumed by the eighth hypothesis cannot be confirmed, $r(803) = -.008$, $p = .410$. The acceptance of the ninth hypothesis can be confirmed, as the relationship is positive, but it is very weak, $r(803) = .077$, $p = .014$. The tenth hypothesis cannot be confirmed, as the relationship between the two variables is negative, $r(803) = -.053$, $p = .069$. The eleventh hypothesis cannot be confirmed, $r(803) = .030$, $p = .202$. The twelfth hypothesis cannot be proved, $r(803) = .057$, $p = .053$.

DISCUSSION

Tattoos are far from serving only as fashionable accessories; they are a kind of nonverbal communication, and individual profound motivations play an essential role when a person looks for a picture, word or sentence for her or his tattoo. The results of this study show interesting connections between personality traits, the size of the tattooed area, and the motivations for tattoos. Six out of 12 hypotheses showed significant results. Compared with other studies, underlining one's personality and memorializing a person, a pet or a life phase were the most important motivations.^{3, 8, 29} In general, the

results reflect that personality traits influence the motivation for tattoos and the extent of the tattooed skin area.

Brooks and colleagues¹⁵ found in their study that wearing tattoos is associated with risk-taking behaviour and the use of illegal substances. The assumption of a correlation between risk-taking behaviour and extent of the tattooed skin area was not confirmed in our study. Thus, our results do not indicate that an increased willingness to take risks is a precondition for having a larger area of tattooed skin.

Previous studies have shown that tattooed people present higher levels of extraversion and a greater need to feel unique than non-tattooed individuals.^{13, 30} Copes and Forsyth¹⁴ found that most tattooed people sought external stimulation much more frequently than the non-tattooed group. In the present study, extraverted participants had a larger amount of tattooed skin area compared with introverts. One reason for this could be that extraverted people like to be in the middle of society and that they want to feel unique and therefore tend to want more numerous or larger tattoos than introverts. In addition, underlining their individuality plays an essential role for extraverted people. A connection was also found between the personality trait "conscientiousness" and the extent of tattooed skin. People with a high conscientiousness score have less tattooed skin area than people with a low score in conscientiousness. A possible reason for this could be that people with higher conscientiousness scores feel more dutiful, and may love and respect their bodies how they are.³¹⁻³²

Furthermore, a connection between the personality trait "openness to new experiences" and the extent of tattooed skin was observed. Specifically, this result means that people with a high level of openness had a greater extent of tattooed skin area than people with a lower level. Other authors have found comparable results.³¹⁻³²

The assumption that people with high anxiety scores on the personality test have less extensive tattooed skin area than less anxious people was confirmed in this study. One reason may be that these individuals are more afraid of the pain and anxious because of the possible side effects of tattoos.³¹⁻³³

The hypothesis that extraverts are more likely than introverts to be tattooed to emphasize their personality

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was confirmed in this study. Extraverts tend to feel more unique than introverts.^{13,30} For extraverts, the underlining of their personality is used to gain more attention from others.

People with a high openness score are more likely to give a sexual motivation as a reason for tattoos than people with a low level of openness. The current literature describes that people with high openness levels more often have new experiences, ideas, and actions.³¹⁻³² Therefore, it can be supposed that people with a high level of openness also find it easier to have new sexual experiences than people with a low level of openness.

People with high risk-taking behaviour more often give driven-to-limits experiences as a motivation for tattoos than people with low risk-taking behaviour, although that hypothesis cannot be confirmed in this study. Risk-takers love dangerous adventures. To pursue that certain "kick", such people are willing to accept any dangers, inconveniences and/or pain; nonetheless, there is no relationship demonstrated between risk-taking and tattoos. People with low risk behaviour try to avoid danger as much as possible³⁴⁻³⁵, but they are as likely to get tattooed as high risk-takers.

A criticism of this study is that the estimation of the tattooed area of the skin can cause slight distortions, since the individual palm was used as a measuring instrument. For future studies, it is advisable to use the formula from the medicine for palm determination for the estimation of the tattooed skin area.

CONCLUSION

In principle, this study shows that the individual characteristics of personality traits have a possible influence on individuals' motivation for tattoos and on the extent of the tattooed skin area size.

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