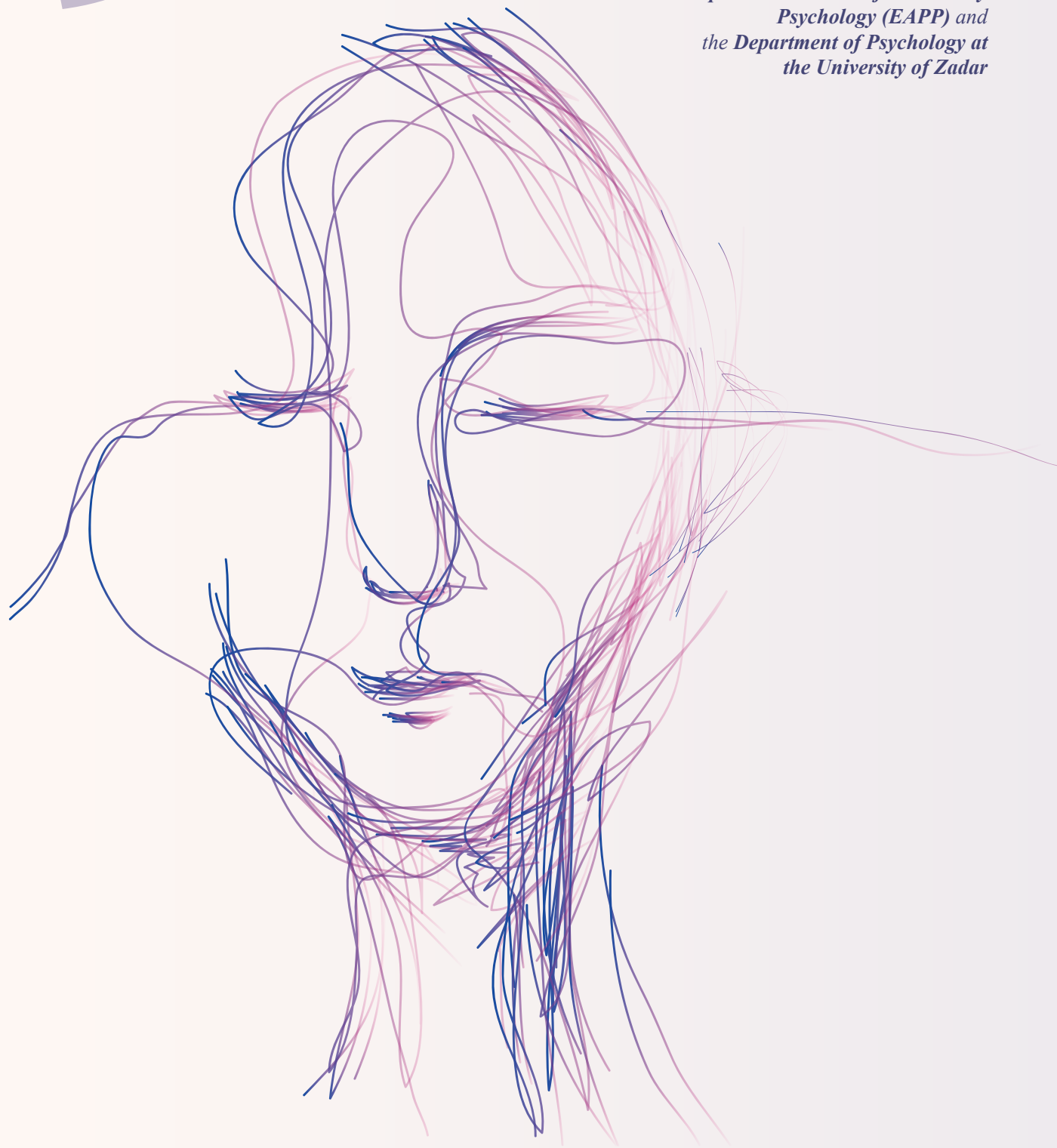


# 19<sup>th</sup> CONFERENCE *on Personality*

*17th - 21st of July 2018*



*The conference is co-organized by  
the **European Association of Personality  
Psychology (EAPP)** and  
the **Department of Psychology at  
the University of Zadar***



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***NOTE***

Apart from some technical interventions, the texts have not been altered. In a few exceptions only, some corrections have been made, which have not affected the meaning of the text.

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Dear participants,

on behalf of the European Association of Personality Psychology and the Scientific and Organizing Committees, we are honoured and delighted to welcome you to the 19th edition of the European Conference on Personality (ECP 19). The ECP conferences are well-known for disseminating the latest news in personality psychology, as well as being the ideal place where you can exchange ideas with colleagues. We hope the ECP 19 will meet these high expectations. ECP 19 will continue the tradition of offering numerous opportunities for networking, as attendees come from numerous countries from all around the world.

Our program provides you outstanding invited keynotes, invited symposia, EAPP early/mid/life time career award, submitted symposia, paper presentations, poster sessions, data blitz session, pre-conference workshops, an informal meeting with the editors of the European Journal of Personality, etc.

Finally, as the ECP takes place for the first time in Zadar, Croatia, we hope that ECP 19 will provide an opportunity for you to explore the local culture and to appreciate the Croatian hospitality. We hope that you find this upcoming experience as fulfilling and enjoyable.

Zvezdan Penezić (ECP Chair) and Jérôme Rossier (EAPP President)

The conference is co-organized by the European Association of Personality Psychology (EAPP) ([www.eapp.org](http://www.eapp.org)) and the Department of Psychology of the University of Zadar ([www.unizd.hr](http://www.unizd.hr)).

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**Izabela Sorić**, Department of Psychology, University of Zadar, Croatia  
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## ABOUT ZADAR

Welcome to the city of Zadar, a city of exceptional history and rich cultural heritage, a city of tourism.

The particularity of the city is irresistible for those who respect and admire historical monuments and cultural heritage, artists, tourists and its citizens. Zadar is a city monument, surrounded by historical ramparts, a treasury of the archaeological and monumental riches of ancient and medieval times, Renaissance and many contemporary architectural achievements such as the first sea organs in the world. Zadar is an ancient city, built in the center of the Croatian Adriatic coast, full of historical and cultural monuments. It is three thousand years old, a city of old, tumultuous and dynamic history, often destructed, looted, devastated, every time emerging from the ruins stronger, richer and more beautiful. Zadar appeared for the first time in history in the 4th century B.C. as a settlement of the Illyrian tribe of Liburnians – the name Jader was mentioned, and through history it changed into Idassa (Greek source), Jadera (Roman source), Diadora, Zara (during Venetian rule and later Italian) up to today's name of Zadar.

After the year 59 B.C. Zadar became a Roman municipium, and in 48 B.C. a colony of Roman citizens. During the Roman rule Zadar acquired the characteristics of a city with a regular road network, a main square – forum, and next to it an elevated capitolium with a temple. In the 7th century Zadar became the center (capital) of the Byzantine theme (province) of Dalmatia. At the beginning of the 9th century Zadar was mentioned as the seat of bishop Donatus and the Byzantine leader Paulus. At the time, a church was erected on the Roman forum, the church of the Holy Trinity, today St. Donat, which can be said to be the symbol of the city. A larger settling of Croats in Zadar was marked in the 10th century. The foundations of the Romanesque church of St. Mary, the church of St. Grisogone and the cathedral of St Anastasia have been preserved from that period. In 1202 the city was conquered and burned by the Crusaders and Venetians. The first Gothic churches in Dalmatia, St. Francis and St. Dominic, were built after that time, and the gold-plated silver sarcophagus of St. Simeon must be distinguished among the treasures of the period. The 15th and 16th centuries are characterized by significant activities of Croatian writers who wrote in the national Croatian language (Petar Zoranić, Brne Krnarutić, Šime Budinić, Jerolim Vidulić ...).

The Austrians (1797) took over the government of Zadar after the Venetians, to be followed by the French (from 1806 to 1813). After a short time of the French rule, Zadar remained under the Austrian rule until 1918. With the Treaty of Rapallo, Zadar fell under the Italian rule, and after the II World War it was annexed to Croatia (within the framework of the Federation of Yugoslavia). Following the Republic of Croatia's declaration of independence, Zadar and its surroundings were attacked in October 1991. The rebels aimed to conquer and destroy the city and its region, attacking with a destructive force that had never been seen so far. Zadar's hinterland was controlled by rebels and significantly devastated. The city itself was repeatedly targeted and the cultural heritage of Zadar was heavily damaged.

The city of Zadar is an easily reached destination by land, sea and air. It has a good traffic infrastructure through which it is directly connected to other

larger cities of the Republic of Croatia. Air transport connects Zadar with larger cities of the Republic of Croatia and some European capitals. Other destinations are accessible with changes in Zagreb.

Situated in the heart of the Croatian Adriatic coast, Zadar is the urban center of northern Dalmatia as administrative, economic, cultural and political center of the region with 75,000 inhabitants. The coast is particularly indented, the islands and the untouched nature allures many boaters to this regions. The archipelago counts 24 larger and about 300 smaller islets and rocks, three nature parks - Telašćica, Velebit and Vransko jezero and five national parks - Paklenica, Plitvice lakes, Kornati Islands, Krka and Sjeverni Velebit classifying Zadar and its surroundings at the very top of the Croatian tourist offer.

Welcome to Zadar!



(Photo: D. Stanin)



(Photo: V. Ivanov)



(Photo: V. Ivanov)

## UNIVERSITY OF ZADAR



Zadar has a centuries-old university tradition, the longest in Croatia: following the tradition of ecclesiastical education, first mentioned in the 10th century, a Dominican higher education institution *Studium generale*, later known as the *Universitas Iadertina*, was founded as early as 14 June 1396. The town of Zadar was not chosen as a university centre by chance: at the time, it flourished as the most important naval point in the Austro-Hungarian Empire, where the seats of governmental institutions were situated, including the seat of the Austro-Hungarian Ban and the Hungarian-Croatian War Navy. The first Rector of the University was John of Dyrrachium, since Zadar's General University succeeded the previously founded University of Dyrrachium, that retreated to Zadar amid the mounting Turkish threats in South-eastern Europe. From 1396 to 1553 (with the interruption from 1481 to 1495 due to the Ottoman invasion) Zadar's *Studium generale* was the first university consisting of two faculties, the lower and higher level studies of Philosophy and Theology. In 1553 it received the status of "the privileged university", with the right to award the highest academic degrees, including a doctorate. Given that the number of doctorates was limited by the provinces of the Dominican Order, since 1692 the Dalmatian province was allowed to award 10 doctoral and six baccalaureate degrees. According to preserved records from 1553 to 1807, 105 doctoral, 96 baccalaureate and 214 lecturer degrees were awarded. In the epoch of the Napoleonic Wars, when Dalmatia became a part of the French Empire, the French government abolished the University of Zadar on 8 January 1807. The professors of the abolished university were given a state pension, and some of them continued their work with exceptional results.

The abolition of the University of Zadar did not signify the end of higher



education in Zadar. As early as 24 October 1806, a lyceum that consolidated high school education (the gymnasium) and higher education was founded. The Zadar's Lyceum offered a higher education level in surgery, medicine, chemistry and law. In 1809, after a three-year activity, the civil governor of Dalmatia, Vincenzo Dandolo, ordered special university studies to be formed out of the Lyceum, where students could earn a diploma to become a doctor, junior or senior surgeon, pharmacist, architectural engineer, surveyor and lawyer. Amid political turmoil, the aforementioned cluster of studies was initiated by the foundation of the Central School in 1810, when the study of Theology was also introduced. The first and only academic degrees were awarded to twenty graduates. Despite the initial successful achievements, the first modern university in Croatia was abolished due to financial scarcity on 12 December 1811, by the decree of Henry Bertrand, Governor of Illyrian provinces. Parallel to the Zadar's Dominican University and to the Central School, the study of higher Theology at Theological Seminary Florio, founded in 1656, also existed in Zadar. After the Archdiocese of Zadar had become the seat of Dalmatian ecclesiastical province, the study of Theology progressed to a higher study in Theology, the Studium Theologicum, at the central Seminary for Dalmatia (1828-1922).

The modern development of higher education in Zadar started in 1955 with passing of the Act on Founding the University of Zagreb's Faculty of Philosophy in Zadar. Miroslav Krleža, a Croatian writer, had a significant role in founding the faculty, with the intention to emphasize a Croatian component of higher education development on the eastern coast of the Adriatic. At the time, some scientists were writing about the nucleus of the "Adriatic" university that would have a seat in Zadar. The lectures at the newly founded Faculty of Philosophy in Zadar, a division of the University of Zagreb, started in 1956. In 1974, the Faculty of Philosophy in Zadar was affiliated to the University of Split. During the first working years of the University of Split, the Faculty of Philosophy in Zadar was its largest institution. In fact, considering the number of its sections, teaching staff and students, the Faculty of Philosophy was the largest higher education institution on the Croatian Adriatic coast. In 1961, the Pedagogical Academy was also founded (in 1979 it was incorporated into the Faculty of Philosophy), and in 1988 the Teacher Training College was separated from the Faculty of Philosophy in Zadar. The Teacher Training College, together with the faculty of Philosophy, made the basis of the University of Zadar that the Croatian Parliament founded in 2002, or more precisely renewed regarding its 14th century higher education tradition. In 2003, when the formal work of the University of Zadar commenced, 607 years of continuous higher education had passed since the time of the founders: Raimun de Vineis from Capua, the Master of the Dominican Order, and Reverend John of Dyrrachium, the Rector.

By founding the University of Zadar on 4 July 2002, and in accordance with its Founding Act, the aforementioned institutions, together with the Students' Centre in Zadar, were reorganised into 16 university departments and 9 expert services. The University of Zadar was registered at the Commercial Court in Zadar on 29 January 2003. An election for the composition of the Senate was called in February 2003. Upon completion of the election on 25 March 2003, the first constituting session of the Senate of the University of Zadar was summoned. The Statute of the University was adopted in the session, and the election for the

rector was called. The date was later chosen as the Day of the University of Zadar (Dies Academici) and it has been marked annually since then.

Today, the University of Zadar is the largest integrated University in the Republic of Croatia, which includes 25 university departments: English Department, Department of Archaeology, Department of Classical Philology, Department of Croatian and Slavic Studies, Department of Ecology, Agronomy and Aquaculture, Department of Economics, Department of Ethnology and Cultural Anthropology, Department of French and Iberoromance Studies, Department of Geography, Department of German Studies, Department of Health Studies, Department of History, Department of the History of Art, Department of Italian Studies, Department of Library and Information Sciences, Department of Linguistics, Department of Pedagogy, Department of Philosophy, Department of Psychology, Department of Sociology, Department of Teachers' and Preschool Teachers' Education, Department of Teacher's Studies in Gospić, Department of Traffic and Maritime Studies, Department of Tourism and Communication Sciences, Department of Theology. Departments perform studies on three levels: undergraduate, graduate and postgraduate.

The total number of students in the above mentioned studies is 6000, and the total number of the University's employees is 588, out of which there are 413 teaching staff (287 Doctors of Science (Dr. Sc.) or Doctors of Arts (Dr.A.) and 22 Masters of Science (MSc) or Masters of Arts (MA)). The University's services employ 175 staff members, and the University's Business Centre employs 38 staff members.

The University of Zadar cooperates with numerous Croatian and foreign institutions and academic associations, through membership in international organisations and communities, and through cooperative contracts with other universities.

The University actively encourages the participation of its units in international competitive projects; incoming and outgoing mobility of students, academics and academic administration; joint studies with foreign universities; contacts and encounters with domestic and foreign representatives of the academic, political and economic communities (diplomats, rectors, representatives of international organisations and government, representatives of religious institutions, etc.).

Welcome to the University of Zadar – the main venue of the Conference!



University of Zadar –main entrance

## ABOUT OTHER VENUES

### The Arsenal of Zadar

The Arsenal of Zadar dates back to the 16th century.

This large port warehouse was expanded in 1752 under the rule of providur (overseer) Jeronim Marija Balbi, which is testified by the inscription on the plaque on the front of the building.

The tasks of the Venetian Arsenal were very demanding and of exceptional strategic importance for the survival and dominance of Venice, "the queen of the sea".

Its business encompassed the construction of ships for war and commerce and manufacturing weapons, rope and ship equipment.

Arsenal's unique fusion of the traditional and the modern makes it a must-visit place for all who wish to experience first-class entertainment with exclusive concerts, exhibitions and many other events.

Arsenal is located next to the city walls and the Muraj promenade, on the "Square of Three Wells" and in the immediate vicinity of the attractions Sea Organ and Greeting to the Sun.

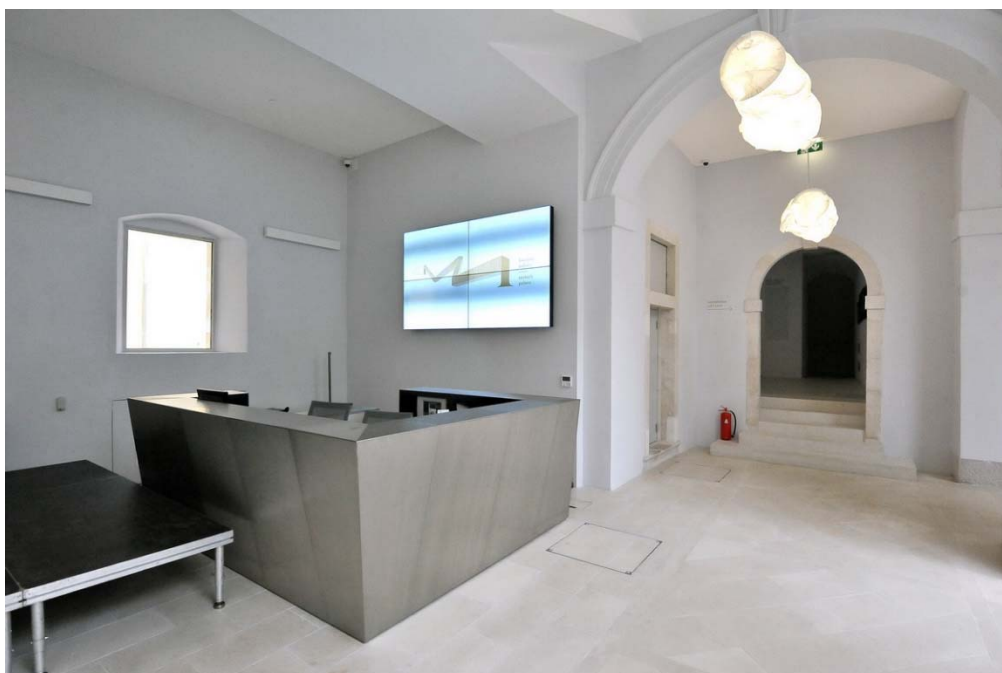
This multipurpose space stretches over an area of 1800 m<sup>2</sup> and has been envisioned as an "indoor town square", while also acting as a cultural and conference centre with one-of-a-kind conditions for hosting various events.

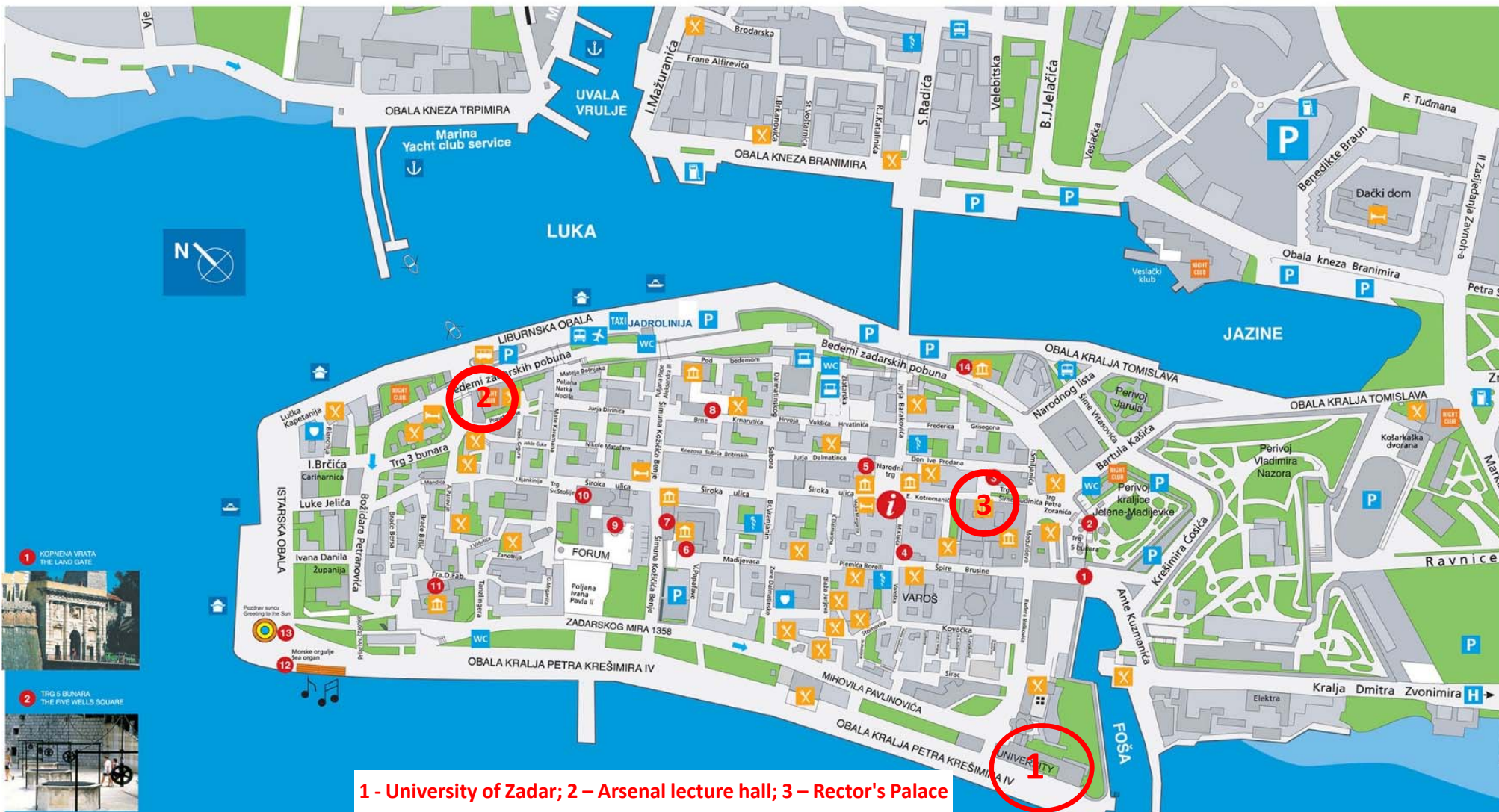


## RECTOR'S PALACE

Historical sources mention Rector's Palace in Zadar as soon as the 13th century. From that time until today the edifice has gone through many changes including the last reconstruction and the opening on February 10th 2017.

Various cultural events take place in Rector's Palace - museums expositions, concert halls, halls for temporary exhibitions, video gallery and multimedia theater. The collections of four departments of the National Museum in Zadar are presented in the newly opened exhibition spaces. On the first floor of the palace there is a continuous exhibition "Six Salon Story" with six historic environments that speak about the people of Zadar through historical periods.





1 - University of Zadar; 2 – Arsenal lecture hall; 3 – Rector's Palace



**Zadar**  
tumač znakova/legend

-  BOLNIČNA HOSPITAL
-  POLICIJA POLICE
-  SHOPPING
-  TURISTIČKE INFORMACIJE TOURIST INFORMATION
-  MUZEJ MUSEUM
-  AUTOBUSNA POSTAJA BUS STATION
-  HOTEL
-  PARKIRALIŠTE PARKING
-  BENZINSKA POSTAJA GAS STATION
-  BROD, KRUIZER SHIP, CRUISER
-  TRAJEKT CAR FERRY
-  POSTAJA ZA TURISTIČKI AUTOBUS TOURIST BUS STATION
-  RESTORAN RESTAURANT
-  TRŽIŠNICA, RIBARNICA MARKET, FISH MARKET
-  MARINA
-  JEDNOSMJERNA ULICA ONE WAY STREET
-  STAJALIŠTE TAKSIJA TAXI RANK
-  ZAHOD PUBLIC LAVATORY
-  NOĆNI KLUB NIGHT CLUB
-  LIJEKARNA PHARMACY

## **INVITED LECTURES**

## Heritability of personality and correlated constructs

**Denis BRATKO**

*Department of Psychology, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Zagreb, Croatia*

✉ dbratko@ffzg.hr

Personality heritability is an old issue in personality psychology. Behavioral genetic studies over the past several decades converge on the conclusion that all traits are heritable to the similar degree and that there is a little evidence about differential heritability of personality traits. Recent meta-analysis (Vukasovic & Bratko, 2015) shows that average effect-size for the genetic effect is .40, and that shared environment has negligible contribution to the individual differences in broad dimensions from different personality models. However, this robust behavioural genetic finding is not so sound when one looks closer to the individual studies because: i) the huge majority of behavioral genetic studies comes from the Western, Industrialized and mostly Individualistic cultures; ii) more than a half behavioral genetics studies are not based on independent samples; iii) some personality models are neglected in the behavioural genetic literature; and iv) there is obvious difference between the results of twin and family/adoption studies in personality field. Second issue is heritability of the construct which correlates with a broad personality dimensions. Personality dimensions has broad net of relatively weak but interpretable and theoretically important correlates. These personality correlated constructs are also heritable to the similar degree, and their overlap with personality tend to be due (but not exclusively) to the shared genetic influence. The importance of personality in understanding the heritability of the personality correlated construct will be illustrated with the several examples: prejudice, educational achievement, knowledge and ability, well-being, etc.

## A network perspective on (ab)normal personality: Theory, methods and challenges

**Angelique CRAMER**

*Tilburg University, Netherlands*

✉ aoj.cramer@gmail.com

From a network perspective, a mental disorder (e.g., depression), is the potential consequence of symptoms that directly interact with one another in a network structure. For example, someone loses his job, which causes him to develop sleep problems. The sleep problems, over time, cause fatigue while the fatigue causes concentration problems. The concentration problems, in turn, cause feelings of guilt, which trigger depressed mood: (insomnia → fatigue → concentration problems → feelings of guilt → depressed mood) ⇒ major depressive episode. In this talk I will, firstly, elaborate on network theory as a novel way of thinking about mental health disorders. Secondly, I will explain the basics of network methodology, in particular ways in which network structures can and cannot be interpreted. Thirdly, I will discuss some of the challenges the network perspective faces in the near future: its 1) breadth, particularly in terms of its promise (or absence thereof) as an explanatory model for both normal and abnormal personality; and 2) depth, what is an optimal level of network analysis (if there exists such an optimum), for example nomothetic vs. idiographic and symptoms vs. biological underpinnings?



## What if Personality ‘Traits’ Evolve?

**Wendy JOHNSON**

*University of Edinburgh, Scotland*

✉wendy.johnson@ed.ac.uk

I suggest that personality psychology’s focus on universal traits, particularly the Five-Factor Model, has outlived its usefulness, and that personality is instead the evolutionary product of natural selection processes within individuals. These processes operate like those that bring about species, but on within-individual rather than between-individual phenotypes. I note important criteria Allport offered for reconciling the nomothetic and idiographic, and how my interpretation meets these criteria and is consistent with modern developmental biology’s understanding of genetics, evolution and the neurology of brain development. This implies that we need to employ ideas from quantum mechanics, cybernetics, dynamic systems and chaos theories to understand personality’s emergence, development, processes, and structures, at both individual and population levels. I note the naivety in assuming personality ‘processes’ could be simpler than physical processes, and indicate some specific ideas from these sciences I believe critical in understanding personality, and how we might begin to incorporate them.

## Measuring Personality From Facial Images

**Michal KOSINSKI**

*Stanford Graduate School of Business, USA*

✉michal@michalkosinski.com

The human face might be the most accessible source of information about our traits, dispositions, and identities. Some of those characteristics, such as emotions, age, gender, or race, are prominently displayed. Yet, face can also communicate more intimate traits, such as political ideology, general health, developmental history, and genetic disorders. In this talk I will show that artificial intelligence can be trained to determine personality, political views and sexual orientation from digital facial images. I will introduce the methods that can be used to study the links between psycho-demographic traits and facial features, discuss facial features that are particularly revealing about given traits, and consider the implications of this findings to social science and privacy.

## ABSTRACTS – INVITED LECTURES

### Personality and Emotion

**Randy LARSEN**

Washington University in St Louis, USA

✉ rlarsen@wustl.edu

Reviews empirical research on the links between personality (Extraversion, Neuroticism) and emotion (Positive Affect, Negative Affect). Historical trends and turning points are noted. A distinction between the “having” of personality and the “doing” of personality is made, and a framework for pursuing research on the “doing” of personality is proposed. Studies fitting this framework are described, and its usefulness for generating new hypotheses is illustrated.

### Thoughts on Replicability in Child Personality Research

**Jennifer L. TACKETT**

Northwestern University, USA

✉ jenniferltackett@gmail.com

As psychological scientists become more engaged in a field-wide move toward a more credible, transparent, and reproducible science, challenges to this movement become apparent. Personality psychologists have been central to these critical field-wide reforms, yet questions remain over why other disciplines lag behind. For example, clinical and developmental psychologists have been slower to embrace proposed reforms, raising important questions around why these disciplines have been less involved. In this talk, I highlight some aspects of the credibility movement that present challenges for different types of psychological research, using examples from our own research lab on studies of child personality to highlight some of these barriers that will require more flexible and modified approaches to resolving methodological and statistical crises in the field. In particular, I will discuss: 1) challenges in defining and operationalizing replication across subfields, 2) subfield differences in implementing proposed tools, including pre/registration, *p*-curve, and registered reports, and 3) practical barriers and potential solutions to large-scale replications in these types of research. I end with some proposed steps to move forward, both within those disciplines that have been less involved, but also to those more engaged with mainstream approaches to reform who are seeking to broaden the replicability conversation to the field at large.

**Does age matter for personality psychologists?**

**Cornelia WRZUS**

*Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Germany*

✉ wrzus@psychologie.uni-heidelberg.de

By now, it has been well documented that personality characteristics, such as Big Five traits, goals, values, self-esteem, emotional and cognitive abilities, can and do change over the lifespan. Apart from mean-level changes and changes in rank-order, much less is known whether personality processes change alike or generalize across the lifespan. This talk addresses the questions (a) whether personality effects on intra- or interpersonal outcomes observed in samples of young adults differ in children or older adults, and (b) which biological, environmental and/or social conditions might explain when personality effects change over the life span. During the talk, I will present theoretical perspectives and empirical findings on conditions whether and when age moderates personality effects. I will conclude with implications for specific areas of personality psychology.

**EAPP AWARDS  
WINNERS TALKS**

**2018 EAPP European Personality Psychology  
Lifetime Achievement Award**

**An unbelievable journey from psychophysics to personality research**

Jüri ALLIK<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Psychology, University of Tartu, Estonia;* <sup>2</sup>*The Estonian Academy of Sciences, Estonia*

✉ [juri.allik@ut.ee](mailto:juri.allik@ut.ee)

In this talk, I try to explain (primarily to myself) how from visual psychophysicists I transformed into a personality psychologist. Hans Eysenck said: "It is almost impossible for anyone who has not lived in a totalitarian society to imagine what life is like." As a part of the Evil Empire, into which I happened to be born, transformed into a normal part of a WEIRD World, I was gradually involved in the personality research influenced by great names of our field such as Robert McCrae, Paul Costa, David Funder, Jens Asendorpf and many others. Ironically, my most cited paper (cited 1,229 times) was written with David Schmitt and was about application of the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale in 56 different countries. The main message that it would be a relatively small loss to abandon Self-Esteem in favor of Neuroticism and Negative Emotions was never heard. Finally, as an enthusiast of bibliometric I cannot be silent about the rise of the Estonian science on the top of the World catching up Norway and

**2018 EAPP European Personality Psychology  
Mid-Career Award**

**A personality understanding of the costs and benefits of being a believer or an atheist**

Vassilis SAROGLOU

<sup>1</sup>*UCLouvain, Belgium*

✉ [vassilis.saroglou@uclouvain.be](mailto:vassilis.saroglou@uclouvain.be)

From the initial research question of my PhD (Do believers and non-believers differ in their sense of humor?) till the research question of our most recently published paper (Is Western 'Islamophobia' common prejudice or value defense?), I progressively developed with my students and collaborators several research programs aiming to deepen our understanding, as personality psychologists, of individual differences regarding religion (including fundamentalism and spirituality) and atheism. This research encompasses cognitive, emotional, and moral characteristics and prosocial and antisocial outcomes of the above, as well as cross-cultural/cross-religious considerations. In this talk, I will argue that a personality psychology perspective helps us to understand the costs and benefits of being a believer or an atheist, what in turn may explain why this individual variation has been constantly present across time and societies.

**2018 EAPP European Personality Psychology  
Early-Career Award**

**The gene × environment interplay in the unfolding and stabilization of  
personality differences**

**Christian KANDLER**

*Department of Psychology, MSB Medical School Berlin, Germany,*

✉christian.kandler@medicalschoo-berlin.de

Although the interplay between genetic and environmental factors contributing to personality development is hard to capture, much can be learned and derived from the development of twins' similarity and differences in their personality traits. In this talk, I discuss how twin studies are suitable for testing different hypotheses on gene × environment transactions and interactions as sources of the emergence and reinforcement of personality variation. In this light, I present meta-analytic findings on age differences in the genetic and environmental sources of variation and stabilization of personality traits. I close with a brief overview of two recent population-based twin studies, in which we examined the genetic and environmental sources of increasing personality trait differences from childhood to emerging adulthood. The unfolding and stabilization of trait differences in this period of life were found to be primarily driven by genetic factors, indicating gene × environment transaction that act to increase and reinforce initial heritable trait differences. In a longitudinal study of adolescent twins, however, we found increasing genetic differences being primarily due to innovative genetic influences adding to initial genetic differences that tend to decline rather than amplify over time. The latter finding is in line with concepts of gene × environment interaction. In sum, current evidence from studies on the development of adolescent twins suggests a complex interplay between genetic factors and environmental circumstances contributing to the unfolding and stabilization of personality differences between childhood and adulthood.

**2018 EAPP European Personality Psychology  
Early-Career Award**

**The personality clones**

**René MÖTTUS<sup>1,2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>University of Edinburgh, Scotland, <sup>2</sup>University of Tartu, Estonia*

✉rene.mottus@ed.ac.uk

For a few decades, personality research has mostly relied on the paradigm of few broad personality traits. This has been, and will be, a resounding success in a great many ways. But even the best paradigms tolerate supplementary approaches. I will present some ideas on how we can extend personality beyond few broad personality traits. For a thought experiment, what could we learn about personality by studying Clonelanders, people with identical Big Five scores? This may have implications for what we think of personality, its measurement, causes and consequences. I will argue that accumulation of large datasets as well as increasingly accessible statistical tools and computational power facilitate trying out new approaches to personality research. But we may need more collaborative work. And along the way, we can borrow ideas from other fields such as genetics or machine learning.

## **INVITED SYMPOSIA**

## Teachers' emotions and emotion regulation strategies

Convenor: **Irena BURIĆ**, *University of Zadar, Croatia*

✉ [inekic@unizd.hr](mailto:inekic@unizd.hr)

Teachers experience a diversity of emotions when in classroom. To align their inner feelings and outward expressions with those that are expected and desirable in teaching profession, teachers engage in emotion regulation processes, that is, they perform emotional labor. The four talks in this symposium address the role of teacher emotion and emotion regulation in explaining both teachers' and students' outcomes. First, Yin and Huang examine the link between teachers' emotion regulation strategies and various well-being indicators by means of meta-analysis. Second, Moé presents findings on the relationship between teacher harmonious passion and their affective experiences. Third, Keller and Becker, by implementing an Experience-Sampling-Method, investigate the effects of teachers' emotions and emotional authenticity as perceived by students on their enjoyment, anger and anxiety. Finally, Burić and colleagues examine the role of emotional labor in understanding emotional contagion, i.e. a transmission of emotions from teachers to their students.



## ABSTRACTS – INVITED SYMPOSIA

### **Teachers' emotion regulation and their well-being in the workplace: A meta-analysis**

**Hongbiao YIN & Shenghua HUANG**

*Chinese University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong, China*

✉ yinhb@cuhk.edu.hk, ✉ huang@cuhk.edu.hk

Researchers have put forward some theoretical frameworks to conceptualize how individuals regulate their emotions to adhere to organizational display rules and to display desired emotions in front of the public or important others. In this study, we will follow Alicia Grandey's framework which conceptualizes surface acting as a kind of expressive suppression strategies while deep acting as cognitive reappraisal strategies. In addition, we also emphasize that, for teachers, automatic regulation (or express of natural felt emotions) should be seen as an important emotion regulation strategy in teaching. This study thus plans to conduct a meta-analysis of extant studies on teachers' emotion regulation strategies and their well-being indicators such as emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and lack of accomplishment (three dimensions of burnout) as well as their organizational commitment and job satisfaction. We also expect that teachers' gender, years of teaching experiences, and school types may moderate these effects.

### **Teachers' harmonious passion and positive affect**

**Angelica MOÈ**

*Department of General Psychology, University of Padua, Italy*

✉ angelica.moe@unipd.it

Teachers' positive affect and well-being are very important aspects of successful teaching which can favour students' achievement, learning motivation and emotions. This presentation will focus specifically on teachers' passion, defined as a strong motivation toward teaching. A research which involved 379 primary, middle, and high school teachers will be presented to outline characteristics and effects of either harmonious or obsessive teachers' passion. The advantages for teachers of being harmoniously passionate on affect, self-efficacy and other positive teaching outcomes and the role played by positive affect in favouring and maintaining harmonious passion will be outlined. The discussion will focus on factors favouring teachers' harmonious passion and on the effects of teachers' passion, motivation, positive affect and well-being on students' outcomes.

**Perceived teachers' emotional authenticity: Intraindividual relations to students' emotions and emotional contagion**

**Melanie M. KELLER<sup>1</sup> & Eva S. BECKER<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> *Leibniz Institute for Science and Mathematics Education, University of Kiel, Germany;*

<sup>2</sup> *University of Zurich, Switzerland*

✉ [keller@ipn.uni-kiel.de](mailto:keller@ipn.uni-kiel.de), ✉ [eva.becker@ife.uzh.ch](mailto:eva.becker@ife.uzh.ch)

Teacher emotions have been shown to “cross-over” in interpersonal settings, thus impacting students' emotional responses in class. Given that teachers are known to regulate their emotions and emotional expressions while in class and based on findings from experimental studies, teachers' emotional authenticity should also shape students' emotions. The present study investigated the effects teachers' emotions and emotional authenticity as perceived by students on their enjoyment, anger and anxiety. The Experience-Sampling-Method was employed, with multiple assessments per student while students were in class ( $N = 2668$  assessments in  $N = 149$  students). Analyses were conducted on the within-person level, thus delineating intraindividual mechanisms. Teachers were perceived as highly authentic, yet authenticity had a high within-student variability. Above and beyond teachers' emotions, perceived teacher emotional authenticity predicted students' emotions. Contrary to assumptions, however, authenticity did not moderate the teacher-student emotion relationship, thus indicating that emotional contagion occurred irrespective of perceived emotional authenticity.

**Emotional spillover in classrooms: A multilevel mediational analysis of teachers' emotions, emotional labor strategies and students' affective experiences**

**Irena BURIĆ, Zvezdan PENEZIĆ, Izabela SORIĆ, Ana SLIŠKOVIĆ & Ivana MACUKA**

*University of Zadar, Croatia*

✉ [inekic@unizd.hr](mailto:inekic@unizd.hr), ✉ [buric.irena@gmail.com](mailto:buric.irena@gmail.com); ✉ [zvjezdan@unizd.hr](mailto:zvjezdan@unizd.hr); ✉ [isoric@unizd.hr](mailto:isoric@unizd.hr);

✉ [aslavic@unizd.hr](mailto:aslavic@unizd.hr), ✉ [imorand@unizd.hr](mailto:imorand@unizd.hr)

Teachers can transmit their expressed emotions on their students by processes of emotional contagion. Since teachers emotional expressions are often guided by certain emotional display rules of teaching profession, the aim of this study was to investigate the role of emotional labor strategies in explaining the link between teachers' emotions and their students' affective experiences. It was proposed that emotional contagion, i.e. a transmission of emotions from teachers to their students, is mediated by teachers' emotional labor. In order to test this assumption, data on emotions and emotional labor from high-school teachers ( $N=94$ ) as well as the data on affective experiences of their students ( $N=2019$ ) were obtained. A multilevel structural equation modeling showed that, at teacher level, teachers' emotional labor fully mediates the relationship between teachers' emotions and class level of students' affective experiences, emphasizing the central role of teacher emotion regulation processes in understanding the emotional spillover in classrooms.

## **Personality and Economic Behavior: The Role of Individual Differences in Pro-social Behavior**

Convenor: **Susann FIEDLER**, *Max Planck Institute for Research on Collective Goods, Germany*

✉ [susann.fiedler@gmail.com](mailto:susann.fiedler@gmail.com)

Prosocial behavior constitutes a vital aspect of various kinds of interpersonal interactions and relationships and has therefore been heavily studied across scientific disciplines. In this regard, most disciplines have relied on economic games to measure different types of prosocial behavior in experimental settings. A consistent finding of this diverse, interdisciplinary research using economic games implies that there is substantial inter-individual variability in the tendency to behave in a prosocial manner. This symposium will bring together a diverse set of projects investigating personality as a driver of decision processes in the context of economic decision making. It will be discussed how and to what extent personality traits can account for individual differences in prosocial behavior, how the perception of these traits by others influence their subsequent behavior, which cognitive channels link personality traits to economic decisions, and in which contexts personality differences are in particular pronounced.

## ABSTRACTS – INVITED SYMPOSIA

### Personality traits and prosocial behavior in economic games: A meta-analysis

**Isabel THIELMANN<sup>1</sup> & Daniel BALLIET<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany; <sup>2</sup>Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands

✉thielmann@uni-landau.de

Numerous studies have investigated the personality traits that account for the apparent individual variation in prosocial behavior in economic games. However, attempts to summarize and integrate this diverse research linking personality traits to prosocial behavior are scarce, and the few meta-analytic studies that do exist bear considerable limitations. The current project overcomes these limitations by providing a large-scale meta-analysis that extends previous efforts in the following ways: First, the meta-analysis takes into account various basic and specific trait dimensions; second, it covers a broad range of different economic games; and third, it considers potential moderators of the link between personality traits and prosocial behavior. Thereby, the meta-analysis offers nuanced insights on the traits underlying different types of prosocial behavior and also provides vital information on the fine-grained motivational differences between economic games.

### Empathic concern motivates third-party punishment

**Stefan PFATTHEICHER, Claudia SASSENATH & Johannes KELLER**

*Department of Social Psychology, Ulm University, Germany*

✉stefan.pfattheicher@uni-ulm.de, ✉claudia.sassenath@uni-ulm.de,

✉johannes.keller@uni-ulm.de

The last decades of research provided overwhelming evidence that empathic concern fosters a vast range of behaviors toward reducing suffering of others. In this regard, empathic concern has been described as a prosocial tendency par excellence, fostering helping behavior across a variety of social situations. With the present contribution, we apply a differentiated perspective on empathic concern. We argue that when other individuals suffer from unjust actions, empathic concern for the suffering individuals can foster harmful tendencies towards those who caused the suffering (i.e., third-party punishment). We show this relation in several applied and experimental studies. Implications are discussed from a perspective of basic research on empathic concern and third-party punishment as well as from a societal perspective.

## ABSTRACTS – INVITED SYMPOSIA

### Staying Blind to Stay Fair: Inter-individual Differences as Drivers of Information Avoidance

Susann FIEDLER<sup>1</sup> & Rima Maria RAHAL<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Max Planck Institute for Research on Collective Goods, Germany; <sup>2</sup> University of Leiden, The Netherlands

✉susann.fiedler@gmail.com

Ingroup favoritism is pervasive in decision making, and research has long aimed at understanding which decision makers are particularly prone to discriminate against the outgroup and favor their ingroup. We show that some decision makers deliberately avoid information revealing group membership to avoid biasing their choice. We present evidence from the reanalysis of two eye-tracking studies showing that in decomposed dictator games where the matched player is an in- or an outgroup member, decision makers largely avoid group identifying information. We test to which extent this preference for ignorance is driven by personality differences and show that avoidance of membership information is linked to inequality aversion, but not to social value orientation. Additionally, we show in two behavioral studies that decision makers deliberately avoid learning the group membership of their partner in a dictator game. Finally, we discuss implications of the motivation to stay fair leading to decision makers' preference to stay blind to avoid biasing their choice.

### Refugees Welcome? Costs, Benefits, and Prosocial Orientation Shape Helping Behavior Toward Refugees

Robert BÖHM<sup>1</sup>, Maik M. P. THEELEN<sup>1</sup>, Hannes RUSCH<sup>2,3</sup> & Paul A. M. VAN LANGE<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup> School of Business and Economics, RWTH Aachen University, Germany; <sup>2</sup> School of Business and Economics, Philipps University Marburg, Germany; <sup>3</sup> TUM School of Management, TU München, Germany; <sup>4</sup> Experimental and Applied Psychology, VU Amsterdam, The Netherlands

✉robert.boehm@rwth-aachen.de

The recent flow of refugees around the world evokes diametrically opposed reactions by the host countries' citizens. Many people are willing to help refugees, whereas many others are not. Yet, the underlying mechanisms that lead to refugee helping versus rejection are not well understood. We test the influence of helpers' general prosocial orientation on helping behavior in a novel economic game that captures the basic structural properties of the refugee situation. This enables us to investigate both economic and psychological determinants of refugee helping. In two controlled laboratory experiments, we show that (1) individuals with a higher prosocial orientation are more likely to help, particularly when this entails personal costs, (2) and are more sensitive, i.e., increase helping behavior, when the recipients are framed as refugees. In addition, we find that costs for citizens and benefits for refugees are key to understand refugee helping.

## The future of well-being research

Convenor: **Maike LUHMANN**, *Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany*

✉ [maike.luhmann@rub.de](mailto:maike.luhmann@rub.de)

In the past, the field of well-being research had been dominated by the view that subjective well-being is mainly determined by stable, partly heritable personality traits and that the effects of life circumstances on subjective well-being are weak and transient. The presentations in this symposium indicate that this view is shifting. Eranda Jayawickreme examines the relationship between affect and life satisfaction on the within-person level. Using Big Data, Sandra Matz presents two studies on the link between income and subjective well-being. Felix Cheung shows that population events such as war can have lasting effects on subjective well-being. Maike Luhmann proposes a novel taxonomy of life events characteristics that may explain why some events have lasting effects on subjective well-being whereas other do not. By employing new data sources and developing novel theoretical perspectives, these presentations offer a glimpse into the future of well-being research.

## ABSTRACTS – INVITED SYMPOSIA

### Examining the effect of affect on cognitive assessments of well-being

**Eranda JAYAWICKREME**

*Wake Forest University, United States of America*

✉ jayawide@wfu.edu

While extant studies have examined between-person relationships between life satisfaction and affect, the nature of this relationship is fundamentally a within-person question. We define this “effect of affect” on cognitive well-being as the proportion of total variance in cognitive well-being explained by changes in affect over time. I present data from two studies involving assessments of both trait and state life satisfaction. The effect at the trait level was relatively inconsequential as there is relatively little within-person variance in trait life satisfaction over time. In contrast, the “effect of affect” was more consequential for state measures of satisfaction due to greater within-person variance over time. These results suggest that there is an “effect of affect” that is specific to daily or state assessments of life satisfaction. I subsequently examine whether this “effect of affect” extends to other state assessments of well-being, such as self-efficacy and meaning.

### Using digital footprints to study well-being: The case of money and happiness

**Sandra MATZ<sup>1</sup>, Joe GLADSTONE<sup>2</sup>, David STILLWELL<sup>3</sup> & Andrew SCHWARTZ<sup>4</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup> Columbia University, United States of America, <sup>2</sup> University College London, United Kingdom; <sup>3</sup> University of Cambridge, United Kingdom; <sup>4</sup> Stony Brook University, United States of America*

✉ sm4409@gsb.columbia.edu

Decades of research have suggested that money, above a low baseline, is unrelated to individuals’ happiness. Studying well-being “in the wild” and through the lens of digital footprints (e.g. credit card transactions and Facebook statuses), I suggest that there is more to the relationship between money and happiness than first meets the eye. First, I show that money can indeed buy happiness if it is spent right. Analyzing over 76,000 bank transaction records, I find that those individuals whose purchases better match their personality report higher levels of life satisfaction. Second, I show that higher levels of income might not be related to higher levels of positive emotion, but that they are indeed related to lower levels negative emotion. Analyzing over 2 million status updates and over 800 million Tweets, I find that high income individuals express substantially lower levels of anger, sadness and fear than their low income counterparts.

## ABSTRACTS – INVITED SYMPOSIA

### Population Well-being: Tracking Subjective Well-being through Major Population Events

**Felix CHEUNG**

*University of Hong Kong, Hong Kong S.A.R., China*

✉ felixck@hku.hk

Social unrest is on a steady increase globally, including the Arab Spring, the Occupy Wall Street movement, and the Catalan independence movement. However, whether major events impact population well-being remains unclear. In this talk, I will present studies on the well-being sequelae of the Syrian Civil War and the 2014 Hong Kong Occupy Central Movement based on territory-representative samples of 11,452 Syrian participants and 2,267 Hong Kong participants. Results showed that population events can have lasting impact on subjective well-being. For instance, life satisfaction in Syria (range: 1-10) was halved from 2008 (5.15, 95% CI 5.06 to 5.24) to 2015 (2.55, 95% CI 2.32 to 2.78), an effect size that is larger than many individual-level events and interventions. These findings demonstrate that societal condition is a major driver of subjective well-being, suggesting that well-being is modifiable at the population level.

### A novel perspective on the effects of life events on subjective well-being: A taxonomy of life events characteristics

**Maike Luhmann<sup>1</sup> & Alcock Mark<sup>2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany, <sup>2</sup>University of Cologne, Germany*

✉ maike.luhmann@rub.de

For the past 15 years, numerous longitudinal studies investigating the effects of major life events on subjective well-being. These studies have shown that some life events (e.g. unemployment) have substantial and lasting effects on subjective well-being for at least some people, whereas the effects of other life events (e.g., divorce) are relatively transient. To fully understand why events differ in their effects on subjective well-being and other psychological outcomes, we developed a comprehensive taxonomy of life events characteristics that can be used to assess people's subjective perceptions of the events they experienced on dimensions such as controllability, valence, or emotional significance. One qualitative and two quantitative empirical studies provide initial evidence for the factorial and criterion validity of this taxonomy. This taxonomy can be used in future research to better understand why and when people adapt to life events.



**Recent advances in personality and organizational behavior research**

Convenor: **Zvonimir GALIĆ**, *University of Zagreb, Faculty of humanities and social sciences, Croatia*

✉ [zgalic@ffzg.hr](mailto:zgalic@ffzg.hr)

Personality research has contributed significantly to the understanding of organizational behavior and has provided important implications for the practice of management. Personality was shown to determine a range of job performance variables spanning from counterproductive work behavior over in-role performance to organizational citizenship behavior. There is also considerable evidence that personality influences work motivation, the attitudes individuals hold about their jobs, success in teamwork, and performance in leadership positions.

Within this symposium, contributors from four research groups studying the relationship between personality and work behavior will present the most recent developments in the field. The symposium will cover a range of timely and important topics including the role of General Factor of Personality for organizational behavior, the relationship between (un)successful psychopathy and job performance, implicit power motive assessment and structure of team personality.

## **Socially effectiveness at work: The case of the General Factor of Personality (GFP)**

**Dimitri VAN DER LINDEN**

*Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands*

✉vanderlinden@essb.eur.nl

Job Performance depends on many factors (e.g., cognitive abilities, interests, job characteristics). However, general social effectiveness may be one of the key components. Social effectiveness implies being able to adequately judge social situations and act accordingly. Such effectiveness would help establishing social connections at work (e.g., with supervisors, customers), thereby facilitating job performance. In this presentation, it is argued that general social effectiveness is present in personality models such as the Big Five in the form of a General Factor of Personality (GFP). Moreover, this GFP is responsible for the lion share of the connections between the Big Five and job performance and organizational behavior. Various sources of empirical evidence, such as field and lab studies and meta-analytic data, will be presented supporting the notion of the GFP as a social effectiveness factor (at work).

## **Successful psychopathic leaders: Evidence for a differential configuration model**

**Jasmine VERGAUWE & Filip DE FRUYT**

*Ghent University, Belgium*

✉Jasmine.Vergauwe@UGent.be\_✉Filip.DeFruyt@ugent.be

Recently, three potential frameworks were proposed for conceptualizing successful psychopathy (Lilienfeld, Watts, & Smith, 2015): the differential-severity model, the differential configuration model, and the moderated-expression model. In this study, Belgian leaders (N = 204) completed the Psychopathic Personality Inventory (PPI), and direct subordinates rated their respective leaders on three dimensions of job performance (task-, contextual-, and adaptive performance), and charismatic leadership. The results showed that Fearless Dominance (PPI-I) was positively related to adaptive performance and charismatic leadership, while Impulsive Antisociality (PPI-II) was negatively related to task performance. Moreover, correlations with the Big Five traits of the leaders showed a clear distinct profile, in which Fearless Dominance related positively to Conscientiousness and negatively to Neuroticism, while the opposite was true for Impulsive Antisociality. Hereby, evidence is provided in favor of a differential configuration model, such that successful psychopathy is characterized by a different constellation of personality traits, than is unsuccessful psychopathy.

## ABSTRACTS – INVITED SYMPOSIA

### Leaders think differently: Convergent and predictive validity of the Conditional Reasoning Test for Power Motive

Zvonimir GALIĆ<sup>1</sup>, Mitja RUŽOJČIĆ<sup>1</sup>, Nataša TROJAK<sup>2</sup> & Lucija ZELJKO<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Zagreb, Croatia; <sup>2</sup>Algebra University College, Zagreb, Croatia

✉zgalic@ffzg.hr, ✉mruzojci@ffzg.hr, ✉Natasa.Trojak@algebra.hr, ✉llucija90@gmail.com

Power motive, a tendency to influence, direct and guide others, is personality characteristic essential for success in organizational leadership. Considering the motive is largely rooted in unconscious/implicit personality system, it needs to be measured through indirect approaches. In this paper, we report the results of three interrelated studies that tested the validity of one such approach - the Conditional Reasoning Test for Power Motive (CRT-P). In Study 1, on a sample of psychology students ( $n_1 = 75$ ), we showed the CRT-P correlated with Implicit Association Test for Power Motive but not with self-reported dominance. Additional data collected on samples of employees ( $n_2 = 185$  in Study 2, and  $n_3 = 160$  in Study 3) revealed that CRT-P scores predicted occupancy of a management position. In sum, our studies indicated that the CRT-P seems to be a valid measure of implicit power motive, potentially useful for scientific and practical purposes.

### Personality, Isomorphism, and Firm Competitive Advantage

Nigel GUENOLE

Goldsmiths, University of London, United Kingdom

✉N.Guenole@gold.ac.uk

Evidence supports the idea that aggregated team member personalities are a source of strategic advantage for businesses. Ployhart & Moliterno (2011) proposed the first integrated multilevel theory of the way that group level traits emerge from individual level traits to impact group level outcomes. Their theory elaborated on the reasons that the number and nature of group level traits might differ from the number and nature of individual traits from which they are composed. However, multilevel personality researchers have assumed that traits are similar (i.e. isomorphic) across levels. We will present early evidence from a study of more than 100 teams showing that the structure of personality at the individual and group level differ. We will discuss implications for understanding the nomology of group personality based on theoretical analysis, simulations, and an empirical investigation.

**Personality and Psychopathology:  
Close as two coats of paint**

Convenor: **Bertus F. JERONIMUS**, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*  
✉ B.F.Jeronimus@RUG.NL

Impairments in personality functioning are nowadays a key part of psychiatric diagnostics. This multidisciplinary symposium zooms into the close link between personality and psychopathology from different angles. What can we learn from correlated change between personality and psychopathology? How can our personality render us vulnerable for the future development of psychopathology? When do personality manifestations become pathological? How do personality disorders contribute to the development of mood problems? In four presentations we shed light on conceptual and empirical links between personality and psychopathology. In our talks we discuss mechanisms and function, and provide input for the ongoing debate regarding the conceptual distinction between personality and disorder, trait and state, and the increasingly recognized need for personality-tailored medicine. The feasibility of the treatment of personality to influence downstream consequences of personality vulnerabilities suggests a prominent role for personality in mental health care practices.

## ABSTRACTS – INVITED SYMPOSIA

### **Stability and change of personality and its association with psychopathology in psychotherapy outpatients**

**Michael P. HENGARTNER**

*Institute of Psychology, Zurich University of Applied Sciences, Switzerland*

✉heng@zhaw.ch

There is a lack of research on the stability and change of personality in outpatients undergoing psychotherapy and how personality development relates to the course of psychopathology. Using the whole population of patients seen at a specific psychotherapy clinic in Zurich, Switzerland, this work will examine both mean-level and differential stability of Big Five personality traits over six months of psychotherapy. I will further assess psychopathology based on the Global Assessment of Functioning score and the Brief Symptom Inventory. Using latent growth curve models I will explore the association between personality and psychopathology over the course of six months. The findings may help to better understand the effect of psychotherapy and to increase knowledge of the mechanisms underlying psychopathology.

### **Affective functioning in types of anxiety and depression**

**Ewa DOMARADZKA & Małgorzata FAJKOWSKA**

*Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland*

✉edomaradzka@gmail.com

We will present the results of research concerning affective functioning (structure of affect, cognitive emotion regulation) in the recently proposed types of anxiety (Arousal, Apprehension) and depression (Anhedonic, Valence). They were built on the assumption that anxiety and depression can be treated as dimensional, hierarchical personality types, characterized by specific structural composition (mechanisms, components, behavioral markers) and dominant functions in controlling stimulation (reactive, regulative). We hypothesized that the similarities and differences in affective functioning among the affective types will be related to their structure and functions. 1631 participants from a general population completed the Anxiety and Depression Questionnaire assessing the affective types (Fajkowska, Domaradzka & Wytykowska, in press), the PANAS-X (assessing the structure of affect), and CERQ (measuring the use of cognitive emotion regulation strategies). As predicted, we found some specific characteristics of particular types and patterns of similarities and differences between the types, related to their structure and functions.

## ABSTRACTS – INVITED SYMPOSIA

### Personality Pathology Risk for Depressive Symptoms in Youth: A Data Pooling Study

**Odilia M. LACEULLE, Lisanne DE MOOR, Joanne M. CHUNG, Barbara DE CLERCQ, Peter PRINZIE, Jennifer L. TACKETT, Noor TROMP, Jesper TIJMSTRA, & Sander THOMAES**

*Utrecht University, The Netherlands*

✉o.m.laceulle@uu.nl

The current research sought to examine how key dimensions of personality pathology are concurrently and prospectively related to depressive symptoms in youth. Data from five longitudinal studies from Europe and the United States were used (two waves). Data from the Dimensional Personality Symptom Item Pool (N=1,041, Mage=11.4) and the Dimensional Assessment of Personality Pathology – Short Form for Adolescents (N=549, Mage=18.6) were pooled using individual participant data analysis techniques. Results indicate that there are substantial concurrent links between early personality pathology and depressive symptoms. Introversion, in particular, may also contribute to the development of depressive symptoms. The current findings shed light on the theoretically important but largely understudied question of whether personality pathology places youth at risk for the development of depressive symptoms.

### Dynamic system perspectives on anxiety and depression

**Bertus F. JERONIMUS & Peter DE JONGE**

*University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

✉b.f.jeronimus@rug.nl

This presentation focuses on the conceptual link between personality and psychopathology. This association is outlined from a historical perspective and from the angle of the operationalization of distress states at different time scales. I shall provide empirical evidence for the distinction between state and trait. We shall discuss vulnerability, spectrum, and common-cause explanations for the personality-psychopathology link. Using results from large cohort and electronic diary studies in the Netherlands, I shall outline why we should account for the role of social and societal factors, resources, and personality strengths when we think about mental health problems. I conclude with the lessons we can learn from happy neurotics.

## Personality Structure

Convenor: **Boris MLAČIĆ**, *Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Croatia*

Through the years, the topic of Personality Structure was, and is, one of the hallmarks of personality psychology. This invited symposium tries to build on and expand the tradition of many presentations held at this conference under the structural title. Although some observers think the discussion on personality structure is closed, this symposium shows that the debate is far from over and breaks new ground for the topic. Presenters of this symposium address the issues that deal with the structure of personality-descriptive words beyond adjectives, relations of personality structure and personality processes from a social-cognitive perspective, relations of Eysenck's and Cloninger's dimensions with polymorphisms of serotonergic and dopaminergic genes, and building a consensual approach and model to trait structure in the realm of psycholexical approach to personality. The joint theme of all the presentations is the search for an underlying structure, however, expressed in diverse contexts and contents.

**Keywords:** personality structure, psycholexical approach, personality processes, genes and personality, consensual model

## ABSTRACTS – INVITED SYMPOSIA

### What is beyond of adjective personality lexicon? Evidence from the Polish personality taxonomy

Oleg GORBANIUK, Ana IVANOVA, Anna CZARNEJKO, Nasturcja TORUJ, & Anna KORCZAK

*Institute of Psychology The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland*

✉ oleg.gorbaniuk@gmail.com

The two main questions of this study were: (1) to what extent adjectives exhaust the entire personality lexicon, and (2) to what extent factor structures of personality lexicon based on attribute-nouns, type-nouns, and verbs are similar to the structure determined based on adjectives. In order to answer first question, all the person-descriptive terms in different parts of speech were selected from the Universal dictionary of Polish language (100,000 entries). It was concluded that 41%-81% of personality lexicon determined based on other parts of speech is covered by adjectives. In order to answer the second question, three independent quantitative studies were carried out using three separate lists of Polish personality descriptors: (a) attribute-nouns (483 students), (b) type-nouns (1,325 students), and (c) verbs (505 students). Study results show that the structures of personality descriptions based on attribute-nouns, type-nouns, and verbs coincide well with 4-5 factors of 6-factor structure of Polish personality adjectives.

**Keywords:** psycholexical approach, parts of speech, Polish, personality lexicon

### Investigating personality from within-person and between-people approaches: A study on patterns linking beliefs on self-discrepancies and self-appraisals of dejection

Lisa DI BLAS

*University of Trieste, Italy*

✉ diblali@units.it

The study investigates personality structure and processes from a social-cognitive perspective, using a sample of 96 participants. For each participant, personality structure was idiographically assessed as individual beliefs. Those beliefs relate to how generally self-discrepant as well as actual self-defining characteristics facilitate target actions in interpersonal situations. The main results revealed a within-person co-variability between self-appraisals and personal beliefs on the situational relevance of actual/ideal self-discrepant characteristics. For dejection, such an association was stronger in individuals with higher levels of wish for change their own actual/ideal self-discrepant attribute. Actual self-defining characteristics interacted with actual/ideal self-discrepancies as well and mitigated the effect of self-discrepancies on contextualized self-appraisals of dejection. These results did not emerge when data were aggregated across situations and inspected from a between-people approach. Implications of investigating personality from salient intra-individual patterns rather than from a traditional inter-individual differences perspective are discussed.

**Keywords:** Personality structure, personality processes, individual beliefs, self-defining characteristics



## ABSTRACTS – INVITED SYMPOSIA

### Stability, Change and Covariation of Big Five Personality and Psychological Well-Being Across Adulthood: A Longitudinal Quantitative Genetic Analysis

Frank Dwight MANN, Colin DEYOUNG, Valerie TIBERIUS & Robert KRUEGER

*University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, United States of America*

✉frankdmann@gmail.com, ✉cgdeyoung@gmail.com, ✉tiberius@umn.edu,

✉krueg038@gmail.com

Previous quantitative genetic studies have found evidence that levels of Big Five personality and psychological well-being are at least partly undergirded by a common set of genes. The current study expands on this body of research using a population-representative longitudinal sample of adults ( $N \sim 6,200$ ). Specifically, we examine stability, change and covariation of Big Five personality and psychological well-being across thirty years of adulthood. Using a subsample of monozygotic and dizygotic twins ( $N \sim 1830$ ), quantitative genetic models decompose estimates of stability, change, and covariation into genetic and environmental components. Results indicate that genetic stability is higher than environmental stability for both personality and well-being and, on average, genetic factors contribute to stability more than environmental factors. Conversely, genetic contributions to change were not significant and small in magnitude and, individual differences in correlated-change between personality and well-being was primarily environmental in origin.

**Keywords:** Big Five, Well-Being, Genetic Stability, Longitudinal Change, Behavior Genetics

### Towards a consensual model of personality traits

Boele DE RAAD<sup>1</sup>, Dick BARELDS<sup>1</sup> & Boris MLAČIĆ<sup>2</sup>

*<sup>1</sup>University of Groningen, The Netherlands; <sup>2</sup>Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Croatia*

✉b.de.raad@rug.nl

There is no ultimate personality trait structure waiting out there to be discovered. Trait structures vary in content-coverage and in their differential capacity. In order to approach a trait-structure that may claim some notion of universality, many cultural and linguistic borders have to be crossed. With a slowly growing numbers of trait-taxonomic studies, especially in non-western languages, structures such as the Big Five are not always easily identified. When emphasizing cross-cultural validity, there is a tendency towards a smaller number of two or three factors replicable across emic studies. The consensual approach starts from scratch by documenting trait lists from languages of the world. This will probably result in a multi-language list of several tens of thousands of trait descriptors, which list is in need of reduction. That process of reduction is possibly the main primary task ahead, involving indeed an extensive dealing with especially untranslatable words and expressions.

**Keywords:** Psycholexical approach, trait-taxonomies, cross-cultural validity, multi-language approach

## Many Traits Too Many: There May Be More (Latent or Otherwise) Traits than Questionnaire Items

Convenor: **René MÕTTUS**, *University of Edinburgh, Scotland & University of Tartu, Estonia*

✉rene.mottus@ed.ac.uk

Personality traits, generally identified by factor analysis, are meant to summarize and, as ostensible latent causes, explain individual differences in personality. It is widely accepted that personality differences can be represented as factor hierarchies. (One or) Two such higher-order factors can account for large proportions of individual differences, but their variances can be ever more specifically factored into “Big Threes”, “Big Fours”, “Big Fives”, “Big Sixes”, all the way down to “aspects” and “facets”. And given pervasive residual correlations among items of the same facets (ignoring those among different facets), facets can surely be factored into sub-facets. Moreover, recent studies suggest that most, if not all, questionnaire items also contain unique variance with trait-like properties of stability, heritability and cross-rater agreement—items represent little factors themselves! But of course we never assess all potentially relevant items. This suggests there are more ‘mini-traits’ than observed variables. What to make of this?

**Keywords:** Factors, traits, network, items, latent

## ABSTRACTS – INVITED SYMPOSIA

### Personality Factors as Summaries of Particularly Socially Consequential Traits

**Jan-Erik LÖNQVIST & Ville-Juhani ILMARINEN**

*University of Helsinki, Finland*

✉erik.lonnqvist@helsinki.fi

Personality scales measuring traits (e.g., extraversion) have been suggested to summarize how individuals' characteristics relate to their interpersonal environments. Although collections of items selected optimally generally predict criteria better than trait-based scales, the above suggestion implies that this may not happen when the criteria reflect how others perceive individuals. Scales and LASSO-selected collections of items performed similarly in predicting spouses' personality ratings in one sample (N = 612), and scales predicted peer-rated leadership and popularity better in another (N=180). Furthermore, because individuals' behaviors are the proximal causes of others' responses to them, items categorized by experts as behavioral should outperform items categorized as process-oriented items (e.g. goals, skills, expectancies) in predicting others' perceptions. This happened in the latter sample, but the results were ambiguous in the former. That trait-based scales did at least as well as optimally-selected items supports the notion of traits as summaries of socially consequential characteristics.

**Keywords:** Personality factors, nuances, measurement, perception

### What are Personality Traits, and Why Should We Distinguish Them from Other Personality Attributes?

**Colin G. DEYOUNG**

*University of Minnesota, United States of America*

✉cdeyoung@umn.edu

Merriam-Webster's dictionary defines "trait" as "a distinguishing quality (as of personal character)." Clearly, in this broad sense, any reasonably persistent psychological attribute could be considered a personality trait, ranging from having a quick temper to loving spaghetti Bolognese. In practice, however, most psychologists use "personality trait" to describe attributes that resemble the former but not the latter. I argue that a good, principled reason exists to distinguish between two categories of personality attribute and to reserve the "trait" label for only one of them. We need to distinguish between "traits" that reflect variation in parameters of evolved mechanisms, typically present in all human beings, and learned responses to culturally or personally specific stimuli that represent people's "characteristic adaptations" to their particular life circumstance. I will discuss this distinction in detail and elaborate on what it implies about the psychological and biological nature of traits both broad and narrow.

**Keywords:** personality, traits, characteristic adaptations, hierarchy, evolution

## ABSTRACTS – INVITED SYMPOSIA

### The Revised Sociogenomic Model of Personality Traits

**Brent W. ROBERTS**

*University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, United States of America*

✉ [bwrobrts@illinois.edu](mailto:bwrobrts@illinois.edu)

Typical definitions of personality traits (e.g., relatively enduring patterns of thoughts, feelings, and behaviors) are so vague and poorly specified as to provide little or no guidance to developmental science. I present an overview of the updated sociogenomic model of personality traits (Roberts & Jackson, 2017). This trait model provides a four-level conceptualization that posits that dispositions are made up of 1) unchanging, fixed components, 2) fluctuating state components that are responsive to short-term environmental effects, 3) pliable components representing factors that can change with experience, but then remain fixed after being developed, and 4) elastic components that are responsive medium-term environmental factors but then can be reversed. This improved personality trait model provides a more articulated and testable concept of personality traits and their components that can inform how traits develop and why they would be “relatively enduring” than can other models.

**Keywords:** trait, development, sociogenomic model, disposition, environment

Discussant: **Wendy JOHNSON**, *University of Edinburgh, Scotland*

✉ [wendy.johnson@ed.ac.uk](mailto:wendy.johnson@ed.ac.uk)

## Measuring personality: What's new and how does it help personality psychology?

Chair: **Matthias ZIEGLER**, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany  
✉ zieglerma@hu-berlin.de

This symposium focuses on developments aiming to overcome measurement problems in personality assessment. The overarching aim is to present core ideas and how these affect personality psychology. The first talk by Bockenholt addresses the issue of acquiescence and investigates three core assumptions underlying prior acquiescence research. Another issue in personality assessment is the collection of large data sets on which to base test construction. Revelle and Condon present the Synthetic Aperture Personality Assessment approach which overcomes this issues. Capturing the dynamics of personality in everyday life is a challenge. Zimmermann, Woods, and Wright present a clinically-oriented tool allowing to capture within- and between-person differences of situations and behaviors. The last talk by Costantini and Perugini presents network approaches to model dynamic data but also shows how networks can be used to look at invariance. Finally, the Ziegler will summarize all ideas trying to highlight the potential impact on personality psychology.

## ABSTRACTS – INVITED SYMPOSIA

### Assessing Misresponse to Reversed Likert Items with Item-Response Tree Models

Ulf BOCKENHOLT

*Northwestern University, United States Of America*

✉ u-bockenholt@kellogg.northwestern.edu

According to the current literature, three major benefits result when including both reversed and nonreversed items in multi-item Likert scales. First, the directional shifts in the item content signals respondents that they need to pay attention to the phrasing of an item. Second, the effect of yea-saying is expected to be reduced at the scale-score level since it should cancel out across the reversed and nonreversed items. Third, indirect measures of acquiescence can be computed which can be used as explanatory variables in subsequent analyses. An investigation using item-response tree models finds that these claimed benefits may be illusory: Employing reversed items does not reduce yea-saying, and yea-saying effects do not cancel out at the scale score level. Instead, reversed items may increase the prevalence of midpoint and extremity response-style effects. These results show that item-response tree models provide an effective way to diagnose how reversed and non-reversed items affect trait measures.

**Keywords:** Measurement, Likert scales, response bias, reversed items

### Using SAPA to study the structure of 6600 personality and ability items

William REVELLE<sup>1</sup> & David M. CONDON<sup>2</sup>

*<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychology, Northwestern University, USA; <sup>2</sup> Department of Medical Social Sciences, Northwestern University, USA*

✉ revelle@northwestern@edu, ✉ david- condon@northwestern.edu

Using big data techniques has changed the way we study personality. The increase in power due to very large samples allows the detection of small but meaningful effects -- structural measures can have finer resolution than previously available and cross-validated predictive accuracy can be substantially enhanced. We discuss one such approach.

Synthetic Aperture Personality Assessment (SAPA) uses the technique of Massively Missing Completely at Random (MMCAR) data presentation to assess thousands of participants per month. Each participant is given a random subset of items chosen from an item pool of more than 6600 items. These items, adapted from the International Personality Item Pool and the International Cognitive Ability Resource, assess temperament, cognitive ability, interests and attitudes as well as self reported behaviors. Conventional factor analytic techniques are used to identify homogeneous scales; empirical item selection procedures are use to develop optimal item composites to predict a wide range of criteria.

**Keywords:** Personality structure, big data, empirical scale construction, ability.

## ABSTRACTS – INVITED SYMPOSIA

### Integrating Structure and Dynamics in Personality Assessment: Initial Development and Validation of a Personality Dynamics Diary

Johannes ZIMMERMANN<sup>1</sup>, William C. WOODS<sup>2</sup> & Aidan G. C. WRIGHT<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Psychologische Hochschule Berlin, Germany, <sup>2</sup>University of Pittsburgh, USA

✉j.zimmermann@psychologische-hochschule.de; ✉WCW8@pitt.edu; ✉aidan@pitt.edu

Both clinical theories and cutting-edge research highlight the dynamic nature of personality and personality pathology, thereby posing significant challenges for an exclusively between-person, trait- based approach to personality assessment. In a series of three studies (N1 = 314 students, N2 = 77 inpatients; N3 = 29 outpatients), we explored the viability of integrating within-person, dynamic aspects into clinical personality assessment by means of daily diary methods. Taken together, we were able to construct a relatively short self-report measure that assesses major dimensions of within- and between- person differences of situations and behaviors in daily life with acceptable reliability. Application in clinical samples provided further evidence for the reliability, validity, and clinical utility of the PDD, but also highlighted possible obstacles in clinical practice as well as the need for further replication and refinement. We conclude that daily diary methods have the potential to integrate between- and within- person approaches to personality assessment.

**Keywords:** Ambulatory assessment; daily diary; multilevel structural equation modeling; personality dynamics; personality disorders

### Between-subject and contemporaneous personality networks

Giulio COSTANTINI & Marco PERUGINI

*Department of Psychology, University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy*

✉giulio.costantini@unimib.it, ✉marco.perugini@unimib.it

Personality dynamics can be modeled using different types of networks, each one conveying unique information. We discuss between-subject networks, which encode dynamics that involve stable individual differences, and within-subject contemporaneous networks, which encode dynamics that involve momentary levels of certain individual characteristics. We also present Fused Graphical Lasso (FGL), a technique that improves network estimates across groups. This technique is useful for estimating personality networks on the same variables assessed in different groups of observations (e.g., males and females, patients and controls, different national groups), when it is unknown whether the true underlying networks are similar or different. FGL exploits similarities among networks, if these are present, to improve estimates. However, FGL does not mask true differences among networks.

**Keywords:** Network analysis, between-subject network, contemporaneous network, Gaussian graphical model, Fused Graphical Lasso

## **The Political Personality Beyond Liberals, Conservatives, and the Big 5**

Convenor: **Mark J. BRANDT**, *Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

✉ [m.j.brandt@tilburguniversity.edu](mailto:m.j.brandt@tilburguniversity.edu)

Psychologists have amassed reams of data linking political identities to Big 5 personality traits. Now research goes beyond linking these traits with unidimensional models of ideology to look at more diverse traits and politically-relevant constructs so as to inform how we think about both personality and politics. The first two talks show how analytic cognitive style and Big 5 traits have different relationships with economic and social conservatism and that the causal relationships can be complex. The third talk is a deep dive into conscientiousness reveals that the primary reason conscientiousness is associated with conservatism is due to the orderliness facet and not other conscientiousness facets. In the last talk, the links between personality and prejudice is examined with data showing that the links vary by target group and that there are multiple generalized prejudices. Combined, this work sets the stage for a more integrated approach to personality and politics.



**Analytic Cognitive Style and Ideology: Recent Developments**

**Onurcan YILMAZ<sup>1</sup> & S. Adil SARIBAY<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Dogus University, Turkey; <sup>2</sup>Boğaziçi University, Turkey

✉ oyilmaz@dogus.edu.tr, ✉ adil.saribay@boun.edu.tr

Individual differences in reflectivity have been associated with political orientation in recent research. Although there are mixed findings on the relation between analytic cognitive style (ACS) and political orientation (e.g., liberal-conservative), some recent research, including some of our own work, shows that (1) there is a consistent pattern of relationship between ACS and social conservatism, but not economic conservatism; (2) ACS is related to resistance to change motive, but not opposition to equality; (3) cognitive ability is more important than ACS in accounting for political orientation; and (4) there are political groups other than conservatives and liberals, such as libertarians, who are responsible for some previous mixed findings. Finally, the causal relation between ACS and ideology turned out to be more complex than initially assumed.

**The causal effect of the Big Five on social and economic conservatism:  
results from a nine-year panel study.**

**Bert N. BAKKER**

*University of Amsterdam and Temple University, The Netherlands*

✉ b.n.bakker@uva.nl

Abstract: An ever growing line of research shows that Big Five personality traits correlate with social conservatism and to some extent with economic conservatism. These studies build upon the assumption that personality is causally prior to political ideology. Yet, the cross sectional nature of the studies does not allow researchers to assess this assumption. I report results from a nine-year panel study among the Dutch population (N=2,200). I find that in some instances changes in personality - between 2008 and 2017 - indeed cause social and economic conservatism. For instance, becoming more agreeable makes a person more economic liberal but does not affect social ideology. Likewise, becoming more conscientious makes a person more social conservative but does not affect economic ideology. The causal effects of personality are small but suggest that there are reasons to assume that some of the Big Five traits cause social and economic conservatism.

## ABSTRACTS – INVITED SYMPOSIA

### How Orderliness informs a more comprehensive model of political orientation

**Xiaowen XU**

*University of Toronto, Canada*

✉ xiaowey.xu@mail.utoronto.ca

Analyzing personality predictors of political orientation at the aspect level can increase our understanding of the motivational mechanisms that underlie these associations. The present research examined how Orderliness (an aspect of trait Conscientiousness) related to political conservatism, as well as the underlying mechanisms for this relationship. Study 1 used a large sample to provide robust evidence suggesting that Orderliness, but not Industriousness (the other aspect of Conscientiousness), consistently predicted political conservatism. Study 2 found that Orderliness mediated the oft-cited association between disgust sensitivity and conservatism. Study 3 showed that preference for meaningful stimuli, and dislike towards surreal stimuli, mediated the link between Orderliness and conservatism. Study 4 found that increased preference for conventional media, as well as dislike towards complex media, mediated the link between Orderliness and conservatism. These studies offer insights into how aspect-level personality may provide more comprehensive understanding into the psychological processes behind political orientation.

### Moving from generalized prejudice towards generalized prejudices: How using diverse target groups informs the personality-prejudice association

**Mark J. BRANDT<sup>1</sup>, Jarret CRAWFORD<sup>2</sup> & Robin BERGH<sup>3</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Tilburg University, The Netherlands, <sup>2</sup>The College of New Jersey, USA, <sup>3</sup>Harvard University, USA*

✉ m.j.brandt@tilburguniversity.edu, ✉ crawford@tcnj.edu, ✉ rbergh@fas.harvard.edu

The typical model of personality and prejudice links low openness and agreeableness with prejudice and these traits help form the personality underpinnings of generalized prejudice. Recent work that examines prejudice towards diverse target groups, however, has shown that high openness is associated with prejudice, just primarily prejudice towards conventional groups. We expand this work with three key findings. (1) The association between Big 5 traits and generalized prejudice is dependent on the groups included in the measure of generalized prejudice. (2) Characteristics of the target groups (e.g., perceived status, ideology) moderate the association between the traits and prejudice towards specific groups. (3) Rather than one generalized prejudice, there are at least 3 generalized prejudices and the associations with personality are distinct across the types of generalized prejudices. By expanding the range of target groups, we are able to further elucidate the psychology of both personality and prejudice.

**SUBMITTED  
SYMPOSIA**

## Self-actualization from a contemporary trait perspective

Convenors: **Wiebke BLEIDORN** & **Christopher J. HOPWOOD**, *University of California, Davis, USA*

✉ wiebkebleidorn@gmail.com, ✉ chopwoodmsu@gmail.com

Despite considerable historical interest in understanding self-actualized individuals, sustained empirical attention to this issue has been limited. This symposium highlights contemporary research at the interface of humanistic psychology and modern personality science. Bleidorn and colleagues present data from over 10 samples to investigate the use of personality traits to describe healthy personality functioning. Nofle examines the role of intentional trait change as a mechanism of self-actualization in young adulthood. Hopwood and colleagues present the results of four studies that collectively suggest that a stable tendency for interpersonal transparency is the core feature of authenticity. Finally, Schwaba and colleagues use 24-year longitudinal data to examine the associations between openness to experience, a trait with important historical connections to humanistic ideas, and important life outcomes. Together, these presentations showcase a broad portfolio of contemporary theories and innovative research designs focused on understanding self-actualization from a contemporary personality trait perspective.

### Understanding the Healthy Personality from a Basic Trait Perspective

Wiebke BLEIDORN<sup>1</sup>, Christopher J. HOPWOOD<sup>1</sup>, Robert A. ACKERMAN<sup>2</sup>, Rainer RIEMANN<sup>3</sup>, Christian KANDLER<sup>4</sup>, Douglas B. SAMUEL<sup>5</sup>, Edward A. WITT<sup>6</sup>, Leslie C. MOREY<sup>7</sup> & M. Brent DONNELLAN<sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of California, Davis, USA, <sup>2</sup>The University of Texas at Dallas, USA, <sup>3</sup>Bielefeld University, Germany, <sup>4</sup>Medical School of Berlin, Germany, <sup>5</sup>Purdue University, USA, <sup>6</sup>Kantar Health, USA, <sup>7</sup>Texas A&M University, USA, <sup>8</sup>Michigan State University, USA

✉ wiebkebleidorn@gmail.com, ✉ chopwoodmsu@gmail.com, ✉ raa110030@utdallas.edu, ✉ riemann@uni-bielefeld.de, ✉ christian.kandler@medicalschooll-berlin.de, ✉ dbsamuel@purdue.edu, ✉ edward.witt@kantarhealth.com, ✉ morey@tam.u.edu, ✉ donnel59@msu.edu

Scholars have been interested in characterizing the prototype of a healthy personality since the beginning of the scientific study of personality. We examined the healthy personality from the perspective of a comprehensive basic trait framework. Specifically, we asked 137 experts to describe their idea of a healthy individual using the 30 facets of the five-factor model and aggregated their ratings to generate a healthy personality profile. Using data from 10 samples ( $N > 4,000$ ), we matched individual five-factor profiles to this prototype to yield a healthy personality score. This score was reliable across measures, raters, and time, and demonstrated similar heritability estimates as other broad individual differences variables. Individuals who more closely resembled the prototypic healthy personality profile were happier, more optimistic, and less likely to use substances. Moreover, healthy personalities had higher self-esteem, better self-control, and scored lower on maladaptive traits, such as narcissism or aggression.

### Intentional Personality Trait Change in Young Adulthood as a Crucible for Self-Actualization

Erik E. NOFTLE

*Willamette University, United States of America*

✉ enoftle@willamette.edu

Self-actualization has been defined as the motivation to realize one's own full potential. The current work suggests that self-actualization efforts may accelerate starting in young adulthood through developmental regulation processes involving intentional trait change. Young adulthood has demonstrated the largest, most pervasive, and socially desirable pattern of normative trait changes within the adult lifespan (Roberts et al., 2006). However, trait change has typically been studied as a passive process. Instead, what if trait changes result in part from a motivation to self-actualize? Ideal levels of Big Five traits, and expectations, desires, and attributions for trait change were assessed across several samples of young adults within cross-sectional and longitudinal designs. Participants ideally desired to act highly extraverted, agreeable, conscientious, emotionally stable, and open. Expected change was projected towards ideal trait levels and was largely attributed to internal forces, as personally important, and as future goal-driven, consistent with a drive for self-actualization.

### Interpersonal Transparency is the Core of Authenticity

**Christopher J. HOPWOOD<sup>1</sup>, Evan W. GOOD<sup>2</sup>, Alytia A. LEVENDOSKY<sup>2</sup> & Wiebke BLEIDORN<sup>1</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>University of California, Davis, USA, <sup>2</sup>Michigan State University, USA*

✉ chopwoodmsu@gmail.com, ✉ goodevan@msu.edu, ✉ levendo1@msu.edu,  
✉ wiebkebleidorn@gmail.com

Authenticity plays a central role in several major theories of self-actualization. We synthesized these different theories in order to identify the core features of authentic personality. In Study 1, a single common factor was identified among commonly used multiscale authenticity measures, whereas subsidiary factors were found to be inconsistent across measures. The content of this factor reflected interpersonal transparency, or the tendency to behave towards others the way one thinks and feels internally. In study 2, we used self, informant, and retest data to establish the correlates, stability, and self-other agreement of this construct. In study 3, we confirmed that interpersonal transparency is correlated with a wide range of authenticity indicators. Results suggest that interpersonal transparency reflects the core feature of authenticity that is stable, exhibits modest self-other agreement, and has systematic associations with a range of personality constructs.

### Is Openness to Experience Good for You?

**Ted SCHWABA<sup>1</sup>, Richard W. ROBINS<sup>1</sup>, Emily GRIJALVA<sup>2</sup> & Wiebke BLEIDORN<sup>1</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>University of California, Davis, USA, <sup>2</sup>University at Buffalo, State University of New York, USA*

✉ tedschwaba@gmail.com, ✉ rwrobins@ucdavis.edu, ✉ emilygrijalva@gmail.com,  
✉ wiebkebleidorn@gmail.com

Relative to other Big Five traits, little attention has been paid to the predictive power of openness to experience. Do open people find success in their careers and relationships? To address this question, we examined concurrent and prospective associations between openness and important life outcomes using data from a 24-year longitudinal study of UC Berkeley students (N= 508). We found that the benefits and drawbacks of openness varied at different points in adulthood. College openness scores were mostly unrelated to romantic outcomes, but those who increased in openness after college were less likely to marry or have kids by midlife. Further, people who scored high on openness during college were more likely to follow a winding and unconventional career path. Intellect, aesthetics, and unconventionality, three facets of openness, contributed about equally to the prediction of these outcomes. These results contribute to our growing understanding of openness across the lifespan.

## Dynamics of Personality and Close Relationships

Convenors: **Manon A. VAN SCHEPPINGEN**<sup>1,2</sup> & **Jeroen BORGHUIS**<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Tilburg University, The Netherlands*; <sup>2</sup>*University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands*

✉manonvanscheppingen@gmail.com ✉j.borghuis@gmail.com

Close social relationships provide a particularly rich context to study personality. This symposium discusses recent research that uses advanced longitudinal models to illuminate dynamics of personality and close social relationships in adulthood. The first three contributions discuss large-scale, multi-informant studies that focus specifically on romantic couples. First, van Scheppingen examines how personality similarity is related to well-being. Second, Chopik focuses on the effects actor and partner optimism on health and well-being. Third, Grob investigates co-development between couples' personality traits, characteristic adaptations, and daily behavior. Finally, Borghuis presents analyses on dynamic transactions between mothers' personality traits and their daily experiences of relationship support and conflict with their romantic partner and child. Using intensive longitudinal data and advanced statistical methods, these four talks demonstrate the value of incorporating personality traits into the study of close relationships and vice versa.

**Keywords:** close relationships, personality-relationship transactions, longitudinal, adulthood, well-being

**Longitudinal actor, partner, and similarity effects of personality on well-being**

**Manon A. VAN SCHEPPINGEN<sup>1,2</sup>, William J. CHOPIK<sup>3</sup>, Wiebke BLEIDORN<sup>4</sup> & Jaap J.A. DENISSEN<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*Tilburg University, The Netherlands;* <sup>2</sup>*University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands;* <sup>3</sup>*Michigan State University, East Lansing, United States of America;* <sup>4</sup>*University of California, Davis, United States of America*

✉manonvanscheppingen@gmail.com, ✉chopikwi@msu.edu, ✉wiebkebleidorn@gmail.com, ✉jjadenissen@gmail.com

Romantic partners tend to share more personality characteristics than would be expected by chance. But are romantic partners that are more similar also happier? We examined this question by using response surface analyses and longitudinal data from 4,464 couples. In contrast to approaches that have previously been used (e.g., difference scores), response surface analyses revealed that well-being was shaped by more than just the sum of actor and partner personality for all traits except neuroticism. In particular, most traits showed complex patterns in which the effect of similarity on well-being depended on the level and combination of actor and partner personality. Furthermore, three small but robust similarity effects were found, indicating that couples' relational well-being was related to similarity in extraversion, agreeableness, and openness across the eight years of the study. Discussion will focus on the implications of these findings for theory and research on personality similarity in romantic relationships.

**The bright side: The effects of optimism in the context of close relationships**

**William J. CHOPIK**

*Michigan State University, USA*

✉chopikwi@msu.edu

Having a generalized expectation for good things to happen in the future—optimism—is associated with many intra- and interpersonal benefits. However, the study of optimism has generally focused on individuals and neglected the effect that other people's optimism might have on us. In the current study, I detail a series of analyses using the Health and Retirement Study (N=2,758 couples followed over 10 years) that examine the effects of optimism on the health and well-being of older adults. Variations of actor-partner interdependence models and structural equation modeling reveal that actor and partner optimism are linked to health primarily through changes in health behavior over time. The co-development of optimism and health within close relationships will also be examined. I end with a discussion on the antecedents and consequences of optimism and how the social contexts in which we are embedded can have large effects on our health and well-being.



**Leaving footprints on the intimate partner's personality**

**Alexander GROB, Robert P. BURRISS, Rebekka WEIDMANN, Jenna Wuensche & Janina L. BUEHLER**

*University of Basel, Switzerland*

✉alexander.grob@unibas.ch, ✉robert.burriss@unibas.ch, ✉rebekka.weidmann@unibas.ch,  
✉jenna.wuensche@unibas.ch, ✉janina.buehler@unibas.ch

The goal of this contribution is to examine the footprint partners living in intimate relationships leave on each other on three aspects: dispositional traits (e.g., Big Five traits), characteristic adaptations (e.g., well-being) and daily processes (e.g., behavior). Controlling for individual stability (actor effects), we assume interpersonal predictive effects (partner effects) on the partners' traits, characteristic adaptations and daily processes. We investigate whether the partners' footprints covary with gender, relationship duration, as well as within- and extra- partnership stressors. We answer these questions with data from an ongoing four wave longitudinal study with 1,082 couples starting wave 1 (mean age: 32.89 years; mean partnership duration: 8.69 years). The study has the potential to reveal both the degree to which intimate partners mold one another's personality traits and characteristic adaptations, and the daily behaviors that are instrumental in this process.

**Longitudinal associations between pleasant everyday experiences and personality traits**

**Jeroen BORGHUIS<sup>1</sup>, Wiebke BLEIDORN<sup>2</sup>, Klaas SIJTSMA<sup>1</sup>, Susan BRANJE<sup>3</sup>, Wim H. J. MEEUS<sup>3,1</sup> & Jaap J. A. DENISSEN<sup>1</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Tilburg University, the Netherlands, <sup>2</sup>University of California, Davis, USA, <sup>3</sup>Utrecht University, the Netherlands*

✉j.borghuis@uvt.nl, ✉wiebkebleidorn@gmail.com, ✉k.sijtsma@uvt.nl, ✉s.branje@uu.nl,  
✉w.meeus@uu.nl, ✉jjadenissen@gmail.com

Recent research suggested that repeated, unpleasant daily experiences contribute to socially undesirable personality trait changes. In the present study, we examined whether and how pleasant everyday experiences are longitudinally related to Big Five personality traits. Data came from Dutch mothers (N = 465; aged 33–64 at T1) who completed up to six yearly personality questionnaires and 15 bursts of experience sampling assessments. During these assessment bursts, participants reported their emotional and social experiences with their partner and child on five consecutive days. Using multi-level structural equation modelling, we found evidence for dynamic transactions between personality traits and pleasant daily experiences (positive affect and relationship support). The results were partly in line with our pre-registered hypotheses. Some of the associations remained statistically significant after controlling for the effects of unpleasant daily experiences (i.e., relationship conflict, negative affect). The results will be discussed in light of endogenous versus dynamic personality theories.

**Self-regulation:  
Individual differences, contributing processes, and change**

Convenor: **Marie HENNECKE**, *University of Zurich, Switzerland*  
✉ [m.hennecke@psychologie.uzh.ch](mailto:m.hennecke@psychologie.uzh.ch)

This symposium highlights recent work on individual differences in self-regulatory tendencies and processes. Hennecke focuses on how self-regulatory traits “get out of the skin” through the self-regulatory strategies that people spontaneously use in their everyday lives to regulate their persistence during goal-related activities. De Ridder describes an intervention that successfully improved trait self-control by teaching participants to identify and resolve self-regulation dilemmas in their daily lives. Werner examines how trait self-control affects the use of implementation intentions in personal goal pursuit, leading to better goal progress a week later. Finally, Heckhausen “zooms out” on life-course regulation with a focus on how individual differences in self-regulation interact with aspects of the societal and social context to predict developmental outcomes. Using various methodologies including experience sampling, interventions, and longitudinal follow-ups, the research presented in this symposium highlights how individual differences in self-regulatory tendencies intersect with self-regulation processes in people’s day-to-day lives.

**Keywords:** Self-regulation, self-control, traits, process, change

**Doing despite disliking: Self-regulatory traits predict the deployment of effective self-regulatory strategies in daily life**

**Marie HENNECKE, Thomas CZIKMANTORI & Veronika BRANDSTÄTTER**

*University of Zurich, Switzerland*

✉m.hennecke@psychologie.uzh.ch, ✉t.czikmantori@psychologie.uzh.ch,

✉v.brandstaetter@psychologie.uzh.ch

Goals sometimes require the execution of aversive or challenging goal-directed activities. We investigated the self-regulatory strategies people spontaneously use in their everyday lives to regulate their persistence during such activities. In an experience sampling study (N = 264, 1940 reports of aversive/challenging activities), we investigated predictors of strategy use and effectiveness (self-regulatory traits, types of activities and demands). Results suggest that the popularity of strategies varied across activities and demands. In addition, people higher in self-regulatory traits were more likely to focus on the positive consequences of a given activity, set goals, and regulate emotions. Their tendency to focus on positive consequences accounted for their higher momentary self-regulatory success, suggesting a process by which self-regulatory traits get “outside the skin.” By integrating a trait- and a process-approach, these findings promote a more comprehensive understanding of self-regulatory success and failure during people’s daily attempts to regulate their persistence during aversive activities.

**Just do it: Smart self-regulation in daily life**

**Denise DE RIDDER, Anouk VAN DER WEIDEN, Marleen GILLEBAART & Jeroen BENJAMINS**

*Utrecht University, The Netherlands*

✉d.t.d.deridder@uu.nl, ✉a.vanderweiden@uu.nl, ✉m.gillebaart@uu.nl, ✉j.s.benjamins@uu.nl

Trait self-control has been shown to be a powerful predictor of self-regulation success. However, most approaches for improving self-regulation success so far have focused on making people less sensitive to ego depletion (as a measure of state self-control). In view of the generally disappointing results of such training programs, the present research investigated how the capacity for self-control (trait self-control) can be improved. A hundred community residents participated in an experience sampling study over the course of 12 weeks, engaging in daily tasks of identification and resolution of a self-chosen self-regulation dilemma (referring to health, interpersonal, financial or ecological behaviors) and assessing greater capacity for self-control as the main outcome. We found that repeated engagement in self-regulation tasks significantly improved trait self-control and was also associated with increased employment of smart self-regulation strategies that do not rely on effortful inhibition of impulses, especially in participants with low initial trait self-control.

## ABSTRACTS – SUBMITTED SYMPOSIA

### Examining the relation between trait self-control and the use of implementation intentions during goal pursuit

**Kaitlyn M. WERNER & Marina MILYAVSKAYA**

*Carleton University, Canada*

✉kaitlyn.werner@carleton.ca, ✉marina.milyavskaya@carleton.ca

The purpose of the present research was to examine the influence of trait self-control on the use of implementation intentions, and in turn goal progress. Using a prospective design, participants (n=403) set a personal goal for the following week and answered questions about a variety of goal characteristics, including whether they set implementation intentions. At the end of the week, participants reported on goal progress, whether they actually used implementation intentions as they pursued their goal, and if they experienced any obstacles. Results indicate that trait self-control was associated with setting implementation intentions at T1, but utilizing them less throughout the week, as reported at T2. Subsequently, setting implementation intentions was associated with experiencing fewer obstacles, which in turn led to greater goal progress, whereas the actual use of those plans was unrelated to the experience of obstacles. Discussion will focus on self-control and adaptive strategy use during goal pursuit.

### Agency in life-course regulation: When do individual differences make a difference?

**Jutta HECKHAUSEN**

*University of California, Irvine, USA*

✉heckhaus@uci.edu

Individual agency in selecting and pursuing life goals is not universally effective throughout the life course. During transitions individuals can have a greater effect on their future path in life, and which transitions are particularly responsive to individual influence varies across different societies. According to the motivational theory of lifespan development, developmental regulation is organized in phases of goal selection, goal engagement, goal disengagement and re- engagement with adjusted or new goals. Different societal educational and employment conditions set up structures of opportunity and constraints that are age- and social-class graded. Individual differences in ambitiousness of goal selection, persistence in goal striving and flexibility for goal adjustment or even disengagement, can have advantageous or disadvantageous consequences depending on societal institutions and social structure. Exemplar empirical evidence for society-differential effects of individual differences in motivation and self-regulation will be presented.

**Problems, Challenges, and Chances:  
Advancing the Knowledge on Experience Sampling Studies**

Convenors: **Kai T. HORSTMANN** & **Matthias ZIEGLER**, *Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*

✉horstmak@hu-berlin.de, ✉zieglema@hu-berlin.de

Experience sampling methodology (ESM) describes repeated measurements across several situations, and has gained wide popularity due to technological advancements and increased interest in person dynamics. However, even though the trait-assessment of psychological constructs is well understood, knowledge on assessment and analysis of (dynamic) person states lacks behind. This symposium addresses such problems, challenges, and also looks at chances of ESM. First, Biesanz discusses the need to distinguish between within- and between person processes when analyzing ESM data and its relevance for construct validation. Van Roekel and colleagues then show how results of individual person network analyses can be used within clinical interventions. Horstmann and Rauthmann present a meta-analytically derived average correlation between states and traits across several studies and make recommendations for the assessment of person states. Finally, Wrzus and Gutsch examine advantages and disadvantages of different analyses for time-lagged ESM data and discuss different measurement schedules for ESM studies.

**Keywords:** experience sampling, personality states, analysis of multilevel data, time-series, randomized controlled trial

**Experience sampling studies: Within and between-person relationships and implications for construct validation**

**Jeremy BIESANZ**

*University of British Columbia, Canada*

✉jbiesanz@psych.ubc.ca

Experience sampling studies provide extensive information on the relationships between constructs within individuals across time as well as between individuals. Commonly experience sampling studies using within-person centering to isolate and focus on the process or relationship within individuals. However this design also provides the ability to estimate relationships between individuals in a manner different from how most individual difference measures are constructed. Using two experience sampling studies (N = 161 and N = 146) conducted over two weeks and cross-lagged designs, the relationship between the five factor model of personality and different adjustment and well-being measures are examined at both the within and between person level to illustrate personality processes and deepen our understanding of broad personality dispositions.

**Personalized feedback using ESM:  
example of a Randomized Controlled Trial**

**Eeske VAN ROEKEL<sup>1</sup>, Charlotte VRIJEN<sup>2</sup>, Vera E. HEININGA<sup>2</sup>, Maurits MASSELINK<sup>2</sup>, & Albertine J. OLDEHINKEL<sup>2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Tilburg University, Netherlands, <sup>2</sup>University of Groningen, University Medical Center Groningen, Netherlands*

✉g.h.vanroekel@uvt.nl, ✉c.vrijen@umcg.nl, ✉v.e.heininga@umcg.nl, ✉m.masselink@umcg.nl, ✉a.j.oldehinkel@umcg.nl

Attention for personalized interventions has increased rapidly in the past years. Several researchers have pointed towards using ESM as a possible tool for providing insight in daily life patterns of mood (Ebner-Priemer & Trull, 2009; Wichers et al., 2011). Up to now, a few studies have started with providing feedback based on personalized patterns of momentary variables (Kramer et al., 2014). In our research, we developed a tailor-made lifestyle advice for anhedonic young adults (N = 69), based on 30 days of experience sampling data (3x per day). The advice was based on results from network analyses (i.e., Autovar package), in which we explored individual temporal patterns of lifestyle factors and experienced pleasure. Results from this RCT showed that the personalized advice was effective in reducing anhedonia. Implications and potential applications of ESM in providing personalized feedback will be discussed.

**How many states make a trait? A comprehensive meta-analysis of experience sampling studies**

**Kai T. HORSTMANN<sup>1</sup> & John F. RAUTHMANN<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany, <sup>2</sup>Wake-Forest University, USA

✉horstmak@hu-berlin.de, ✉jfrauthmann@gmail.com

Experience sampling studies as the repeated assessment of psychological states are increasingly popular and have been used to examine the relations between personality traits and their expressions in states. Several studies have established a substantial link between self-reported personality traits and states (Fleeson & Gallagher, 2009). However, it is so far unclear how different design and measurement approaches to the assessment of traits and states influence their relations. Based on data from  $k = 9$  studies ( $N = 1127$ , with a total of 38,219 measurement occasions), we investigate how the relations between traits and states vary across the Big Six domains and study variables. Results show that the average trait-state relation depends on the domain examined, the conceptual similarity of state and trait, the type of scale used, and the number of items per assessment. We discuss recommendations for future experience sampling studies.

**It's a question of time: Advancing the analyses of repeated measures**

**Cornelia WRZUS & Christine GUTSCH**

Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Germany

✉wrzus@uni-mainz.de

Ambulatory assessments (e.g., with experience sampling methods) generate repeated measures per participant. Regarding the analyses of such data, mainly multilevel regression models are specified that correlate information obtained at the same measurement occasion. For example, momentary well-being is intraindividually higher with better quality of social interactions. Since both the dependent and the predictor variable are assessed at the same measurement occasion, the direction of the effect is ambiguous: People might be happier after they experience pleasant social interactions. Also, people might experience or create more pleasant social interactions the happier they are. This talk demonstrates advantages and disadvantages of analyzing lead-/lag-effects, e.g., whether well-being is higher at the next assessment the more people experienced pleasant interactions at the previous assessment. In addition, it examines periodic effects in affective and behavioral states, which refer to the dynamic regulation of personality. Lastly, the talk addresses advantages and disadvantages of different assessment schedules.

## Quantified Personality: Measuring individual differences in behavior with mobile sensing

Convenors: **Clemens STACHL**<sup>1</sup> & **Sandrine MÜLLER**<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München; Germany, <sup>2</sup> University of Cambridge, England

✉ clemens.stachl@psy.lmu.de, ✉ srm77@cam.ac.uk

The emergence of smartphones and their ubiquitous sensing and logging capabilities have enabled personality researchers to measure individual differences in behavior at unprecedented levels of granularity and scale. This symposium showcases how this new source of ecologically valid behavioral data can be leveraged for research about personality. Gabriella Harari will talk about directly and indirectly measured sociability behaviors and how they relate to personality traits. Christian Montag will then present associations between biological factors, such as genetic markers and cortical activity, with social app usage on smartphones. Sandrine Müller will then illustrate how distinct mobility behaviors obtained from GPS data are related to personality traits and mental health, such as self-reported extraversion and depression symptoms. Finally, Clemens Stachl will contrast the predictive performance of self-reported personality traits with objective measures of past behavior when predicting future behavior, measured via smartphones.

**Keywords:** Mobile Sensing, Behavior, Personality Traits, Mobility, Smartphones



**Individual differences in daily socializing behaviors captured using smartphones**

**Gabriella HARARI**

*Department of Communications, Stanford University, USA*

✉ gharari@stanford.edu

Sociability describes a preference for affiliating with others (vs. being alone). Yet, we know very little about how much people interact with others in day-to-day life. Recent advances in smartphone sensing technology has made it possible to capture objective, continuous estimates of two types of sociability: in-person (e.g., conversations from microphones) and phone-based interactions (e.g., calls and texts from phone logs). This talk illustrates this approach with a study of 562 students (113 Android users, 449 iOS users) who used a smartphone sensing application for 2 weeks. Results revealed a great deal of variability in daily socializing behaviors at the between and within person levels. Individual differences in the sensed social behaviors were also associated with self-reported Big Five trait measures. Overall, the study demonstrates the viability of using sensing methods to capture individual differences in sociability patterns as they occur in the context of people's natural lives.

**Insights into the biological basis of social behavior via tracking of smartphone applications? Empirical findings from Psychoneuroinformatics**

**Christian MONTAG<sup>1,2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Institute of Psychology and Education, Ulm University, Germany, <sup>2</sup>MOE Key Laboratory for Neuroinformation, The Clinical Hospital of Chengdu Brain Science Institute, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, Chengdu, China*

✉ christian.montag@uni-ulm.de,

The recent years have seen developments towards a new discipline called Psycho(neuro)informatics, where digital sources of the Internet of Things (IoT) are used to predict psychological phenotypes including personality. In the present talk I will present data, where N = 62 participants (37 males and 25 females) underwent structural brain imaging. Moreover, their Facebook behavior was tracked for five weeks. The results of this study revealed that higher Facebook usage on smartphones could be linked to lower gray matter volume of the nucleus accumbens. These results are discussed in the realm of addiction research. Moreover, the talk will give an outlook on a new study where oxytocinergic genetic markers are investigated in the context of social behavior as depicted by social messenger use.

**Exploring the psychological characteristics associated with GPS-based measures of physical mobility**

**Sandrine MÜLLER<sup>1</sup>, Gabriella M. HARARI<sup>2</sup>, Weichen WANG<sup>3</sup>, Abhinav MEHROTRA<sup>4</sup>, P. Jason RENTFROW<sup>1</sup> & Samuel D. GOSLING<sup>5</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychology, University of Cambridge, England, UK, <sup>2</sup>Department of Communications, Stanford University, CA, USA, <sup>3</sup>Computer Science Department, Dartmouth College, NH, USA, <sup>4</sup>Department of Geography, University College London, London, UK, <sup>5</sup>Department of Psychology, University of Texas at Austin, Austin, TX, USA*  
✉ srm77@cam.ac.uk

Mobility describes individuals' movement in the physical space that surrounds them. Many companies and institutions capture individuals' mobility information via their phone's Global Positioning System (GPS) data. However, this rich source of information and its psychological significance are not well understood. We examine how GPS measures can be used to describe mobility patterns, and how different mobility measures are related to and predict psychological characteristics. GPS data from 877 students were collected over 14 days using a smartphone application (generating 41,056 raw GPS data points). We demonstrate associations between personality (e.g., extraversion), mental health (e.g., depression), and GPS-based mobility measures (e.g. time spent at home, routine index). Our discussion focuses on the benefits of GPS-based measures to understand human behavior, and the potential implications for future research about health and individual differences, people's privacy, and research ethics.

**Personality scores vs. smartphone data: Predicting future behavior from self-reported personality and mobile sensing data.**

**Clemens STACHL<sup>1</sup>, Jiew-Quay AU<sup>2</sup>, Ramona SCHÖDEL<sup>1</sup>, Sarah Theres VÖLKEL<sup>3</sup> & Markus BÜHNER<sup>1</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychology, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Germany, <sup>2</sup>Department of Statistics, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Germany, <sup>3</sup>Media Informatics Group, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Germany*  
✉ clemens.stachl@psy.lmu.de

A major premise of accurately measured personality traits is the prediction of relevant future behavior from individual trait scores. In contrast stands the statement: "the best predictor of relevant future behavior is relevant past behavior". This motivated us to investigate how capable each data type (past behavior vs. personality traits) is for the accurate prediction of future behavior. We report on results of a 30-day mobile sensing study, in which we collected a wide range of continuous behavioral data from 200 Android users as well as individual Big-Five personality scores. Furthermore, we present the predictive performance of self-reported personality scores and aggregated past behavior, for future behavior, using a machine learning approach. The talk concludes with an outlook on new methodological opportunities and challenges for future personality research.

## Innovations in Well-Being Research

Convenor: **Jessie SUN**, *University of California, Davis, USA*

✉ [jesun@ucdavis.edu](mailto:jesun@ucdavis.edu)

In this symposium, four studies will describe new insights resulting from methodological innovations in well-being research. First, Sun demonstrates how fluctuations in everyday spoken language can generate data-driven hypotheses on the correlates of momentary happiness. Taking a similar open-ended approach, Rohrer shows that those who described socially-engaged ideas for improving life satisfaction tended to be more satisfied one year later. Providing one test of a socially-focused intervention, Smillie investigates the wellbeing costs and benefits of being instructed to act more extraverted for one week in daily life. Finally, Richter examines the effects of monetary incentives and individual differences (e.g., personality, happiness) on willingness to participate in happiness research, with implications for the validity of such research. Together, these talks highlight the value of methodological diversity in well-being research, and the need to consider validity at all stages.

## The Language of Well-Being: Tracking Within-Person Emotion Fluctuations Through Everyday Speech

Jessie SUN<sup>1</sup>, H. Andrew SCHWARTZ<sup>2</sup>, Youngseo SON<sup>2</sup>, Margaret L. KERN<sup>3</sup> & Simine VAZIRE<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of California, Davis; USA; <sup>2</sup>Stony Brook University; USA; <sup>3</sup>University of Melbourne, Australia

✉jesun@ucdavis.edu, ✉ahas@cs.stonybrook.edu, ✉yson@cs.stonybrook.edu, ✉peggy.kern@unimelb.edu.au, ✉svazire@ucdavis.edu

The words people use reflect their stable psychological traits. Can momentary fluctuations in everyday language similarly reflect transient psychological states? We examined within-person associations between spoken words and state emotion among 172 participants who wore the EAR, an unobtrusive audio recorder, and completed ESM reports of their positive and negative emotions four times per day for seven days (1,462 observations). Surprisingly, Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count (LIWC) positive and negative emotion words were not associated with state emotion. However, participants reported greater happiness when they used more social words (especially “we” pronouns) and fewer risk words (e.g., “bad”, “problem”). Open- vocabulary topic analyses revealed additional exploratory patterns. For example, participants were happier when talking more about food and entertainment, and less about math. Although the specific correlates should be confirmed in future studies, these findings suggest that people leave some traces of their momentary emotions in their everyday conversations.

## How to Pursue Happiness: Socially Engaged Pursuits Predict Positive Changes in Life Satisfaction

Julia M. ROHRER<sup>1</sup>, David RICHTER<sup>2</sup>, Martin BRÜMMER<sup>3</sup>, Gert G. WAGNER<sup>2</sup> & Stefan C. SCHMUKLE<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychology, University of Leipzig, Germany, <sup>2</sup>German Institute for Economic Research (DIW), Germany, <sup>3</sup>Independent researcher, Leipzig, Germany

✉julia.rohrer@uni-leipzig.de, ✉DRichter@diw.de, ✉der.brueemmer@googlemail.com, ✉gwagner@diw.de, ✉schmukle@uni-leipzig.de

Can individuals actively steer their lives toward greater well-being—and, if so, which approaches work best? In this study, a subsample of a representative German panel study reported ideas for how they could improve their life satisfaction. We investigated which of these ideas predicted changes in life satisfaction 1 year later. Active pursuits per se—as opposed to statements about external circumstances or fortune—did not lead to significant changes in life satisfaction (N = 1,178). In contrast, and in line with our preregistered hypothesis, among individuals who described active pursuits (N = 582), those who described social ideas (e.g., spending more time with family) ended up being more satisfied. Results thus suggest that not all pursuits of happiness are equally successful, and corroborate the great importance of social relationships for human well-being.

**The Wellbeing Benefits and Costs of Acting Extraverted:  
A Randomized Controlled Trial**

**Luke D. SMILLIE<sup>1</sup>, Rowan JACQUES-HAMILTON<sup>1</sup> & Jessie SUN<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*The University of Melbourne, Australia;* <sup>2</sup>*University of California, Davis, USA*

✉lsmillie@unimelb.edu.au, ✉rowan.jacques.hamilton@gmail.com, ✉jesun@ucdavis.edu

Evidence suggests that extraverted behavior increases positive affect, and could be targeted in wellbeing interventions. However, this evidence is either causally ambiguous or low in ecological validity, and the potential costs of extraverted behavior have received minimal attention. To address these limitations, we conducted the first randomized control trial (RCT) examining the wellbeing benefits and costs of extraverted behavior. Participants (n = 147) were randomly assigned to act either more or less extraverted for one week in everyday life. A “no-contact” control group was obtained from a previous study (n = 76). Results show that acting extraverted increased positive affect and authenticity throughout the RCT, at least for relatively extraverted participants. However, relatively introverted participants had weaker positive affect increases, and experienced increased negative affect and tiredness, and decreased feelings of authenticity. Implications for wellbeing interventions and personality theory are discussed.

**Who is Willing to Use Happiness Apps?  
Evidence From a Representative German Sample**

**David RICHTER<sup>1</sup> & Julia M. ROHRER<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*German Institute for Economic Research (DIW), Germany,* <sup>2</sup>*Department of Psychology, University of Leipzig, Germany*

✉DRichter@diw.de, ✉julia.rohrer@uni-leipzig.de

Smartphone apps that monitor happiness have been used for research on the everyday determinants of happiness and life satisfaction. However, it is unclear what kind of people voluntarily participate in such studies and how they might differ from non-participants. In 2015 and 2016, two independent sub-samples (N = 1,129 & N = 1,868) of the Innovation Sample of the Socio-Economic Panel were offered the opportunity to download a smartphone app that combined the day reconstruction method and the experience sampling method to investigate happiness. In 2015, respondents only received feedback about what made them happy or unhappy. In 2016, participants were offered an incentive of 50 Euro plus feedback. Only 7 percent of the sample participated in 2015, but this number increased five-fold when money was offered. We also explored how respondent's economic and individual difference variables (e.g., personality, happiness) affected participation, and how these variables interacted with the incentives.

## The Power of Personality How Individual Difference Characteristics and their Fluctuations Shape Future Life Outcomes

Convenors: **Swantje MUELLER** & **Jenny WAGNER**, *Leibniz Institute for Science and Mathematics Education (IPN), Kiel, Germany*

✉smueller@ipn.uni-kiel.de, ✉jwagner@ipn.uni-kiel.de

In 2007, Roberts et al. convincingly illustrated the ability of personality traits to predict important life outcomes. About 10 years later, this symposium sets out to explore new perspectives on the power of personality: The first two talks focus on the occupational context with Damian et al. illustrating based on longitudinal data that personality shapes individuals' standing on the labor market and with Denissen et al. demonstrating that finding one's personality niche pays off financially. The following two talks focus on effects on subjective well-being. Geukes et al. use extensive experience sampling data to examine how within and across context fluctuations in mood relate to different indicators of well-being, whereas Mueller et al. investigate the potential of personality to buffer the typically steep well-being declines in the last years of life. This symposium highlights the remarkable power of personality, but also illustrates different manifestations in different life periods and contexts.

**Keywords:** personality, well-being, occupational outcomes, state variability, terminal decline

**Whose job will be taken over by a computer? The role of personality in predicting job computerizability over the lifespan**

**Rodica DAMIAN<sup>1</sup>, Marion SPENGLER<sup>2</sup> & Brent W. ROBERTS<sup>3</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>University of Houston, USA, <sup>2</sup>University of Tuebingen, Germany; <sup>3</sup>University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA*

✉ridamian@uh.edu, ✉marion.spengler@uni-tuebingen.de, ✉bwrobrts@illinois.edu

Economists estimate that 47% of US jobs will be computerized in the future. But which skills will be most relevant to staying employed as labor markets change? We used a US representative sample (N = 346,660) and a longitudinal design. At baseline, we measured social background, intelligence, personality traits, and vocational interests. In two follow-ups (11 and 50 years later) we recorded occupations and coded their probability of being computerized based on the skills required and technological developments. Multiple regressions showed that, regardless of social background, people who were more intelligent, mature, extraverted, interested in arts, sciences, and leadership at baseline, selected into jobs with a lower probability of computerization. Most effects replicated across time. Path analyses showed that educational attainment mediated these effects and some direct effects remained. This highlights the importance of personality on occupational selection and in shaping the labor market.

**Uncovering the Power of Personality to Shape Income**

**Jaap J. A. DENISSEN<sup>1</sup>, Wiebke BLEIDORN<sup>2</sup>, Marie HENNECKE<sup>3</sup>, Maike LUHMANN<sup>4</sup>, Ulrich ORTH<sup>5</sup>, Jule SPECHT<sup>6,7</sup> & Julia ZIMMERMANN<sup>8</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Tilburg University, Netherlands, <sup>2</sup>University of California, Davis, USA, <sup>3</sup>University of Zurich, Switzerland, <sup>4</sup>Ruhr University Bochum, Germany, <sup>5</sup>University of Bern, Switzerland, <sup>6</sup>Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany, <sup>7</sup>German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin), Germany, <sup>8</sup>FernUniversität in Hagen, Germany*

✉jjadenissen@gmail.com, ✉wiebkebleidorn@gmail.com, ✉m.hennecke@psychologie.uzh.ch, ✉maike.luhmann@rub.de, ✉ulrich.orth@psy.unibe.ch, ✉jule.specht@hu-berlin.de, ✉julia.zimmermann@fernuni-hagen.de

The notion of person-environment fit implies that personal and contextual factors interact in influencing important life outcomes. Using data from 8,458 employed individuals, we examined the combined effects of individuals' actual personality traits and jobs' expert-rated personality demands on earnings. Results from a response surface analysis indicated that the fit between individuals' actual personality and the personality demands of their jobs is a predictor of income. Conclusions of this combined analysis were partly opposite to conclusions reached in previous studies using conventional regression methods. Individuals can earn additional income of more than their monthly salary per year if they hold a job that fits their personality. Thus, at least for some traits, economic success depends not only on having a "successful personality" but also, in part, on finding the best niche for one's personality. We discuss the findings with regard to labor-market policies and individuals' job-selection strategies.

## ABSTRACTS – SUBMITTED SYMPOSIA

### Being moody – a curse or a blessing? On the (mal-)adaptivity of emotional fluctuations

**Katharina GEUKES<sup>1</sup>, Steffen NESTLER<sup>2</sup>, P. Jason RENTFROW<sup>3</sup>, Cecilia MASCOLO<sup>3</sup> & Mitja BACK<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>University of Münster, Germany; <sup>2</sup>University of Leipzig, Germany; <sup>3</sup>University of Cambridge, United Kingdom

✉katharina.geukes@wwu.de, ✉steffen.nestler@uni-leipzig.de, ✉pjr39@cam.ac.uk, ✉cecilia.mascolo@cl.cam.ac.uk, ✉mitja.back@wwu.de

Emotional state fluctuations are typically thought to be maladaptive. However, traditional operationalizations of within-person variability confound emotional instability (i.e., average variability within contexts) with emotional responsiveness (i.e., variability of means across contexts). In this research program, we use well-suited data from the social-sensing smartphone application EmotionSense (N > 1000), involving repeated assessments of state emotions (e.g., positive, negative affect) along with corresponding context information (e.g., home, work, family/friends) and measurements of intrapersonal and interpersonal adjustment (e.g., well-being, life/relationship satisfaction). To showcase the utility of the conceptual and empirical differentiation of state variability, we will contrast results of two-level (traditional operationalization) as well as three-level (differentiated operationalization) Mixed Effects Location Scale Models to investigate the intra- and interpersonal consequences of emotional state variability generally and emotional instability and responsiveness, respectively. Findings will provide further insights into complex intrapersonal state dynamics, ultimately revealing whether being moody is a curse or a blessing.

### How far reaches the Power of Personality? Personality Predictors of Terminal Decline in Well-Being

**Swantje MUELLER<sup>1,2</sup>, Jenny WAGNER<sup>1,2</sup>, Gert G. WAGNER<sup>3,4,5</sup>, Nilam RAM<sup>5,6</sup> & Denis GERSTORF<sup>1,5</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Humboldt University Berlin, Germany, <sup>2</sup>Leibniz Institute for Science and Mathematics Education (IPN), Kiel, Germany, <sup>3</sup>Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Berlin, Germany, <sup>4</sup>Berlin University of Technology (TUB), Germany, <sup>5</sup>German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin), Germany, <sup>6</sup>Pennsylvania State University, University Park, State College, USA

✉smueller@ipn.uni-kiel.de, ✉jwagner@ipn.uni-kiel.de, ✉gwagner@diw.de, ✉nur5@psu.edu, ✉denis.gerstorf@hu-berlin.de

Little is known about how the power of personality manifests in the last years of life when well-being typically falls rapidly. Here, we investigate whether the Big Five buffer terminal decline in well-being. Using 10-year longitudinal data from 629 now-deceased participants in the GSOEP (age at death: M=76 years; SD=11), we found that lower neuroticism and higher conscientiousness were associated with higher well-being one year prior to death. At the same time, participants low in neuroticism experienced steeper terminal well-being declines. Similarly, individuals high in agreeableness and women high in extraversion reported higher well-being far away from death, but experienced more severe terminal decline, such that personality-related differences in well-being were not discernible anymore at one year prior to death. We conclude that adaptive personality-related differences continue to be evident and sizeable for some traits late in life, but appear to diminish and even reverse in direction for other traits.



## **The Replication Renaissance: Personality and Health across Multiple IALSA Affiliated Studies**

Convenor: **Eileen K. GRAHAM**, *Northwestern University, USA*

✉ Eileen.graham@northwestern.edu

Psychology is undergoing movement toward higher-quality research practices, transparency, and replicability (Leif et al., 2018). Replicating longitudinal research is uniquely challenging, but a potential solution lies in integrative data analysis (IDA) specifically multi-study coordinated analysis. The goals of this symposium are to: 1) answer substantive questions in personality and health and 2) demonstrate the utility of IDA for enhancing replicability in longitudinal research. We bring together four projects that used IDA, utilizing the infrastructure of the Integrative Analysis of Longitudinal Studies of Aging and Dementia (IALSA), to examine personality and health associations across multiple longitudinal studies. Each project used varied outcomes: health behaviors, chronic conditions, dementia, and mortality. Some projects used baseline personality to predict later health, while others modeled personality change using health as a predictor or outcome. All told, these four studies provide replicable findings on the longitudinal associations between personality and health that can guide future work.

**The Predictive Validity of Healthy Neuroticism on Health Behaviours and Outcomes: Co-ordinated Analysis of 12 prospective cohorts**

**Iva ČUKIĆ<sup>1</sup>, Sara J. WESTON<sup>2</sup>, Nicholas A. TURIANO<sup>2</sup>, Eileen K. GRAHAM<sup>2</sup>, Graciela MUNIZ-TERRERA<sup>1</sup> & Scott M. HOFER<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>University of Edinburgh, Scotland, <sup>2</sup>Northwestern University, USA, <sup>3</sup>University of Victoria, Canada

✉iva.cukic@ed.ac.uk, ✉sara.weston@northwestern.edu, ✉naturiano@mail.wvu.edu,

✉Eileen.graham@northwestern.edu, ✉g.muniz@ed.ac.uk, ✉smhofer@uvic.ca

Higher Neuroticism is typically linked to poorer health behaviours and a heightened risk of adverse health outcomes. However, several studies showed that, when combined with higher Conscientiousness, higher Neuroticism may in fact be linked to a lowered risk of poorer health, thus rendering the interaction between Neuroticism and Conscientiousness as “Healthy Neuroticism”. Here, we aim to establish the replicability of Healthy Neuroticism using a range of outcomes, including: a) health behaviours (alcohol consumption, smoking, physical activity); b) chronic condition incidence (diabetes, hypertension, heart disease), and c) mortality. We do so by conducting a coordinated analysis of 12 prospective cohorts, from 5 countries, with a combined of n = 99,872. Ours is the first large-scale systematic effort to estimate replicability and generalisability of Healthy Neuroticism. We discuss implications for future research in the field of personality and health.

**Predictors of Personality Change Across 12 Longitudinal Studies**

**Andrew N. HALL<sup>1</sup>, Eileen K. GRAHAM<sup>1</sup>, Joshua J. JACKSON<sup>2</sup>, & Daniel K. MROCZEK<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Northwestern University, USA, <sup>2</sup>Washington University-Saint Louis, USA

✉andrewhall2021@u.northwestern.edu, ✉Eileen.graham@northwestern.edu,

✉jjackson2@gmail.com, ✉Daniel.mroczek@northwestern.edu

The current study builds upon the coordinated integrative data analysis (IDA) of Graham et al. (under review) that replicated Big Five trait change across 14 longitudinal studies. Graham et al. found evidence across studies for longitudinal decreases in all Big 5 traits except Agreeableness. Here, we explicate predictors (baseline health, marital status, retirement status, gender) of these linear slopes, finding many of the 14 original studies have at least one predictor of change in each trait. When comparing predictors across studies we find no evidence for replication. For example, in two samples, steeper slopes in Neuroticism were associated with being female, but this association did not emerge in the other 12 studies. Results are discussed in terms of the randomness of significance and spurious associations in single- study analyses, as well as the idiosyncratic role that the unshared environment may play in the context of personality development over the adult lifespan.

**Increases in neuroticism in individuals with incident diagnosis of dementia and MCI: Implications of heterogeneity between datasets**

**Tomeka YONEDA & Andrea PICCININ**

*University of Victoria, Canada*

✉tiko@uvic.ca, ✉piccinin@uvic.ca

Three high-quality longitudinal studies of aging were selected to examine the relation between personality trait change and cognitive outcome (e.g., dementia, Mild Cognitive Impairment, and no diagnosis). The datasets varied in several characteristics, including intervals between measurement occasions, available number of occasions, personality trait assessments, and classification of dementia. A series of latent growth curve models were fitted independently for each dataset to estimate trajectories of personality traits in: 1) individuals with incident dementia diagnosis (N=295), 2) individuals with incident MCI (N=135), and 3) individuals who did not receive a diagnosis during the observation period (N=2109). Linear increases in neuroticism were consistently observed preceding dementia diagnosis across datasets and in individuals with MCI. Analyses examining individuals without a diagnosis consistently revealed non-significant change over time. Discussion will focus on the implications of consistent results across datasets when applying conceptual replication, despite heterogeneity in key features of datasets.

**Personality and mortality: Who's at risk and what are the population-level implications?**

**Markus JOKELA**

*University of Helsinki, Finland*

✉markus.jokela@helsinki.fi

My talk provides a data update for the meta-analysis of Jokela et al. (2013) on the association between Five Factor personality traits and mortality risk with over 100,000 participants from 10 cohort studies. Low conscientiousness remains the strongest predictor of mortality (HR=0.88, 95%CI=0.84, 0.92 per 1SD difference) but low emotional stability also appears to be a risk factor for early mortality (HR=0.96, 95%CI=0.93, 0.99). Extrapolating from these associations, I consider in more detail the potential population-level implications of personality-related mortality risk: How much do personality differences contribute to differences in population life expectancy? How much would selective mortality change the shape of personality distributions over the life course, and how would this influence the estimation of personality development related to aging?

**Personality Meta-Science:  
Recent Changes, Current Status, and Future Prospects**

Convenor: **Christopher J. SOTO**, *Colby College, USA*  
✉christopher.soto@colby.edu

Transparency, replicability, and collaboration are hallmarks of sound science. To what extent does personality research exhibit these hallmarks, and how can we further promote them? This symposium will consider the past, present, and future of personality meta-science. First, Lucas, Vazire, and Tweten will examine trends in personality and social psychology journal articles over time, including both changes meant to promote sound science and the possible negative side effects of such changes. Second, Soto will report an attempt to closely replicate several dozen associations between the Big Five traits and consequential life outcomes, and discuss these results' implications for the replicability of the trait-outcome literature. Third, Corker will consider the possible advantages and disadvantages of large-scale, multi-site collaborations in personality research, as illustrated by recent and ongoing projects. Finally, Vazire will highlight key themes raised by these talks, and lead discussion about the past, present, and future of personality meta-science.

**Keywords:** meta-science, open science, replication, reproducibility

### Using Meta-Science to Inform Journal Policies in Personality Psychology

**Richard E. LUCAS<sup>1</sup>, Simine VAZIRE<sup>2</sup> & Carol TWETEN<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*Michigan State University, USA*, <sup>2</sup>*University of California, Davis, USA*

✉lucasri@msu.edu, ✉simine@gmail.com, ✉twetenca@msu.edu

Concerns about the replicability of research findings in psychology have led many in the field to propose changes in standards for research practices and new policies for journal submissions. Understandably, some are wary of these changes, as they may come with unintended consequences. For instance, requirements for increased power may lead to a greater reliance on easy-to-recruit, unrepresentative samples, or on less interesting methods. In this study, we coded characteristics of articles published in three journals that publish personality research (JRP, SPPS, and all three sections of JPSP) to examine trends over time. For instance, we examined whether the types of articles that were published changed over time, whether sample sizes increased, and whether any positive changes were accompanied by negative consequences.

Overall, there was evidence that positive changes (such as increasing sample sizes) have occurred, and that these improvements have had few negative side effects.

### Personality and the Re-Prediction of Consequential Outcomes: Estimating the Replicability of Trait-Outcome Associations

**Christopher J. SOTO**

*Colby College, USA*

✉christopher.soto@colby.edu

Previous research has found that the Big Five personality traits are associated with many important life outcomes. However, recent replication projects have raised questions about the replicability of psychological science. Thus, the present research was conducted to estimate the replicability of the trait-outcome literature. Large, representative, cross-sectional samples (total N = 6,126) completed measures of the Big Five traits and 48 individual, interpersonal, and institutional outcomes drawn from a landmark review article (Ozer & Benet-Martinez, 2008). These data were used to conduct high-powered, preregistered, close replications of 78 trait-outcome associations. The proportion of successful replications (as indicated by significance tests) and average replication effect size (relative to the original effects) were both higher than has been observed in previous large-scale replication projects. However, both indices were lower than would be expected if all original results represented true effects. These findings have important implications for evaluating the replicability of personality science.

## ABSTRACTS – SUBMITTED SYMPOSIA

### Large Scale Collaborations for Personality Meta-Science: Practice, Promises, and Pitfalls

**Katherine S. CORKER**

*Grand Valley State University, USA*

✉ k.corker@gmail.com

Technological advancements have made large scale scientific collaboration more feasible than ever before. Spurred by the replicability crisis, psychologists have begun to embrace collaboration as a way to ensure adequate statistical power and increase scientific rigor. Beyond increases in statistical power, however, multi-site research allows researchers to empirically assess heterogeneity in effects and potentially explain heterogeneity with site or participant level characteristics. With personality-centered examples drawn from recent multi-site projects (e.g., Multi-site University Study of Identity and Culture [MUSIC] and Emerging Adulthood Measured at Multiple Institutions [EAMMI2]), this talk examines the promises and pitfalls inherent in large scale collaborations. It reviews different strategies for multi-site collaboration (e.g., registered replication reports [RRRs], Many Labs, StudySwap). Additionally, the talk addresses important design features to consider when planning different types of multi-site research (e.g., replication vs. original research). Finally, it identifies challenges in executing large multi-site projects (e.g., team management and authorship).

**Discussant: Simine VAZIRE**, *University of California, Davis, USA*

✉ simine@gmail.com

**Personality and Educational Success:  
Toward a More Nuanced and Contextualized Perspective**

Convenor: **Clemens LECHNER**, *GESIS–Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany*  
✉ [clemens.lechner@gesis.org](mailto:clemens.lechner@gesis.org)

The power of personality in shaping educational success is well established. This is an important insight, given the “long arm” of education in shaping life trajectories. However, much remains to be learned about which aspect of personality matter most for which outcomes and under which conditions. Our session brings together four papers—all based on high-quality, large-scale datasets—that considerably broaden the scope of research on personality as a determinant of educational success: (1) by addressing a wider range of success measures, covering different aspects of academic achievement and of school-to work transitions; (2) by considering observer ratings in addition to Big Five self-reports, along with traits beyond the Big Five (locus of control); (3) by examining the interplay of personality with contextual/situational factors (e.g., school track), cognitive ability, and socio-economic background. Together, these studies offer a more nuanced and contextualized perspective on the link between personality and educational success.

**Differential Effects of Cognitive Ability and Personality Across School Subjects and Tracks**

**Clemens M. LECHNER<sup>1</sup>, Naemi BRANDT<sup>2,3</sup>, Julia TETZNER<sup>2,3</sup> & Beatrice RAMMSTEDT<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Mannheim, Germany;* <sup>2</sup>*German Institute for International Educational Research, Berlin/Frankfurt a.M., Germany;* <sup>3</sup>*Leibniz Institute for Science and Mathematics Education, Kiel, Germany*

✉ clemens.lechner@gesis.org, ✉ brandt@dipf.de

Personality traits are increasingly being recognized as a key determinant of academic achievement beyond cognitive ability. Yet, how generalizable and robust are these effects? Theoretical considerations give reason to assume that personality and cognitive ability might have very different effects on achievement depending on the situational/contextual demands and opportunities for trait expression. Using a representative sample of 9th-graders from the German National Educational Panel Study (NEPS; N = 12,915), we investigated the extent to which Big Five personality traits and cognitive ability explained differences in academic achievement (measured by grades and standardized achievement tests) separately by school subject (German vs. Math) and school track (academic vs. vocational). Results of structural equation models revealed that the effects of personality and cognitive ability on achievement were far from uniform across school subject and by school track. Our findings highlight the need for a contextualized perspective on the personality-achievement link.

**Same, Same, but Different: Multi-Informant Ratings of Personality Related to Academic Achievement**

**Naemi BRANDT<sup>1,2</sup>, Michael BECKER<sup>1,2</sup>, Julia TETZNER<sup>1,2</sup>, Martin BRUNNER<sup>3</sup>, Poldi KUHL<sup>4</sup> & Kai MAAZ<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*German Institute for International Educational Research, Berlin/Frankfurt a.M., Germany,*

<sup>2</sup>*Leibniz Institute for Science and Mathematics Education, Kiel, Germany,* <sup>3</sup>*University of Potsdam, Potsdam, Germany,* <sup>4</sup>*Leuphana University, Lüneburg, Germany*

✉ brandt@dipf.de

Even in primary school, personality plays an important role for academic achievement. However, personality descriptions vary depending on who judges the personality (e.g., self-, parent-, teacher-ratings). Teachers and parents interact with children in different situations and therefore observe different aspects of children's behavior, which in turn impact their ratings of the child's personality. However, it remains unclear whether these ratings relate differently to children's academic achievement. We used data of N = 1,154 primary school children to (a) compare Big Five personality judgements of teachers and parents with children's self-reports; and to (b) relate these judgements to children's academic achievement. We found that agreement with children's self-ratings was higher for parents' than for teachers' ratings. Teachers' Conscientiousness and Openness ratings showed the strongest links to children's academic achievement. These results highlight the value of using multiple informants for explaining academic achievement.



**Successful Transitions to University: Are Less Privileged Children Always Disadvantaged – Irrespective of Their Personality Traits?**

**Nele USSLEPP<sup>1</sup>, Clemens LECHNER<sup>2</sup>, Daniel DANNER<sup>2</sup>, Benjamin NAGENGAST<sup>1</sup>, Ulrich TRAUTWEIN<sup>1</sup> & Marion SPENGLER<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>University of Tübingen, Germany; <sup>2</sup>GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany

✉nele.usslepp@uni-tuebingen.de, ✉clemens.lechner@gesis.org

Research on educational transitions and academic success suggests that socioeconomically disadvantaged children are less successful than their more privileged peers—irrespective of their abilities. How could this gap be closed? In this study, we tested whether personality traits that are conducive to academic success can compensate for disadvantages at the transition to university. Specifically, we investigated the interplay of personality traits with background indicators (parental education; status) on a broad range of success criteria (e.g., satisfaction; workload). We used data from the German Transformation of the Secondary School System and Academic Career (TOSCA) study (N=4,090) to test three hypotheses (independent effects, resource substitution, Matthew effect) by means of structural equation models. Although we found some evidence for both the resource substitution and the Matthew effect hypothesis, the most robust pattern across all models supported the independent effects hypothesis. Neuroticism and Conscientiousness emerged as the personality traits most relevant for success.

**Can locus of Control Compensate for Socioeconomic Adversity in the Transition from School to Work?**

**Terry NG-KNIGHT<sup>1,2</sup> & Ingrid SCHOON<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>UCL Institute of Education, London, UK; <sup>2</sup>University of Surrey, UK

✉t.ng-knight@surrey.ac.uk

Internal locus of control (LoC) is associated with youth's academic success and wellbeing. Less is known regarding its role in shaping the transition from school-to-work beyond the more widely studied predictors of socioeconomic background and academic attainment. This study examined whether internal LoC, an indicator of individual agency, can compensate for a lack of socioeconomic resources by moderating the association between parental disadvantage and difficulties in the school-to-work transition (i.e., number of months spent outside education, employment or training). We used data from a longitudinal nationally representative cohort of 15,770 English youth (48% female) born in 1989/90, following their lives from age 14 to 20. Results suggested that the influence of agency is limited to situations where socioeconomic risk is not overpowering. While internal LoC may help to compensate for background disadvantage regarding avoidance of economic inactivity and unemployment to some extent, it does not provide protection against long- term inactivity.

**Discussant: Ingrid SCHOON, UCL Institute of Education, UK**

✉i.schoon@ucl.ac.uk

## Various Methodological Approaches to Studying Personality-Behavior Relations

Convenor: **Ewa SKIMINA**, *Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Poland*  
✉e.skimina@uksw.edu.pl

Psychologists consider personality to be patterns of behavior, cognition and emotion, yet personality researchers rarely study behaviors (Furr, 2009). The aim of this symposium is to discuss different methodological approaches we applied to the investigation of behavior and personality. The current studies involve various personality constructs: traits (basic dimensions from the well-known Big Five model and metatraits from the recently introduced Circumplex of Personality Metatraits; Strus, Ciecuch, & Rowiński, 2014) and personal values from the Schwartz et al.'s (2012) refined theory. The first study is based on self-reported behavioral frequencies and item-level analyses. In Studies 2 and 3, ambulatory assessment techniques were used: experience sampling method (ESM) and Electronically Activated Recorder (EAR). In Study 4, cognitive tasks were treated as behavioral criteria.

**Keywords:** behavior, behavioral measurement, personality traits, personal values, ambulatory assessment

**Strengthening the link between personality and health behaviors with the use of behavioral frequencies**

**Lorien GREY ELLEMAN<sup>1</sup>, David CONDON<sup>2</sup> & William REVELLE<sup>1</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Northwestern University, Evanston, United States of America; <sup>2</sup>Department of Medical Social Sciences, Northwestern University, Chicago, United States of America*

✉ lgelleman@u.northwestern.edu

The current study investigates the type of personality items that tend to correlate most highly with health behaviors. In a prior investigation, 95% of these items were from self-reported behavioral frequencies, while 5% were from typical Big Five adjectival short phrase items (Elleman, Condon and Revelle, 2017). The current study follows up on these findings, utilizing a larger pool of items (454 behaviors and 696 adjectival short phrases), 15 health behavior variables, and a large web-based sample (approximately 100k participants). As the study is partly exploratory, it employs an iterative cross-validation methodology to minimize false positive findings. This study makes compelling cases for 1) the use of nontraditional personality items in personality-health research, 2) a parsimonious “behaviors predict behaviors” model, and 3) the utility of item-level analyses and empirical scale construction of personality constructs.

**Personality metatraits and everyday behavior**

**Włodzimierz STRUS & Ewa SKIMINA**

*Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Poland*

✉ w.strus@uksw.edu.pl, ✉ e.skimina@uksw.edu.pl

The Circumplex of Personality Metatraits, a model proposed by Strus, Ciecuch, and Rowiński (2014), distinguishes 4 bipolar personality metatraits: Well known Alpha/Stability and Beta/Plasticity are treated as orthogonal axes supplemented by Gamma/Integration and Delta/Self-Restraint. We aimed to analyze the relationship between these metatraits and everyday behaviors measured via experience sampling method (ESM). A sample of 790 adults first filled out the Circumplex of Personality Metatraits Questionnaire–Short Form (CPM-Q-SF) and then participated in experience sampling study for 7 consecutive days. They were asked 7 times per day about their recent behavior (open-ended question), their company, and emotional state at particular moment. The results of multilevel analyses of the relationship between questionnaire measure of metatraits and real-time measure of behavior will be discussed.

**Values in everyday behavior: New insight from the Electronically Activated Recorder**

**Radosław ROGOZA**

Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Poland

✉ rogoza.radoslaw@gmail.com

Schwartz (1992) defines universal basic values as trans-situational motivational goals that serve as guiding principles in one's life. Yet, despite the fact as being trans-situational, values are primarily studied using self-report methods and little is known about everyday expressions of values. In the current study we aimed to overcome this through using the Electronically Activated Recorder (EAR), a methodology allowing for sampling daily behavioral data in naturalistic setting through periodical recording ambient sounds. The goal of the current study was to compare the self-reported values with their everyday expressing behaviors. Fifty participants wore the EAR for two consecutive days and filled the PVQ-57 measuring 19 values according to the Schwartz et al.'s (2012) refined theory of values. The results suggests that values can be studied in naturalistic setting.

**Does the Stroop Effect connect to personality metatraits?**

**Ewa TOPOLEWSKA-SIEDZIK<sup>1</sup> & Michael BERZONSKY<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Poland, <sup>2</sup>State University of New York at Cortland, United States of America

✉ topolewska.ewa@gmail.com

The Stroop Task (Stroop, 1935) is one of the best known methods used to investigate interference in how people regulate their attention and information processing (MacLeod, 1991). Recently, the idea of higher-order factors of personality traits becomes more and more popular. The Circumplex of Personality Metatraits (Strus, Ciecuch, & Rowiński, 2014) could serve as an example. Although cognitive functioning and personality traits are considered as rather unconnected factors conditioning human behavior, presented research is an attempt to find common ground for their examination. Our research comprises two kinds of cognitive tasks: the classical Stroop Task and the Emotional Stroop task with threatening stimuli. The participants were 131 emerging adults aged 21–25, assigned to two conditions differing in the tasks order. Obtained results show that even though basic analysis reveals no significant connections between tested constructs, detailed analyses disclose more complex relationships between cognitive functioning and personality metatraits.

Discussant: **William REVELLE**, Northwestern University, Evanston, USA

✉ revelle@northwestern.edu

## Psychology's renaissance? How new standards and approaches change the way we do science

Convenor: **Felix SCHÖNBRODT**, *Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich, Germany*  
✉ [felix.schoenbrodt@psy.lmu.de](mailto:felix.schoenbrodt@psy.lmu.de)

Are we in a transition from the replication crisis to "psychology's renaissance" (Nelson et al., 2017)? This symposium covers one central theme: How do we implement changes for better science? Blakeley McShane and Jennifer Tackett present a critical view on the "p<.005" proposal by Benjamin et al. (2017), and argue to abandon significance (but not the p-value). Sanjay Srivastava will expand our view on preregistration and discuss strategies that can be applied when preregistration is not feasible, for example in some longitudinal or "big data" types of research. Felix Schönbrodt presents evidence that current indicators of scientific quality perform badly and foster bad science, and provides suggestions how to realign incentive structures with good scientific practice. Finally, the editor of the EJP, Mitja Back, will elaborate on huge between-journal differences in open science practices, and how transparent research can be an asset for publishing in high impact journals.

**Keywords:** Open Science, incentives, statistics, policies, preregistration

## ABSTRACTS – SUBMITTED SYMPOSIA

### Replication and p-value thresholds: Not $p < 0.05$ , not $p < 0.005$ , not choose your own alpha

**Blakeley B. MCSHANE & Jennifer L. TACKETT**

*Northwestern University, USA*

✉ b-mcshane@kellogg.northwestern.edu, ✉ jennifer.tackett@northwestern.edu

We discuss problems the null hypothesis significance testing (NHST) paradigm poses for replication in the biomedical and social sciences as well as how these problems remain unresolved by proposals involving modified thresholds, confidence intervals, and Bayes factors. We then discuss our proposal, which is to abandon statistical significance. We recommend dropping NHST - and the concomitant p-value thresholds - as the default statistical paradigm for in the biomedical and social sciences. We propose that the p-value be demoted from its threshold screening role and instead, treated continuously, be considered along with currently neglected factors (e.g., prior and related evidence, plausibility of mechanism, study design and data quality, real world costs and benefits, novelty of finding, and other factors that vary by research domain) as just one among many pieces of evidence. We have no desire to “ban” p-values. Instead, we offer concrete recommendations for how our proposal can be implemented in practice.

### Beyond Preregistration: A Multi-Strategy Approach to Replicability in Complex Research

**Sanjay SRIVASTAVA**

*University of Oregon, USA*

✉ sanjay@uoregon.edu

Abstract: Preregistration has been promoted as a way to improve replicability. Ideally, a researcher anticipates all decisions to be made during design and analysis and settles those decisions in advance of collecting or seeing the data. While effective, preregistration may be difficult in practice for some kinds of more complex research, including longitudinal studies and data-intensive “big data” research where key decisions may be hard to make or even anticipate in advance. What can we do when preregistration is not practical? Many other strategies have been proposed. I argue that we should evaluate them by the same rationale used to justify preregistration: whether they ensure that decisions are independent of random features of the data. I will review lab- and field-wide standardization, blinded analyses, supporting studies, integrative data analysis, cross-validation, and other strategies as potential alternatives or adjuncts to preregistration as part of a multi-strategy approach to making complex research replicable.

**Don't make a fool of yourself: Reputation and performance evaluations in academia**

**Felix SCHÖNBRODT**

*Ludwig-Maximilians-University Munich, Germany*

✉ [felix.schoenbrodt@psy.lmu.de](mailto:felix.schoenbrodt@psy.lmu.de)

In this talk I provide evidence for two theses: (1) Current indicators of scientific quality (such as JIF, peer review, or output quantity) perform badly or not at all. (2) If we base grant funding, hiring, or promotion decisions on these flawed indicators, they provide an incentive structure that fosters bad science. In the final part, (3) I will present ideas for new scientific structures and performance evaluations (ranging from "realistic" to "utopian") that promise to re-align incentive structures and good scientific practice. These ideas for reform pertain to journals, grant decisions, and hiring committees.

**Open Science as an asset for publishing in high impact journals: The case of the European Journal of Personality**

**Mitja D. BACK**

*University of Münster, Germany*

✉ [mitja.back@wwu.de](mailto:mitja.back@wwu.de)

Abstract: Using publications in the European Journal of Personality as an example, I want to promote an optimistic view on the active role of open science for being successful in personality science. I will highlight that (a) the incentive structure has already changed and is changing rapidly, (b) there are huge cross-journal differences regarding the amount of change, (c) following open science practices can, thus, effectively increase the odds of publishing in some but not yet other high-impact journals, and (d) each individual researcher has a nontrivial impact on fostering a sustainably changing incentive structure by publishing his or her best work in journals that effectively promote Open Science. I will close by emphasizing that new standards for transparency and statistical power need to be incorporated in a way that does not undermine the full variety of methodological approaches and the representative capturing of phenomena, we as personality scientists care about.

## Dynamic Personality Processes and Person-Situation Transactions

Covenor: **John F. RAUTHMANN**, *Wake Forest University, USA*  
✉ jfrauthmann@gmail.com

There has been a resurgence of interest, theory, and empirical research in dynamic personality processes that highlights transactions between variables from the person (e.g., traits, states) and the socio-ecology (e.g., social networks, situations). This symposium features talks that exemplify the breadth of cutting-edge research on dynamic personality processes and person- situation transactions. First, Blum presents the theory, research, and implications for the Nonlinear Interaction of Person and Situation (NIPS) Process model which explains how traits and situation characteristics shape states. Second, Sherman & Blake examine links between traits, situation characteristics, and states in daily life with experience-sampling and life-logging studies. Third, van Zalk et al. examine in two multi-method longitudinal studies through which social network mechanisms extraversion affects friendship selection and how friends, in turn, affect extraversion development. Lastly, Baumert et al. examine personality processes in the domain of moral courage (bystander interventions against norm violations) with two multi-method laboratory studies.



**The NIPS Process Model – Theory, Research, and Implications**

**Gabriela BLUM**

*University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany*

✉blum@uni-landau.de

The recently suggested Nonlinear Interaction of Person and Situation (NIPS) Process Model (Blum & Schmitt, 2017) is an explanatory model that designates how personality traits and functionally equivalent characteristics of the situation interactively shape behavior. On the basis of the mathematical form of this model (i.e., a logistic function), determined which processes have to be considered in the Person-Situation Interaction. The NIPS Process Model consists of four elements: activation (supplied by person's threshold and situation's demands), tendency (supplied by person's bias and situation's alternatives), inhibition (supplied by person's avoidance and situation's restrictions), and predictability (supplied person's variability and situation's selectivity). It systematically assembles the factors that influence behavior and is applicable to many psychological fields. First empirical results testing the processes individually will be presented and discussed.

**Links between Traits, Situations, and Personality Expression in Daily Life**

**Ryne A. SHERMAN & Andrew B. BLAKE**

*Texas Tech University, USA*

✉ryne.sherman@ttu.edu, ✉andrew.b.blake@ttu.edu

How are personality traits and situation characteristics related to everyday personality expression (i.e., behavior, emotion)? This talk presents data from two projects aimed to answer these questions. The first project (N = 218) used experience sampling to gather in vivo reports of situation characteristics and personality expressions up to 56 times over one week. The second project (N = 299) used lifelogging methods to gather photographic-aided reports of situation characteristics and behavior of all situations encountered during a full waking day. In both projects, participants completed trait measures of personality prior to these assessments. Using data from both projects, this talk addresses three research questions: (1) what is the typical within-person structure of personality expression? (2) how are specific situation characteristics related to specific personality expressions? And (3) how are personality traits and situation characteristics jointly related to personality expression?

**Extraversion and Friendship Transactional Development: Bonding and Interaction Mechanisms in Social Networks**

**Maarten H. W. VAN ZALK<sup>1,2</sup>, Steffen NESTLER<sup>3</sup>, Katharina GEUKES<sup>4</sup>, Roos HUTTEMAN<sup>5</sup>, & Mitja D. BACK<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Osnabrück University, Germany, <sup>2</sup>Oxford University, United Kingdom, <sup>3</sup>University of Leipzig, Germany, <sup>4</sup>University of Münster, Germany, <sup>5</sup>Utrecht University, Netherlands  
✉maarten.vanzalk@uos.de

The current studies aimed to study person-situation transactions by examining through which social network mechanisms extraversion affects friendship selection (selection) and how these friends, in turn, affect extraversion development (influence). We used a social network approach to simultaneously examine extraversion, friendship network, interaction quality, and social behavioral development. Similarity in extraversion predicted a higher likelihood of friendship selection across two years in Sample 1 ( $n = 1,698$ ;  $M_{age} = 22.72$ ,  $SD = 2.99$ ; 49% female) and across a period of 20 weeks in Sample 2 ( $n = 131$ ;  $M_{age} = 21.34$ ,  $SD = 3.95$ ; 77% female). In Sample 2, we combined time-based experience-sampling with social network data to examine how network mechanisms mediated selection and influence. Perceived interaction quality partially mediated selection, and sociable behavior partially mediated influence. Thus, transactions between friendship and extraversion development were found to be partially explained by social network mechanisms.

**Dynamic Personality Processes of Moral Courage**

**Anna BAUMERT<sup>1,2</sup>, Julia SASSE<sup>1</sup> & Anna HALMBURGER<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Max-Planck Institute for Research on Collective Goods, Germany, <sup>2</sup>School of Education, TUM, Germany, <sup>3</sup>University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany  
✉baumert@coll.mpg.de, ✉sasse@coll.mpg.de, ✉halmburger@uni-landau.de

Bystander intervention against norm violations is a rare, yet socially desired phenomenon. People who act to protect moral norms despite the risk of own financial, physical or psychological costs are considered morally courageous. So far, however, we know little about relevant stable dispositions and the processes through which these dispositions might foster morally courageous behavior. In an initial study ( $N = 68$ ), participants were confronted with a staged theft in the laboratory and reactions were measured in a multi-method approach. We found systematic interindividual differences in the interpretation of the situation that were linked to subsequent dynamic patterns of emotional responses across time and to the strength of intervention. In a second study ( $N = 150$ ) we explore self-report measures of personality as predictors of interpretation of and reaction to a staged fraud in the laboratory.

## Personality Development in Adolescence: Multiple Perspectives and Multiple Outcomes

Convenors: **Marion SPENGLER<sup>1</sup> & Jenny WAGNER<sup>1,2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Hector Research Institute of Education Sciences and Psychology, University of Tuebingen, Germany, <sup>2</sup>Leibniz-Institute for Science and Mathematics Education, Kiel, Germany

✉marion.spengler@uni-tuebingen.de, ✉jwagner@ipn.uni-kiel.de

Adolescence has been recognized as a time of developmental diversity and challenges, but there is still little knowledge about causes and (long-term) consequences of patterns of personality development in this age-group. The present symposium aims at addressing important limitations of previous research by (1) considering the traditional Big Five and their facets, as well as dark personality traits, (2) including student, teacher and parent ratings on personality, (3) covering the entire age range from early adolescence into young adulthood in a diverse set of longitudinal studies, and (4) integrating a wide set of socio-emotional and educational outcomes. With this symposium we want to point out the potentials and challenges of integrating the phase from late childhood to emerging adulthood into the existent lifespan framework of personality development while considering the importance of educational and socio-emotional outcomes. Conceptual and practical implications on personality development are discussed and integrated by Brent Roberts.

**Keywords:** Personality Development, Adolescence, Longitudinal data, Socio-emotional outcomes, Educational outcomes

Discussant: **Brent W. ROBERTS**, *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA*

✉bwrobrts@illinois.edu

### How do You Become a Responsible Student?

**Marion SPENGLER<sup>1</sup>, Leah H. SCHULTZ<sup>2</sup>, Joshua J. JACKSON<sup>2</sup>, Judy A. ANDREWS<sup>3</sup> & Patrick L. HILL<sup>2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>University of Tübingen, Germany, <sup>2</sup>Washington University in St. Louis, USA; <sup>3</sup>Oregon Research Institute, USA*

✉marion.spengler@uni-tuebingen.de, ✉leah.schultz@wustl.edu, ✉j.jackson@wustl.edu, ✉judy@ori.org; patrick.hill@wustl.edu

Recent studies indicate that being a responsible student is related to real-life outcomes such as educational attainment and health. However, almost nothing is known about the development of these student characteristics. Are they precursors or sub-facets of the broad Five Factor trait Conscientiousness or are they a discrete set of construct? To answer these questions, we investigate the (co-)development of being a responsible student and Conscientiousness in the Oregon Youth Substance Use Project (Andrews et al., 2003), using four waves from Grade 7 to 10, as well as a post-high-school follow-up (N = 1,070). Both constructs were assessed via self- and teacher-reports. First results indicate that the responsible student scale and Conscientiousness show correlated-change over the course of four years. Moreover, the intercept of the responsible student scale was related to later changes of Conscientiousness, and the intercept of Conscientiousness was related to later changes of the responsible student scale.

### Personality During Adolescence: Development from Multiple Perspectives

**Leah H. SCHULTZ<sup>1</sup>, Marion SPENGLER<sup>2</sup>, Patrick L. HILL<sup>1</sup>, Joshua J. JACKSON<sup>1</sup>, & Judy A. ANDREWS<sup>3</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Washington University in St. Louis, USA; <sup>2</sup>University of Tübingen, Germany; <sup>3</sup>Oregon Research Institute, USA*

✉leah.schultz@wustl.edu, ✉marion.spengler@uni-tuebingen.de, ✉patrick.hill@wustl.edu, ✉j.jackson@wustl.edu, ✉judy@ori.org

Personality development during adolescence may lend insight into outcomes in adulthood, given the formative nature of this age period. However, existing research is inconclusive, with too few assessment occasions, and limited personality measures. Furthermore, students' and teachers' perceptions may each provide different information. The current research employed data from the Oregon Youth Substance Use Project (Andrews et al., 2003), using four personality assessments from Grade 7 through 10, as well as a post- high-school follow-up (N = 1070). Student and teacher reports reflected maturation processes during adolescence. Furthermore, decreases in self- and teacher-rated agreeableness and emotional stability, as well as teacher-rated increases in extraversion and decreases in openness, were related to cigarette use at age 21. Additionally, teacher-rated decreases in conscientiousness and teacher- and student-rated decreases in emotional stability were related to later illicit drug use, while increases in self-rated extraversion and conscientiousness predicted emerging adults' perceptions of their adult status.

**Disengaging from Evil: Longitudinal Associations between Dark Personality Traits, Moral Disengagement, and Antisocial Behavior in Adolescence**

**Jelle J. SIJTSEMA**

*Tilburg University, the Netherlands*

✉ j.j.sijtsema@uvt.nl

‘Dark’ personality traits, i.e., Machiavellianism, narcissism, and psychopathy, have been associated with adolescent antisocial behavior. However, it is unclear to what extent moral cognitions may mediate these relationships. In this study, we examined these indirect effects in 280 Dutch adolescents (mean age 14 at T1) who filled out questionnaires about dark personality traits, moral cognitions, and antisocial behavior during three consecutive years. Preliminary results using bootstrapped regression analyses showed that Machiavellianism ( $b=.07$ , 95%CI=.04, .11) and psychopathy ( $b=.06$ , 95%CI=.03, .08) were positively associated with antisocial behavior. Mediation models showed that Machiavellianism and Psychopathy were associated with moral disengagement, and in turn with antisocial behavior. Both indirect effects were moderated by sex, suggesting that the indirect effect was weaker in boys compared to girls. In sum, moral disengagement partly explained associations between Machiavellianism and psychopathy with antisocial behavior, but not for narcissism, which is possibly due to different processes and behaviors.

**Personality as important predictor of school outcomes: Investigating the validity of self- and parent-rated personality of students in grade 5, 7, and 9**

**Anne ISRAEL<sup>1</sup>, Oliver LÜDTKE<sup>1,2</sup>, Olaf KÖLLER<sup>1</sup>, & Jenny WAGNER<sup>1,3</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Leibniz-Institute for Science and Mathematics Education, Kiel, Germany, <sup>2</sup>Centre for International Student Assessment (ZIB), Germany, <sup>3</sup>Humboldt-University, Berlin, Germany*

✉ israel@ipn.uni-kiel.de, ✉ oluedtke@ipn.uni-kiel.de, ✉ koeller@ipn.uni-kiel.de,

✉ jwagner@ipn.uni-kiel.de

Although the Five Factor Model is widely used as conceptual model of personality in childhood and adolescence, there is still little research on requirements and conditions of sound personality assessments in this age group. Accordingly, this study aimed at, first, the examination of students’ and parents’ reports of personality across three different cohorts (grade 5, 7, and 9), and second, the investigation of the importance of students’ personality, assessed by self- and parent-ratings, for school related outcomes, such as achievement, social behavior, and well-being. Our sample consisted of  $N = 3,569$  students across the three cohorts and their parents ( $N = 1,735$ ). First results showed increasing similarity between students’ and parents’ ratings across cohorts. Furthermore, both self and parent ratings of students’ personality traits showed significant associations with respect to all school related outcome variables, but also illustrated age- and rater-differential associations. We discuss implications of differential effects for future research.

## Development of Self-Esteem: Predictors, Consequences, and Patterns of Change

Convenors: **Ulrich ORTH<sup>1</sup>**, **Anne K. REITZ<sup>2</sup>** & **Joanne M. CHUNG<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>University of Bern, Switzerland, <sup>2</sup>Tilburg University, The Netherlands

✉ulrich.orth@psy.unibe.ch, ✉a.k.reitz@tilburguniversity.edu,

✉j.m.h.chung@tilburguniversity.edu

The four talks in this symposium address important questions about the predictors, consequences, and patterns of self-esteem development across the life span. All studies presented use sophisticated statistical methods, longitudinal designs, and mostly large samples. First, de Moor et al. test prospective effects between self-esteem and social relationships, based on continuous time modeling of longitudinal data from a large panel study. Second, Harris and Orth examine similar questions by meta-analyzing prior longitudinal research on the link between self-esteem and relationship experiences and testing for moderators of the effects. Third, Reitz et al. focus on self-esteem change in the transition from college to work; based on daily diary data they test for differences between job beginners and a comparison group. Fourth, Orth et al. meta-analyze prior longitudinal studies to gain more precise insights into the normative pattern of the self-esteem trajectory from early childhood to old age.

**Keywords:** self-esteem, development, social relationships, life transitions, longitudinal

## Disentangling the Reciprocal Longitudinal Effects between Self-Esteem and Social Relationships

Elisabeth L. DE MOOR<sup>1</sup>, Joanne M. CHUNG<sup>1</sup>, Wilco H. M. EMONS<sup>1</sup>, Wiebke BLEIDORN<sup>2</sup>, Maike LUHMANN<sup>3</sup>, Ulrich ORTH<sup>4</sup> & Jaap J. A. DENISSEN<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Tilburg University, The Netherlands; <sup>2</sup>University of California, Davis, USA; <sup>3</sup>Ruhr University Bochum, Germany; <sup>4</sup>University of Bern, Switzerland

✉e.l.demoor@tilburguniversity.edu, ✉j.m.h.chung@tilburguniversity.edu,  
✉w.h.m.emons@tilburguniversity.edu, ✉wiebkebleidorn@gmail.com,  
✉maike.luhmann@rub.de, ✉ulrich.orth@psy.unibe.ch, ✉jjadenissen@gmail.com

Previous research has established a link between self-esteem and social relationships, yet its directionality and strength are unclear. Some studies indicate that self-esteem influences social relationships; others suggest that social relationships affect self-esteem. In this preregistered study, we examined the reciprocal relationships between self-esteem and social relationships (operationalized as satisfaction with social relationships), using continuous time modeling (Voelkle et al., 2012), a modern analytic technique that estimates effects across different time intervals. We used eight annual measurements from the Longitudinal Internet Studies of the Social Sciences, a Dutch panel study (N = 13,013, 53.7% female, age range 15-97). We probed the relation between self-esteem and social relationships at different intervals (e.g., monthly, yearly). Self-esteem had a positive effect on social relationships, and this effect increased over longer intervals; social relationships did not influence self-esteem. We discuss implications for perspectives regarding the function of self-esteem, future research, and practical applications.

## Meta-Analytic Support for Prospective, Reciprocal Effects between Social Relationships and Self-Esteem

Michelle A. HARRIS<sup>1</sup> & Ulrich ORTH<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Texas at Austin, USA, <sup>2</sup>University of Bern, Switzerland

✉michelleaharris@utexas.edu, ✉ulrich.orth@psy.unibe.ch

Long-standing theories suggest that experiences in social relationships and self-esteem are closely linked; however, their longitudinal association has received mixed empirical support. We therefore comprehensively meta-analyzed existing longitudinal studies to test the robustness of this effect in both directions. Out of 1,224 hits from PsycINFO, 48 and 35 studies were eligible for inclusion (total N's=46,231; 21,995). Weighted mean effect sizes showed a concurrent correlation between positive relationship factors and self-esteem ( $r=.28$ ). There were significant prospective effects between relationships and self-esteem in both directions ( $\beta$ 's=.08, all  $p$ 's<.01). Relationships impacted self-esteem regardless of age, time lag, gender, relationship partner (e.g., parents vs. peers), or relationship informant (e.g., self vs. informant). Self-esteem had a stronger effect on self-reported relationship factors compared to informant-rated and for general relationships compared to those with parents, peers, or romantic partners. Findings encourage further investigation into more nuanced mechanisms of the link between social relationships and self-esteem.

### Self-esteem Change in the Transition from College to Work: A Daily Diary Study

**Anne K. REITZ<sup>1,4</sup>, Patrick E. SHROUT<sup>2</sup>, Jaap J. A. DENISSEN<sup>1</sup>, Michael DUFNER<sup>3</sup> & Niall P. BOLGER<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Tilburg University, The Netherlands; <sup>2</sup>New York University, USA; <sup>3</sup>Universität Leipzig, Germany; <sup>4</sup>Columbia University, USA

✉a.k.reitz@tilburguniversity.edu, ✉pat.shrout@nyu.edu, ✉jjadenissen@gmail.com, ✉dufnermi@googlemail.com, ✉bolger@psych.columbia.edu

Life transitions are considered important contexts for personality development, but it is unknown whether and how the transition to work affects self-esteem. We assessed 209 27-year old students in the last year of college (T1) and 14 months later, when they had graduated (T2). At T2 half of them had started a full-time job and half of them had not. Using daily diaries, we assessed the occurrence of agentic and communal events on 14 consecutive days at T1 and T2. Job beginners did not differ from the comparison group in their average self-esteem change, but their self-esteem was less stable: it increased or decreased to a much larger extent. This differential change pattern was attributable in part to concurrent changes in the experience of positive agentic events. Findings highlight the importance of the individuals' daily experiences to comprehensively understanding the effects of life transitions on self-esteem development.

### Mean-Level Change in Self-Esteem from Age 4 to 94 Years: A Meta-Analysis of Longitudinal Studies

**Ulrich ORTH, Ruth Yasemin EROL & Eva C. LUCIANO**

*University of Bern, Switzerland*

✉ulrich.orth@psy.unibe.ch, ✉ruthyaseminerol@gmail.com, ✉eva.luciano@psy.unibe.ch

To investigate the normative trajectory of self-esteem across the life span, this meta-analysis synthesizes the available longitudinal data on mean-level change in self-esteem. The analyses were based on 330 independent samples, including data from 164,830 participants. The mean age associated with the effect sizes ranged from 4 to 94 years. On average, self-esteem increased in early and middle childhood, remained constant (but did not decline) in adolescence, increased strongly in young adulthood, continued to increase in middle adulthood, peaked between age 60 and 70, and then declined in old age, with a sharper drop in very old age. The pattern of findings held across gender, country, ethnicity, sample type, and birth cohort. The meta-analytic findings clarify previously unresolved issues about the nature and magnitude of self-esteem change in specific developmental periods (i.e., childhood, adolescence, and old age) and draw a much more precise picture of the life-span trajectory of self-esteem.



## Socio-Emotional Abilities: Recent Advances in Theory and Assessment

Convenor: **Sally OLDERBAK**, *Ulm University, Germany*  
✉sally.olderbak@uni-ulm.de

Individual differences in socio-emotional abilities (SEAs) are considered important in many applied contexts (e.g., success in school), with deficits descriptive of several disorders (e.g., schizophrenia). However, despite considerable interest in these constructs, many limitations remain regarding the nature of these abilities, as well as their measurement. The goal of this symposium is to highlight recent findings across the spectrum of SEA research. Presentations will cover SEAs ranging from basic face perception skills to the emotion understanding and emotion management, and will include recent insights from neuroscience (Meyer), as well as new tests of these abilities (Schlegel). In particular, we will also focus on the nature of these abilities, including their relation and distinction from general cognitive abilities (Ćepulić, Olderbak). Throughout, we will offer considerations regarding theoretical models of SEAs, as well as recommendations in measurement. Dr. Marina Fiori, an expert in the field, will offer additional insights as the discussant.

**Keywords:** Emotional intelligence, face cognition, general mental ability, neuroscience, meta-analysis

Discussant: **Marina FIORI**, *University of Lausanne, Switzerland*  
✉marina.fiori@unil.ch

**The Specificity of Individual Differences in Face Cognition Abilities  
Revisited**

**Dominik-Borna ĆEPULIĆ<sup>1</sup>, Oliver WILHELM<sup>2</sup>, Werner SOMMER<sup>1</sup> & Andrea HILDEBRANDT<sup>3</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany; <sup>2</sup>Ulm University, Germany; <sup>3</sup>Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald, Germany*

✉cepulicd@hu-berlin.de, ✉oliver.wilhelm@uni-ulm.de, ✉werner.sommer@cms.hu-berlin.de,  
✉andrea.hildebrandt@uni-greifswald.de

Face cognition abilities (FC) are crucial facets of socio-emotional competences. FC enables us to perceive, memorize and identify faces, but also to recognize and express different emotions. Whereas socio-emotional abilities are commonly evaluated using self-report questionnaires, FC can be conceptualized as a performance measure. But, are FC abilities special in comparison to processing any other object in our surrounding? From an individual differences perspective, face processing specificity has been observed when comparing faces with a single non-face object category (frequently houses), but comparisons with multiple object categories have been lacking. We revisited the specificity hypothesis and tested 186 participants using multiple object categories. First, we could clearly differentiate a face factor, among a vehicle and a general object processing factor. Second, we found no evidence that higher expertise leads to face-like processing of non-face objects. We discuss implications for the nomological net of socio-emotional abilities conceptualized as maximal performance measures.

**The Structural Neuroanatomy of Face Cognition – Global and Specific  
Variations in Cortical Thickness\***

**Kristina MEYER<sup>1</sup>, Benjamin GARZON<sup>2</sup>, Martin LÖVDÉN<sup>2</sup> & Andrea HILDEBRANDT<sup>1</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald, Germany; <sup>2</sup>Aging Research Center, Karolinska Institutet and Stockholm University, Sweden*

✉kristina.meyer@uni-greifswald.de, ✉benjamin.garzon@ki.se, ✉martin.lovden@ki.se,  
✉andrea.hildebrandt@uni-greifswald.de

\*This study has been preregistered.

Face cognition (FC) is a social ability distinct from more general cognitive abilities. We investigate the relationship between cortical thickness (CT, a neural correlate of learning) in the core brain network of FC and performance in a psychometric task battery of FC and general mental ability. Using structural equation modeling to model general and face specific factors of performance and CT, we evaluate face specificity at behavioral and neural levels. We expect that a face specific CT factor is identifiable and explains variance in the core brain network of FC above a general factor of CT. We further assume that general and face related cognitive performance can be predicted by latent factors of CT and expect face specific CT to be more strongly related with face specific cognitive performance than with general cognition. Implications for the structure of social cognition will be discussed.

**Four-Branch Model of Ability Emotional Intelligence with Fluid and Crystallized Intelligence: A Meta-Analysis of Relations**

**Sally OLDERBAK<sup>1</sup>, Martin SEMMLER<sup>1</sup> & Philipp DOEBLER<sup>2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Ulm University, Germany, <sup>2</sup> TU Dortmund University, Germany*

✉sally.olderbak@uni-ulm.de, ✉martinsemmler@freenet.de, ✉doebler@statistik.tu-dortmund.de

We meta-analytically investigate relations between the four-branch model of ability emotional intelligence (EI) with fluid (Gf) and crystallized intelligence (Gc; 341 effect sizes from 82 unique studies; ntotal = 15,564). In contrast to expectations, we found that for each branch, the strength of relations with Gf and Gc was equivalent. Understanding emotions has a significantly stronger relation with Gf/Gc combined, relative to perceiving emotion, facilitating thought using emotion, and managing emotions. However, test design has some moderation of relations. In particular, perceiving emotion has a significantly stronger relation with Gf when person stimuli are used, relative to non- person stimuli such as written text or landscapes. We conclude with considerations regarding the nature of ability EI, including recommendations for measurement.

**New Approaches to Measuring Ability EI**

**Katja SCHLEGEL**

*University of Bern and the Swiss Center for Affective Sciences, University of Geneva, Switzerland*

✉Katja.Schlegel@unige.ch

Despite widespread support for the idea of measuring EI as an ability based on Mayer and Salovey's model, only a few performance-based EI tests have been developed. In addition, the state-of-the-art measure (MSCEIT) has psychometric limitations that are, among other factors, related to the use of consensus scoring. Here, three recently developed tests to assess different ability EI components will be presented that aim to overcome these limitations. The Geneva Emotion Recognition Test (GERT) measures the emotion perception branch using videos of emotional expressions; the Geneva Emotion Knowledge Test (GEMOK) measures the emotion understanding branch; and the Geneva Emotional Competence Test (GECO) measures the emotion management branch. In all tests, items were developed and are scored based on theoretical predictions rather than group consensus. Results of several validation studies will be presented to illustrate the utility of these new tests.

## Novel methods in the assessment of cooperation behavior

Convenor: **Laura KALTWASSER**, *Berlin School of Mind and Brain, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*

✉ [laura.kaltwasser@hu-berlin.de](mailto:laura.kaltwasser@hu-berlin.de)

Prosociality is indispensable for modern societies and arguably evolved because it was crucial for the survival and reproduction of communities. Recently, the investigation of prosocial behavior has increasingly moved into the scientific focus, including our discipline – personality psychology. Hot spots in this research are biological mechanisms associated with prosocial behavior, such as oxytocinergic influences and also individual differences in vastly different indicators of personality dispositions. Researchers mostly study either traditional self-reports or participants deciding about the distribution of monetary resources as indicators for prosociality. Important, but rarely addressed is the question whether such measures are valid and psychometrically sound indicators of prosociality in terms of individual differences. In order to approach crucial questions on essential methodological issues and crucial conceptual assumptions in prosociality research we congregated four talks on novel methods in the assessment of cooperation behavior and underlying biological processes.

**On the relationship of endogenous peripheral oxytocin and prosociality in couples and parents**

**Laura KALTWASSER<sup>1</sup>, Susann GELLER<sup>2</sup>, Werner SOMMER<sup>1,2</sup>, Oliver WILHELM<sup>3</sup> & Andrea HILDEBRANDT<sup>4</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Berlin School of Mind and Brain, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany, <sup>2</sup>Institute of Psychology, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany, <sup>3</sup>Institute of Psychology and Education, Ulm University, Ulm, Germany, <sup>4</sup> Institute of Psychology, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt Universität, Greifswald, Germany*

✉laura.kaltwasser@hu-berlin.de, ✉susann.geller@gmail.com, ✉werner.sommer@cms.hu-berlin.de, ✉oliver.wilhelm@uni-ulm.de, ✉andrea.hildebrandt@uni-greifswald.de

Many of oxytocin's functions, ranging from sexual behavior to social affiliation, facilitate species propagation. While the majority of extant research on the relation of oxytocin and prosociality focusses on the effects of exogenous administration or genotyping polymorphisms, the assessment of endogenous peripheral oxytocin levels provides a valid alternative to quantify individual differences in the oxytocinergic system. In the current study, we assessed blood plasma oxytocin in an ecologically valid sample of individuals where endogenous peripheral oxytocin is supposedly elevated – in romantic couples and parents of 2-6 months old infants who are breast or bottle feeding (N = 300 ). By means of structural equation modelling, we relate oxytocin to cooperation in Prisoner's Dilemma taking individual differences in personality and social class into account. We discuss the results in terms of an interactionist account proposing that effects of oxytocin are confined by features of individuals and situations.

**A genetic psycho-pharmacological study about oxytocin's effects on human social behaviours**

**Cornelia SINDERMANN<sup>1</sup>, Ruixue LUO<sup>2</sup>, Benjamin BECKER<sup>2</sup>, Keith M. KENDRICK<sup>2</sup> & Christian MONTAG<sup>1,2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Department of Molecular Psychology, Institute of Psychology and Education, Ulm University, Ulm, Germany, <sup>2</sup>The Clinical Hospital of Chengdu Brain Science Institute, MOE Key Laboratory for Neuroinformation, University of Electronic Science and Technology of China, Chengdu, China*

✉cornelia.sindermann@uni-ulm.de, ✉christian.montag@uni-ulm.de, ✉bettyruixue.uestc@outlook.com, ✉ben\_becker@uestc.edu.cn, ✉k.kendrick.uestc@gmail.com

The “cuddle” hormone oxytocin supposedly modulates various social behaviours. However, previous results in humans have been inconsistent indicating that factors such as context and genetic variables might moderate the effects of oxytocin. In the present randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, between-subject oxytocin treatment study 211 male Chinese participants performed economic game paradigms including the die-in-a-cup, dictator and ultimatum games to assess the effects of oxytocin, genetics and their interactions on different relevant social behaviours. Therefore, participants additionally provided buccal cells for genotyping polymorphisms of the oxytocinergic and serotonergic system. Results show differential main effects of oxytocin treatment, the molecular genetics of the oxytocin and serotonin systems as well as interactions between treatment and genetics on the three paradigms. Accordingly, the present results emphasize that while oxytocin plays a pivotal role in the biology of human social behaviours, its effects involve a complex interplay with individual genetic differences.

## Traffic Games: The Impact of Honesty-Humility and Sadism on Cooperative and Competitive Beliefs in Traffic Conflicts

**Stefan PFATTHEICHER<sup>1</sup> & Martin BAUMANN<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Social Psychology, Ulm University, Germany,* <sup>2</sup>*Human Factors, Ulm University, Germany*

✉stefan.pfattheicher@uni-ulm.de, ✉martin.baumann@uni-ulm.de

Road traffic is full of potential conflicts (e.g., when two lanes merge). Some drivers cooperate with others and maximize joint benefits on the collective level whereas other drivers behave competitively and maximize their own benefit while harming others. In the present study (N = 173), we applied a novel paradigm to examine individuals' beliefs about their best strategy (cooperation vs. competition) in several traffic conflict situations. We predicted these beliefs with basic personality traits (using the HEXACO and the Dark Tetrad). Analyses revealed (a) a positive relation between Honesty-Humility and considering cooperation as the best strategy, and (b) a positive relation between sadism and considering competition as the best strategy. Overall, the present research emphasizes the crucial impact of prosocial and destructive traits in traffic conflicts. The method to assess cooperative and competitive strategy beliefs in traffic conflicts will be discussed.

## Pain as Token Money: Changing the Economy of Game-Theoretical Conflicts

**Oliver WILHELM, Stefan PFATTHEICHER & Mattis GEIGER**

*Institute of Psychology and Education, Ulm University, Ulm, Germany*

✉oliver.wilhelm@uni-ulm.de, ✉stefan.pfattheicher@uni-ulm.de, ✉mattis.geiger@uni-ulm.de

Game theoretical conflicts as indicators of prosociality are studied mostly with participants deciding about the distribution of monetary resources – i.e. about splitting up a monetary reward between oneself and a partner/opponent. Important but rarely addressed threats to the validity of such measures as indicators of prosociality are a) the same monetary reward likely means very different things for different people, b) much of the differences observed between participants are likely due to participants developing spontaneous task sets concerning their role in the game. We discuss competing approaches to studying game-theoretical conflicts that might be less susceptible to issues of internal validity. We suggest to use electric pain stimulation distributed between perceptual pain threshold and maximal pain tolerance instead of monetary tokens of reward and punishment. We will provide a psychometric review of conventional use of game theoretical conflicts and provide first experiences with game theoretical conflicts based upon pain stimulation.

## Personal resources at work

Convenors: **Mariola LAGUNA<sup>1</sup> & Guido ALESSANDRI<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland, <sup>2</sup>Sapienza University of Rome, Italy*

✉laguna@kul.pl, ✉guido.alessandri@uniroma1.it

Personal resources become important issues in personality as well as in work and organizational psychology. This symposium brings together research showing how personal resources such as personal beliefs, emotions, and values contribute to better understanding of effective functioning of employees and entrepreneurs in a work context. The role of personal resources is analyzed in research explaining sales self-efficacy and innovative behavior in the workplace. There are also dynamic affective mechanisms at work context investigated, showing the relation between emotional inertia and emotional exhaustion as well as a role of affect in stimulating innovative behavior. In all studies advanced multilevel or/and longitudinal study designs were used.

**Keywords:** personality and work and organizational psychology, affect, emotions, innovative behavior, self-efficacy, values

**Personal rather than organizational variables matter in predicting sales self-efficacy**

**Ewelina PATYNOWSKA, & Mariola LAGUNA**

*The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin*

✉ ewelina.patynowska@gmail.com

The aim of this study was to explain what are personal and organizational antecedents of sales self-efficacy. In order to answer to this question 317 sales representatives took part in the study. Two sets of predictors were analyzed: personal (conscientiousness, innovative behaviour, positive orientation, job embeddedness) and organizational (perceived organizational support, organizational support for development, perceived career opportunities, team engagement). Multilevel hierarchical linear modeling was applied for data analysis. In the final model, all personal variables: conscientiousness, innovative behaviour, positive orientation and job embeddedness resulted statistically significant predictors of sales self-efficacy. The results show importance of personal rather than organizational variables in predicting sales self-efficacy.

**Keywords:** personality traits, self-efficacy, organizational psychology, multilevel analysis

**Personal values' perspective in innovation research**

**Ewelina PURC<sup>1</sup>, Mariola LAGUNA<sup>1</sup>, Marjan J. GORGIEVSKI<sup>2</sup> & Juan Antonio MORIANO<sup>3</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland, <sup>2</sup>Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands, <sup>3</sup>The National Distance Education University (UNED), Spain*

✉ ewelina.purc@gmail.com

Schwartz's theory of basic human values is well known and applied in many fields of psychological research, such as personality or cross-cultural psychology, but very rarely in innovation research. According to the theory, values can be described as a trans-situational, cognitive representations of people's goals and motivations, serving as guiding principles in their lives. As variables which may explain people's behavior, personal values were examined in two studies predicting innovative behavior in the workplace. In the first study, 263 Polish employees took part. In the second multilevel study, 82 entrepreneurs and 685 their employees from Poland, Spain and the Netherlands were engaged. Results show that employees' values can to some extent predict their own innovative behavior, and also entrepreneurs' values are related to their employees' innovative behavior. These findings bring new insight into the theory of basic human values and into better understanding of personal factors important for innovation.

**Keywords:** values, innovation, innovative behavior, personality and work and organizational psychology



**Dynamic relationships between personal resources and innovative behaviour in entrepreneurs**

**Emilia MIELNICZUK & Mariola LAGUNA**

*The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland*

✉mielniczuk.e@gmail.com

Personal resources such as self-referent beliefs and affect are important in human functioning in different domains, including work domain. The study aims at revealing the effects of work related self-efficacy and affect on innovative behavior in entrepreneurs. The model postulating the mediating role of work-related affect in the relationship between self-efficacy and innovative behavior was tested. A longitudinal study with three measurement points was carried on. The sample consisted of N1 = 206, N2 = 178, N3 = 84 Polish entrepreneurs. The mediation analysis with bias-corrected bootstrapping method was used. The results confirmed that work related self-efficacy and enthusiasm towards work predict innovative behavior of entrepreneurs. The relationships between self-efficacy and innovative behavior occurred to be mediated by work-related positive affect: comfort and enthusiasm. These findings bring new insight into the personal resources theory and into better understanding of personal factors important for innovation.

**Keywords:** self-efficacy, affect, innovative behavior, entrepreneurship, longitudinal study, personality and work and organizational psychology

**Daily emotional experiences at work: Exploring the relationship between emotional inertia and emotional exhaustion**

**Evelina DE LONGIS & Guido ALESSANDRI**

*Sapienza University of Rome, Italy*

✉guido.alessandri@uniroma1.it

In recent years, there has been a growing interest in understanding how individuals differ in their affective experiences. Indeed, fluctuations in people's emotional states may reveal information about their psychological functioning and well-being (Koval & Kuppens, 2012). Recent studies have focused on emotional inertia, which represents the rate of change in emotional experiences (Kuppens et al., 2010). Evidence indicates that emotional inertia is related to neuroticism, depression, low self-esteem and rumination (Koval et al., 2015). The present study aims at investigating the relation between emotional inertia and emotional exhaustion among a sample of workers, which were assessed six times per day, for five days. We tested our hypothesis using multilevel modeling, controlling for emotional stability and self-esteem. Results showed that emotional exhaustion is associated with higher emotional inertia. To our knowledge, this is one of the first studies exploring emotional inertia in the work context and its link with emotional exhaustion.

**Keywords:** emotional inertia, emotional exhaustion, personality and work and organizational psychology

## Expanding the shadow of the Dark Triad traits

Convenor: **Peter K. JONASON<sup>1</sup> & Anja CENGIA<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*Western Sydney University, Australia*, <sup>2</sup>*Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*

✉ [pkjonason@gmail.com](mailto:pkjonason@gmail.com), ✉ [anja.cengia@gmail.com](mailto:anja.cengia@gmail.com)

Over the last decade, considerable attention has turned to the Dark Triad traits (i.e., psychopathy, narcissism, and Machiavellianism) in relation to interpersonal outcomes, intrapersonal factors, and organizational functioning. Given the nascent state of this research, it is essential for researchers to expand the areas, methods, and samples used to study them, so researchers and the public can a sense of the extent and scope of their influence. In four talks we discuss some new work we have been conducting on these traits. Jonason reports data from the International Sexuality Descriptor Project that examines the correlations between age and the traits in 11 world regions. Cengia replciates work on the different triggers associated with the Dark Triad traits in an aged sample. Zajas details an attempt to activate prosociality in the traits. And Oshio, suggests the traits might be characterized by a tendency to view the world in black- and-white terms.

**Personality darkness fades with time around the world**

**Peter K. JONASON**

*Western Sydney University, Australia*

✉pkjonason@gmail.com

Do the bad behaviors/attitudes people have when they are young fade over time, or are these anti-social personality features fixed over the life course? In this study (N = 32,475) we examined the associations between age and the Dark Triad traits (i.e., psychopathy, narcissism, and Machiavellianism) across 11 major regions of the world. We predicted there should be a global decline in Dark Triad traits as people age given shifting evolutionary, hormonal, psychological, and social factors in people's lives that make the payoff and capability for being high in the traits diminish overtime. While effects differed somewhat across 10 world regions (e.g., Southeast Asia), there was global confirmation of our hypothesis with negative correlations between all three traits and participant's age. In addition, we also detected greater deceleration over the life course in men than in women, which is consistent with Life History Theory and other evolutionary models of personality.

**What about Rage in Old Age? The Dark Triad and Aggressive Behavior in Late Adulthood**

**Anja CENGIA & Matthias ZIEGLER**

*Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*

✉anja.cengia@gmail.com, ✉matthias.ziegler@hu-berlin.de

The research body of dark traits is permanently growing. One example is using samples that have not been the focus of research yet – in this case participants in their late adulthood. The current study used a sample of adults above the age of 65 years (n=105) to replicate an experiment showing how psychopathy, narcissism, and Machiavellianism might predict aggressive behavior towards different provocation triggers (Jones & Paulhus, 2010). In the case of ego-threat provocation none of the Dark Triad were predicting aggressive behavior. Physical provocation actually led to a subsidence in aggressive behavior, which was even more prominent for participants scoring higher in narcissism. To examine this further the nomological nets of the Dark Triad in late and early adulthood were compared, yielding some results which might implicate different developmental trajectories within the Dark Triad.

**Keywords:** Dark Triad, Late Adulthood, Aggression

**Influence of moral identity's activation on prosociality among people with the Dark Triad traits**

**Aleksandra ZAJAS & Anna Z. CZARNA**

*Jagiellonian University in Krakow, Poland*

✉ola.zajas@gmail.com, ✉anianoire@gmail.com

This study (N = 101) examines moral and economical decisions made by people with Dark Triad traits under two conditions of different salience of moral identity. An experimental study was conducted to find relations between the Dark Triad traits and prosociality in decision-making when the salience of moral identity was manipulated. We assumed that highly pro-social decisions were manifested by a cooperative attitude to sharing resources with a fictional game partner, high level of other-focused (exocentric) standards in prosocial behavior and a majority of deontological answers in moral dilemmas. Statistical analyses revealed that even though the experimental manipulation was effective and significantly increased salience of moral identity, its situational activation had no impact on prosociality and was not a relevant moderator between the Dark Triad and pro-social decisions. However, the level of other-focused standards was significantly predicted by an interaction between gender, experimental condition, and the Dark Triad traits.

**Dark Triad traits and Dichotomous Thinking: Multinational evidence and implications**

**Atsushi OSHIO**

*Waseda University, Japan*

✉oshio.at@waseda.jp

The Dark Triad traits are characterized by motivational (e.g., need for power) and emotional (e.g., limited empathy) biases, and may also be associated by cognitive biases that facilitate the exploitive interpersonal style that characterize these traits. This study focused on one of the biased thinking styles, dichotomous thinking. Dichotomous thinking is a tendency to see the world in a simplistic, all-or-nothing way. Across four samples (i.e., Australian, Hungarian, Japanese, and Russian college-students), we investigated the relationship between the Dark Triad traits and individual differences of dichotomous thinking tendency. The results showed a positive correlation between the thinking style and the Dark Triad traits, which replicated across different countries. These findings imply that dichotomous thinking might play a role in the cognitive adaptations that make the Dark Triad traits function. We further discuss the role of shared and unique variance in the Dark Triad traits as a function of thinking-style biases.

**Behavior Genetic Perspectives on Personality and Public Health**

Convenor: **Robert F. KRUEGER**, *University of Minnesota, USA*  
✉krueg038@umn.edu

This symposium will focus on recent developments in using behavior genetic approaches to better understand connections between personality and public health, with a focus on both mental and physical health outcomes.

We have assembled four speakers working at the cutting edge in these areas. Robert Krueger will describe recent behavior genetic research on connections between normative personality variation, and maladaptive personality variation, reporting on data from both Norway and the USA. Zlatan Krizan will report on connections between personality and sleep phenomena, working with data collected from twins in later life. Tim Bates will discuss both quantitative and molecular approaches to connecting personality with depression. Christian Kandler will report on correlated changes in health problems and personality traits, and the sources of the links between health problems and personality traits in later life.

**From normal personality to understanding abnormal behaviors: The value of genetics.**

**Timothy C. BATES & Iva ČUKIĆ**

*University of Edinburgh, Scotland*

✉tim.bates@ed.ac.uk, ✉iva.cukic@ed.ac.uk

Normally varying personality dimensions are associated with multiple axis I and axis II psychiatric syndromes. The costs of mental ill-health suggest mechanistic understandings of these associations present a significant, under-exploited, opportunity for individual differences research. Using data on depression, we address appropriate frameworks able to include molecular and behavior-genetic data and both normal-personality and psychiatric symptom data. We explore potential opportunities to increase both variance explained and to constrain models linking personality and the behaviors targeted by therapy. These include use of polygenic risk scores, behavior genetic analysis of multiple personality domains and models of individual psychiatric symptoms.

**Sources of the Interrelation between Health Problems and Personality Traits in Old Age**

**Anna E. KORNADT<sup>1</sup>, Birk HAGEMEYER<sup>2</sup>, Franz J. NEYER<sup>2</sup> & Christian KANDLER<sup>3</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychology, Bielefeld University, Germany, <sup>2</sup>Department of Psychology, Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena, Germany, <sup>3</sup>Department of Psychology, MSB Medical School Berlin, Germany,*

✉anna.kornadt@uni-bielefeld.de, ✉birk.hagemeyer@uni-jena.de ✉franz.neyer@uni-jena.de, ✉christian.kandler@medicalschoo-berlin.de

Personality development is characterized by increasing maturation, i.e. people become more conscientious, agreeable and emotionally stable as they age. In late life however, these trends seem to be reversed. Since many changes and transitions in older age are related to health, we investigated correlated changes in health problems and personality traits and the sources of the links between health problems and personality traits in later life. Our sample consisted of older adult twins, aged 64-85 years at Time 1 (N = 410; 135 males/275 females; 134 monozygotic/63 dizygotic twin pairs), assessed at 2 different time points about 5 years apart. We ran bivariate latent change and twin model analyses. Increasing health problems were associated with decreases in agreeableness, extraversion, emotional stability, and conscientiousness. Changes in health problems were only due to environmental influences, implying that the association between increasing health problems and personality changes was exclusively environmental.

## Do Personality and Sleep Share Genetic Influences? A Biometric Analysis of Aging Twins

Zlatan KRIZAN<sup>1</sup>, Garrett HISLER<sup>1</sup>, Robert F. KRUEGER<sup>2</sup> & Matt MCGUE<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Iowa State University, USA, <sup>2</sup>University of Minnesota, USA

✉zkrizan@iastate.edu, ✉hislerg@iastate.edu, ✉krueg038@umn.edu, ✉mcgue001@umn.edu

Besides shared genetic influences on insomnia and mood disorders, it is unclear whether personality shares such influences with individual differences in sleep duration or quality. To address this gap, a biometric analysis of 648 monozygotic and 546 dizygotic twins estimated genetic and environmental sources of (co)variance between personality traits (on Multidimensional Personality Questionnaire) and sleep duration, alongside quality. Results revealed considerable genetic influences, with the smallest contribution to sleep quality (19%). Phenotypic correlations showed small associations between shorter sleep duration and neuroticism (also positive affectivity, low aggressiveness), and moderate associations of these traits to poorer sleep quality. Genetic overlap accounted for most of the phenotypic relations between sleep and neuroticism, also contributing to ties with hostility, aggression, and positive affect. Unshared environmental effects contributed less to these links. The findings point to joint genetic influences on sleep and emotional-behavioral stability while calling for the search of common genetic mechanisms.

## Biometrical Connections between Normative and Pathological Personality Constructs

Robert F. KRUEGER

University of Minnesota, USA

✉krueg038@umn.edu

This talk focuses on the utility behavior genetic approaches to understanding etiologic sources of normative-pathological personality connections. Our recent work in both Norway and the US paints a nuanced picture of normative-pathological connections. Genetic factors constitute the major source of overlap, and personality traits from the DSM-5 Alternative Personality Disorders (PD) Model appear to capture all the genetic variance in DSM-IV defined PD categories. In addition, normative and pathological trait correlations tend to be genetically mediated. However, there are also specific areas of disjunction that highlight the fundamental importance of measurement and assessment considerations.

## ABSTRACTS – SUBMITTED SYMPOSIA

### **Advancements in narcissism research: On the structure, developmental origins, and behavioral consequences of narcissism**

Convenor: **Michael DUFNER**, *University of Leipzig, Germany*

✉ [michael.dufner@uni-leipzig.de](mailto:michael.dufner@uni-leipzig.de)

The speakers will present new evidence on the structure, developmental origins, and behavioral consequences of narcissism. The first presentation will address the structure. Marius Leckelt will present the results of an investigation indicating that shared variance across a wide range of narcissism measures can be explained by three underlying factors (neurotic narcissism, agentic narcissism, antagonistic narcissism). The second presentation will address the developmental origins. Michael Dufner will provide evidence indicating that people who were raised as only children are no more or less narcissistic than people who were raised with siblings. The two remaining presentations will deal with a specific behavioral consequence of narcissism, namely low prosociality. Andreas Nehrlich will elaborate on how agentic and communal narcissism are linked to self-perceived prosociality and actual prosocial behavior. Anna Czarna will discuss methods that might be used to increase narcissists' prosociality. The symposium will close with a discussion by Carolyn Morf.

Discussant: **Carolyn MORF**, *University of Bern, Switzerland*

✉ [carolyn.morf@psy.unibe.ch](mailto:carolyn.morf@psy.unibe.ch)



**Towards a fine-grained understanding of the structure of grandiose narcissism**

**Marius LECKELT & Mitja D. BACK**

*University of Münster, Germany*

✉marius.leckelt@uni-muenster.de

The structure of grandiose narcissism is a topic of on-going debate. Here, we provide robust evidence for the differentiation of agentic and antagonistic aspects across instruments and further zoom into the specific content domains by which both aspects of grandiose narcissism are played out. In Study 1 (N > 2,500), across a wide range of narcissism measures (e.g., NPI, PNI, FFNI, NARQ), three factors emerged (neurotic, agentic, antagonistic narcissism) with grandiose narcissism being represented by the latter two dimensions. In Study 2 (N = 1,682), we further zoomed into the structure of grandiose narcissism by investigating content-specific (intellectual ability, physical attractiveness, social dominance, and communion) items of agentic and antagonistic narcissism, following a bi-factor approach. In both studies, the differentiation of narcissistic dimensions and/or content domains allowed for fine-grained nomological network analyses of grandiose narcissism (e.g., Big Five, Interpersonal Circumplex, and self-concept facets).

**The end of a stereotype: People who grew up as only children are not more narcissistic than people with siblings**

**Michael DUFNER<sup>1</sup>, Mitja D. BACK<sup>2</sup> & Stefan E. SCHMUKLE<sup>1</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>University of Leipzig, Germany, <sup>2</sup>University of Münster, Germany*

✉michael.dufner@uni-leipzig.de

We investigated whether laypersons maintain the stereotype that only children are higher in narcissism than people with siblings and whether this stereotype is correct. In an online study (Study 1, N = 576) we investigated the stereotype and requested laypersons to rate a typical only child and a typical person with siblings in terms of the two dimensions of the Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Concept. The laypersons rated the former person as higher on both narcissism dimensions than the latter. We then tested the accuracy of the stereotype. We relied on data from a representative panel study (Study 2, N = 1770) that allowed us to control for important covariates. Only children did not differ from people with siblings on any of the two narcissism dimensions. Taken together, the results indicate that the stereotype about narcissistic only children exists, but that it is wrong.

**Grandiose narcissism and prosociality: Understanding the role of grandiose narcissism in the „prosocial personality“**

**Andreas D. NEHRLICH<sup>1</sup>, Jochen E. GEBAUER<sup>2</sup>, Constantin SEDIKIDES<sup>3</sup>, & Christiane SCHÖL<sup>2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany, <sup>2</sup>University of Mannheim, Germany, <sup>3</sup>University of Southampton, United Kingdom*

✉Andreas.Nehrlich@mzes.uni-mannheim.de

Grandiose narcissism and prosociality are important topics in personality psychology. Yet, research on their interplay is lacking. We present a first large-scale, systematic, and multi-methodological investigation linking the two. In two studies (N1 = 688, N2 = 336), we assessed grandiose narcissism comprehensively (agentic and communal) and examined its relations with multiple instantiations of prosociality, namely objective prosociality (actual behavior in Study 1; round-robin informant-reports in Study 2) and subjective prosociality (self-perceptions). Structural equation models and information-theory based model comparisons yielded consistent results across studies. Agentic narcissism was negatively related to prosociality (objective and subjective). By contrast, communal narcissism was largely unrelated to objective prosociality, but positively related to subjective prosociality. Thus, results suggest that agentic narcissism is a potent predictor of (low) prosociality, while communal narcissism is a potent predictor of prosociality self-enhancement. Together, our results strengthen the “prosocial personality,” that is, the role of personality in predicting prosociality.

**How can we boost prosociality in narcissists?**

**Anna Z. CZARNA<sup>1</sup> & Carolyn C. MORF<sup>2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland, <sup>2</sup>University of Bern, Switzerland*

✉anna.czarna@vp.pl

Narcissism is a socially aversive trait characterized by low prosociality. Highly narcissistic individuals do not hesitate to exploit others for their own benefit. The presentation will focus on a set of experimental studies (total N > 900) that all aimed at eliciting more prosociality (and less antisociality) in narcissistic individuals while using different manipulations. One line of research used self-distancing (contrasted with self-immersion) as a way to get narcissistic individuals into a more other-centered mode and to show more generosity, cooperation and empathy. A second line of research used a manipulation of moral identity salience and a third line of research attempted to achieve the same objectives via communal activation. The presenter will discuss and compare the effects of those manipulations in the context of existing knowledge.

**Integrated approach to personality and well-being**

Convenor: **Anna M. ZALEWSKA**, *SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Faculty in Poznan, Poland*  
✉ azalewsk@swps.edu.pl

One of the challenges for modern personality psychology is to integrate different models of personality. In this symposium we present findings from our research (Grant NSC No 2013/11/B/HS6/01135) inspired by the two theories of personality, one proposed by McCrae and Costa and the other proposed by McAdams and Pals. In these theories at least two levels of personality constructs are distinguished: basic dispositions (personality traits) and characteristics adaptations (values, beliefs about self or about the world) derived from socio- cognitive approaches. The aims of the research were to explore the roles that personality traits and specific adaptations play in predicting well-being and to verify two general hypotheses: H1. The specific adaptations will mediate relationships between personality traits and well- being dimensions. H2. Environment or personal factors (e.g. activity-related) can moderate the “personality – well-being’ relations. Data were collected in various samples using different methods to examine these hypotheses.

**Keywords:** Traits, socio-cognitive personality constructs, happiness, mediators, moderators

Discussant: **John B. NEZLEK**<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*College of William & Mary, Williamsburg VA, USA*, <sup>2</sup>*SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Faculty in Poznan, Poland*

✉ jbnz@wm.edu, ✉ john.nezlek@swps.edu.pl

**A diary study of within-person relationships between recreational running, self-appraisals and subjective well-being**

**Marzena CYPRYANSKA<sup>1</sup> & John B. NEZLEK<sup>1,2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Faculty of Psychology in Warsaw, Poland, <sup>2</sup>College of William & Mary, Williamsburg, USA*

✉mcypryanska@swps.edu.pl, ✉jbnz@wm.edu;

Participants in the study were recreational runners (n = 244) who maintained an online diary. Once a week for approximately three months they indicated how far they had run each day that week, and at the end of the week they provided measures of their self-appraisals and subjective well-being. Multilevel modeling analyses (weeks nested within persons) found that their self-appraisals defined in terms of socio-cognitive personality constructs such as self-esteem and self-efficacy, and subjective well-being (SWB) such as life satisfaction and affect, was positively related to how many days people ran each week and how far they ran each week. For most measures of SWB, when relationships between running and SWB were controlled for self-esteem they became non-significant, whereas when the relationship between running and self-esteem was controlled for measures of SWB, it remained significant. Such results suggest that self-esteem mediated relationships between running and SWB.

**Keywords:** Exercise, diary study, life satisfaction, self-esteem

**Personality traits, beliefs, and subjective well-being among people with cured and uncured infertility, and people without problem of infertility**

**Elwira BRYGOŁA**

*SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Faculty in Poznań, Poland*

✉ebrygola@swps.edu.pl

The research examined relationships between infertility and individual differences in personality traits, beliefs, and subjective well-being. Four groups of couples were compared: people with cured and uncured infertility and people who were not infertile and had and did not have children (N = 120; aged 26-48, M = 36.60; SD = 4.82; 50% women). We found that couples with uncured infertility had the highest neuroticism and the lowest conscientiousness and satisfaction with life. The cured from infertility couples had the highest agreeableness as well as the highest basic hope, belief about changeability of human nature, and life engagement. Furthermore, belief about the changeability of human nature mediated relationships between subjective well-being and agreeableness (p < 0.01), conscientiousness (p < 0.01), neuroticism (p < 0.05), and extraversion (p < 0.05). Basic hope mediated relationships between satisfaction with life and agreeableness (p < 0.05), and between mood and neuroticism (p < 0.05).

**Keywords:** Big-Five, basic beliefs, life satisfaction, mood

## ABSTRACTS – SUBMITTED SYMPOSIA

### Relationships among personality traits, general self-efficacy, self-esteem, subjective well-being, and entrepreneurial activity

Mariusz ZIĘBA<sup>1</sup>, Monika SURAWSKA<sup>2</sup> & Anna ZALEWSKA<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Faculty in Poznan, Poland, <sup>2</sup>Lomza State University of Applied Sciences, Poland,

✉mzieba@swps.edu.pl, ✉monika.surawska@wp.pl, ✉azalewsk@swps.edu.pl

Current research indicates that self-employed people tend to be more satisfied with life than people who are not working, and that the odds of being self-employed are related to individual differences in the FFM, and positive beliefs about the self. The present study examined relationship between entrepreneurial activity, personality traits, general self-efficacy (GSE), self-esteem (SE), and satisfaction with life (SWL). Participants were 301 unemployed people (138 women), aged 19-65 years (M=33.74, SD=10.74), 157 of whom had received a grant from an employment agency to start their own business. Using SEM, we found that for people who started their own business SWL was positively related to Openness and Conscientiousness and these relationships were partially mediated by SE. Among those who did not become self-employed, SWL was negatively related to Neuroticism (this was mediated by SE) and was positively related to Openness (mediated by GSE) and Agreeableness.

**Keywords:** Big Five, satisfaction with life, self-efficacy, self-esteem, entrepreneurial activity

### Big-Five and Subjective Well-Being - the mediating role of Individualism-Collectivism beliefs and moderating role of life periods

Anna M. ZALEWSKA

SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Faculty in Poznan, Poland

✉azalewsk@swps.edu.pl

Subjective Well-Being (SWB) is related to Big-Five and positively related to Individualistic and Collectivistic beliefs of Polish adolescents. The present study examined the hypothesis that Individualism-Collectivism beliefs mediate relationship between Big-Five and SWB among adolescents, emerging and middle-aged adults. Adolescents (N=215, 35% men, 13-18yo), emerging adults (N=254, 45% men, 19-24yo), and middle-aged adults (N=252, 54% men, 40- 55yo) completed the NEO-FFI, the Ind\_Col20, and measures of SWB. The three groups differed on all measures, and middle-aged adults reported the lowest Neuroticism, the highest Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, and SWB. For adolescents, SEM analyses found that SWB was negatively related to Neuroticism and positively to Extraversion, Conscientiousness, Horizontal Individualism, Horizontal and Vertical Collectivism. For emerging and middle-aged adults SWB was related to Neuroticism and Horizontal Collectivism negatively, and positively to Conscientiousness, Openness, Horizontal and Vertical Individualism. The beliefs partially mediated effects of traits but among adults indirect traits effects were very small.

**Keywords:** Big-Five, Horizontal and Vertical Individualism or Collectivism, happiness

**Individual Differences in Creativity – Measurement, Scoring,  
Structure and Nomological Net**

Convenor: **Andrea HILDEBRANDT**, *Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald, Germany*

The educational system and the job market of the 21st century is highly demanding in terms of creativity. Consequently, the psychology of individual differences ought to provide a good understanding of the structure and nomological net of creativity in order to develop suitable instruments for assessing it in applied context. We however still struggle with measurement issues and difficulties in performance scoring. This symposium will illustrate a few ongoing endeavors for measuring and scoring verbal and figural creative performance and studying their nomological net at the neural and the performance level. These approaches include computer linguistic scoring to improve human ratings of verbal creativity, along with entropy measures of complexity in produced visual patterns and brain signals assessed during creative thinking. All these scores are embedded into the nomological net of creative performance. We will discuss how these approaches are promising as future perspectives on conceptualizing and measuring creativity.

## Human vs. Automated Scoring of Creativity Measures

Sandra GEBHARDT\*, Selina WEISS, Ulrich SCHROEDERS & Oliver WILHELM

*\*Ulm University, Germany*

In verbal tasks of divergent thinking (DT), respondents are asked to either produce as many responses as possible (fluency of DT), many different responses (flexibility of DT), or responses as unique as possible (originality of DT). Human ratings of such responses are expensive, time-consuming and often inaccurate. Additionally, human ratings become less dependable when assessing more creative aspects of performance. In a comprehensive psychometric study (N=450) we want to augment, facilitate, and even improve human scoring of creativity measures by incorporating computer linguistic approaches. We report on the relative utility of a large collection of computer linguistic indices for fluency, flexibility, and originality of divergent thinking in the verbal domain and discuss strengths and weaknesses of an automated computer-assisted scoring method.

**Keywords:** Creativity, Divergent Thinking, Rater, Computer Linguistic Scoring

## An investigation into the creative process underlying visual pattern production

Gesche WESTPHAL-FITCH\* & Tecumseh FITCH

*\*Medical University Vienna, Austria*

Aesthetics is typically a two-way phenomenon: it requires a creator of a signal (usually visual or auditory) and a perceiver. In theory, the characteristics of the signal produced could be shaped by the preferences of the viewer in a coevolutionary loop. We have been using custom pattern-making and rating software (FlexTiles) to investigate the types of visual patterns people produce spontaneously, measuring them by symmetry and entropy as well as subjective ratings. Recently, we have investigated to what extent participants asked to create patterns in the lab change their output depending on whether they knew that their patterns would be rated by others. We found that patterns created by participants who knew that they would be judged were indeed rated more highly. This suggests that artists do indeed have their audience in mind during the creative process, shaping their output accordingly. The wider implications of these findings will be discussed.

**Keywords:** Creativity, Pattern-making and rating software, Symmetry, Entropy

**The Structure and Nomological Net of Creative Abilities**

**Selina WEISS\*, Ulrich SCHROEDERS, Oliver WILHELM & Andrea HILDEBRANDT**

*\*Ulm University, Germany*

Prevalent creativity measures comprise verbal and figural tasks of divergent thinking. In these measures, performance is evaluated by scoring fluency of thinking (number of solutions), flexibility (variety of solutions), and originality (ratings of originality of solutions, assessed via human expert ratings). Arguably, such measures are incrementally valid determinants of academic and occupational success. However, a psychometric sound measurement model for fluency, flexibility, and originality of divergent thinking is pending. Therefore, we administered a series of divergent thinking tasks to a heterogeneous sample of adults (N=450) to establish an overarching measurement model of the three facets of creativity. Subsequently, we study divergent thinking in a nomological net of well-established constructs such as working memory, fluid and crystallized intelligence, and vocabulary. We discuss perspectives and problems in measuring creativity and argue for a multifaceted view on creativity after tackling measurement issues, such as objective scoring.

**Keywords:** Creativity, Divergent Thinking, Factorial Structure, Nomological Net

**Exploring the neural correlates of creativity via Multi-Scale Entropy measures of the brain signal**

**Yadwinder KAUR\*, Changsong GUANG, Zhou OUYANG & Andrea HILDEBRANDT**

*\*Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald, Germany*

Divergent thinking (DT) is central to the study of creativity. Despite there is a dearth of research investigating the neural correlates of DT, understanding brain-signal-complexity may help in revealing the neural determinants indicating individual differences in DT. Hitherto, there is only one study on the neural correlates of creativity focusing on Multi-scale entropy (MSE) as a measure of brain-signal-complexity. This study revealed MSE differences in groups of high and low DT persons. We addressed the factorial structure of individual differences represented in different MSE based brain-signal-complexity indicators and showed that MSE can be reliably measured. Furthermore, MSE is sensitive to construct-related cognitive requirements and specific if measured during task processing as compared with resting state. Here we investigate the relationship of MSE and DT measured with a multivariate task battery when controlling for working memory, reasoning, vocabulary and knowledge. We discuss brain-behavior relationship in the domain of DT.

**Keywords:** Creativity, Divergent Thinking, Complexity, Multiscale Entropy, Brain Signal



## Conceptual and measurement advances in the study of teachers' personality, social-emotional skills and effectiveness

Convenor: **Filip DE FRUYT**, *Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium*  
✉ [Filip.DeFruyt@UGent.be](mailto:Filip.DeFruyt@UGent.be)

Numerous studies have pointed out the importance of teacher skills for student outcomes. However, the understanding of teachers' skills is, nowadays, fragmented as the field lacks a coherent taxonomy and accurate measures to identify the array of skills that teachers need to support students' development. Moreover, there is growing interest to understand teachers' performance and how this is influenced by teachers' perception of students. This symposium tackles these issues through four contributions. Pancorbo and colleagues propose a taxonomy of teacher social-emotional skills, while Kim, Joerg and Klassen present a meta-analytic review that explores the relationships between the Big Five personality domains and student outcomes. Abrahams and De Fruyt use ambulatory assessment to examine teachers' within-individual variability on social-emotional and instructional quality characteristics. The final contribution by Bhowmik and colleagues investigates factors that influence the accuracy of teachers' judgements and outlines the role of personality similarity as one of them.

**Keywords:** social-emotional skills, instructional quality, teacher effectiveness, teacher judgment accuracy.

### Developing a taxonomy and a tool for assessing teacher social-emotional skills

**Gina PANCORBO<sup>1</sup>, Ricardo PRIMI<sup>1,2</sup>, Oliver P. JOHN<sup>1,3</sup>, Daniel SANTOS<sup>1,4</sup> & Filip DE FRUYT<sup>1,5</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>EduLab21, Institute Ayrton Senna, São Paulo, Brazil, <sup>2</sup>University of San Francisco, Campinas, Brazil, <sup>3</sup>University of California, Berkeley, USA, <sup>4</sup>University of São Paulo, Brazil, <sup>5</sup>Ghent University, Ghent, Belgium

✉gina.pancorbo@ugent.be, ✉rprimi@mac.com, ✉o\_johnx5@berkeley.edu, ✉ddsantos@fearp.usp.br, ✉Filip.DeFruyt@UGent.be

Teachers' social-emotional skills have gained increasing attention in education, given that social-emotional skills of students have become an explicit part of the curriculum in many countries. A teacher taxonomy of social-emotional skills will be proposed, together with an assessment tool to measure this model accurately. The development of this taxonomy will be reviewed, and its alignment with the Big Five personality dimensions and teacher instructional qualities will be discussed. Psychometric properties of the assessment tool will be reported on data obtained from a large sample of Brazilian teachers.

**Keywords:** teachers, social-emotional skills, instruction, assessment.

### Teacher Personality and Teacher Effectiveness: A Meta-analysis

**Lisa E. KIM<sup>1</sup>, Verena JOERG<sup>2</sup> & Robert M. KLASSEN<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>University of York, UK, <sup>2</sup>Johannes Gutenberg-Universität Mainz, Germany

✉lisa.kim@york.ac.uk, ✉robert.klassen@york.ac.uk

The question of what makes a good teacher has been asked by practitioners, policymakers, and researchers for centuries. However, a consensus nor a unified framework on which qualities are important for teachers have not been proposed. Examination of these qualities using a recognized framework and a summary of previous literature on this topic is necessary. This presentation outlines the meta-analytic relationships between each of the Big Five domains and a range of student and teacher outcomes (including student academic achievement, teacher burnout, teacher retention). The influence of moderators, including source of personality rating (i.e., self-rating vs other-rating) and type of teacher (i.e., pre-service vs in-service teacher), are also analysed. The importance of measuring each of the Big Five domains given their differential relationship with the outcomes are discussed. Theoretical and practical implications on examining teacher personality and its potential uses for selection and professional development are explored.

**Teachers' social-emotional skills and dynamic performance**

**Loes ABRAHAMS & Filip DE FRUYT**

*Ghent University, Belgium*

✉ loes.abrahams@ugent.be, ✉ Filip.DeFruyt@UGent.be

Studies on teachers' social-emotional skills and instructional quality are mainly focused on differences between individuals. Research suggests, however, that within-individual variability may be substantial too (Debusscher, Hofmans, & De Fruyt, 2014). While a limitation in this field of research is the difficulty to obtain observer ratings (Finnigan & Vazire, 2017), the teacher-in-training context provides a unique opportunity to examine within-individual variability from various perspectives. Using ambulatory assessment, teachers-in-training, their internship supervisors and students (5th/6th grade) will rate the teacher's social-emotional skills and instructional quality two times a day for two weeks. In addition, they will evaluate situational characteristics according to the relevant DIAMONDS (Rauthmann et al., 2017) and CAPTION (Parrigon et al., 2016) situation dimensions. We will examine teachers' within-individual variability on these variables according to various perspectives, and compare this with between-individual variability. Due to dependence on teacher training programs, data collection is scheduled for Spring 2018.

**Keywords:** teachers, within-individual variability, social-emotional skills, instructional quality, dynamic performance

**The role of teacher-student personality similarity in teacher judgment accuracy: Which traits are relevant?**

**Caroline V. BHOWMIK<sup>1</sup>, NESTLER, S.<sup>2</sup>, SCHRADER, F.-W.<sup>1</sup>, BIESANZ, J.<sup>4</sup>, PRAETORIUS, A.-K.<sup>3</sup> & BACK, M.D.<sup>5</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychology, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany; <sup>2</sup>Department of Psychology, University of Leipzig, Germany; <sup>3</sup>The German Institute for International Educational Research, Germany; <sup>4</sup>Department of Psychology, University of British Columbia, Canada; <sup>5</sup>University of Münster, Germany*

✉ wahl@uni-landau.de, ✉ schrader@uni-landau.de, ✉ steffen.nestler@uni-leipzig.de, ✉ praetorius@dipf.de, ✉ jbiesanz@psych.ubc.ca, ✉ mitja.back@www.de

Teachers' first impressions about the personality and emotional-motivational characteristics of students can influence teacher-student interactions and both teacher and student behavior in the classroom. Factors influencing the accuracy of teacher judgments are to date, however, not well understood. As personality similarity has shown to be an important factor for accuracy in personality psychology research, the present study focuses on similarity as possible moderator for teacher judgment accuracy. Three groups of judges (student teachers, experienced teachers and psychology undergraduate students; N = 270) rated the academic self-concept, intrinsic motivation and intelligence of ten students serving as targets in brief video clips. Similarity scores were then calculated for each of the Big Five dimensions. Social accuracy model analyses provide evidence for the significant role of similarity in agreeableness for accuracy, whereas similarity in conscientiousness was associated with lower accuracy outcomes. Implications for our understanding of teacher judgment accuracy will be discussed.

**Keywords:** Teacher judgment accuracy, social accuracy model, personality similarity, first impression

## **The Nature and Power of Interests Revisited: New Findings on Interest Structure, Development and Validity**

Convenors: **Bart WILLE<sup>1</sup>** & **Christopher D. NYE<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*University of Antwerp, Belgium*, <sup>2</sup>*Michigan State University, USA*

✉ bart.wille@uantwerpen.be, ✉ nyechris@msu.edu

Personality and Industrial/Organizational (I/O) psychology literatures currently witness renewed interest in interests. However, many questions still remain regarding interest structure, development and validity. In this symposium, four studies are brought together that revisit the nature and power of interests thereby using a variety of methodologies and research designs. First, Nye and colleagues explore the hierarchical structure of interests, identifying a broad set of basic interest dimensions underlying higher-order interest domains. Next, Wille and colleagues use a longitudinal design to investigate how the structure of interests and their nomological network evolve over time. The third study by Rounds and colleagues applies multitrait- multimethod analysis among four well-known interest inventories, and use this methodology to question the validity of high-point codes as a basis for interest counseling. Finally, Wiernik conducted meta-analyses to examine whether and when interests provide unique predictive power beyond other individual differences, particularly other non-cognitive characteristics, such as personality traits.

## Identifying a Comprehensive Set of Narrow Vocational Interest Dimensions

Christopher D. NYE<sup>1</sup>, James ROUNDS<sup>2</sup>, Kyle SWANEY<sup>3</sup>, Ronald PAGE<sup>4</sup> & Mike MORRIS<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Michigan State University, USA, <sup>2</sup>University of Illinois at Urbana Champaign, USA, <sup>3</sup>ACT, Inc., USA, <sup>4</sup>Assessment Associates International, USA, <sup>5</sup>CPP, Inc., USA

Vocational interest measures typically assess the six broad interest types in the RIASEC model. Although these dimensions have shown substantial validity for predicting various outcomes, they may be too broad to differentiate among jobs in the modern workforce. Basic interest scales are narrower dimensions of interests that are analogous to trait facets in the personality literature. However, a comprehensive structure of basic interests has not yet been identified. The goal of the present study was to identify the basic interest structure of vocational interests using data from three broad and widely used measures. The data from these three measures included responses to 673 items from over 370,000 individuals. Using a hierarchical factor analytic approach, our analyses identified a broad range of basic interest dimensions. The implications of these results for understanding vocational interests will be discussed.

## The Changing Nature of Vocational Interests: Findings from a 22-Year Follow-Up

Bart WILLE<sup>1</sup>, Christopher D. NYE<sup>2</sup> & Filip De FRUYT<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Antwerp, Belgium, <sup>2</sup>Michigan State University, USA, <sup>3</sup>Ghent University, Belgium

✉ bart.wille@uantwerpen.be, ✉ nyechris@msu.edu, ✉ Filip.defruyt@ugent.be

Recent research has demonstrated that vocational interests change over time. However, these studies have yet to examine how these changes influence the nature of vocational interests. Therefore, the present study takes a construct validity approach and examines changes in the structure of vocational interests as well as changes in their relationships to other relevant variables (i.e., the nomological network) over time. Data are used from a Belgian college alumni sample in which participants (N = 934) were assessed at career start (1994; wave 1), 15 years later (2009; wave 2), and another 7 years later (2016; wave 3). At each of the three time points, participants provided self-reports of (a) vocational interests, (b) occupational characteristics, (c) personality traits, and (d) job satisfaction. The results suggest that the structure of vocational interests changes over time but that the relationships with other variables remain relatively stable.

**Convergent Validity of RIASEC Interest Inventories**

**James ROUNDS & Jonathan PHAN**

*University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA*

✉jrounds@illinois.edu, ✉wphan2@illinois.edu

Despite the widespread use of Holland's interest measures for research and their potential as a selection tool, fundamental questions regarding the convergent validity of RIASEC scales remain. We examined the RIASEC high-point code agreement and conducted multitrait-multimethod analysis among four well-known interest inventories (Strong Interest Inventory, O\*NET Interest Profile, ACT Interest Inventory, and Self-Directed Search). Results show that there is a reasonably high degree of convergent validity among inventories with large trait loadings (average = .8), and also non-negligible method loadings (average = .4). Comparatively, there were low levels of high-point code agreement (average kappa = .4). Agreement rates raise concerns regarding the use of high-point codes as a basis for assessing interest congruence and providing career advice.

**The Incremental Validity of Vocational Interests over Personality Traits and Cognitive Ability**

**Brenton M. WIERNIK**

*University of South Florida, USA*

✉wiernik@workpsy.ch

Recent studies have demonstrated substantial validity of interest measures for performance and turnover. However, it remains unclear whether interests provide unique insight into individuals' work attitudes and behavior beyond other individual differences, particularly other non-cognitive characteristics, such as personality traits. Using new meta-analyses of interest structure, relations with personality traits and cognitive abilities, and criterion-validity for job performance and satisfaction, and drawing on data from 811 samples and 1,385,467 individuals, I examine whether and when interests provide unique predictive power. Results show that interests' validity is strongly moderated by interest construct and job relevance. Interests incrementally predict performance and satisfaction over cognitive ability and personality traits for Social and Artistic occupations. Interests' incremental validity for Investigative occupations is accounted for by cognitive ability. For other occupations, interests show weak validity and negligible incremental validity. I propose an integrative theoretical model to explain when and why interests contribute to workplace outcomes.

## Applications of item and person sampling methods in personality psychology

Convenors: **Johanna HARTUNG**<sup>1</sup> & **Diana KLOSE**<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Ulm University, Ulm, Germany*, <sup>2</sup>*University of Bamberg, Bamberg, Germany*

Researchers in psychology are hardly ever in the position to cover the whole item universe or test the total population. The presentations in this symposium will target four applications illustrating how to consciously apply item and person sampling methods in personality psychology for an efficient data collection. Klose et al. present an alternative item sampling approach for the investigation of crystallized intelligence using a mobile quiz app. Hartung et al. illustrate a novel person sampling approach to study invariance and present a simulation study and a data application. Olaru et al. examine the construction of age invariant personality scales jointly using advanced person and item sampling methods. Hildebrandt et al. study age differences in performance across stimulus age combining stimulus and person using Locally Weighted Growth Curve Models. The presentations illustrate how advanced sampling methods can be used to investigate invariance, generalizability, content validity, and elude problems of item sampling.

Discussant:

**Angeliqe CRAMER**, *Tilburg University, Netherlands*

✉ [aoj.cramer@gmail.com](mailto:aoj.cramer@gmail.com)

## The dimensionality of declarative knowledge: A smartphone-based assessment

Diana KLOSE<sup>1</sup>, Ulrich SCHROEDERS<sup>2</sup> & Oliver WILHELM<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Bamberg, Germany, <sup>2</sup>University of Kassel, Germany, <sup>3</sup>Ulm University, Germany

✉diana.klose@uni-bamberg.de, ✉schroeders@psychologie.uni-kassel.de,  
✉oliver.wilhelm@uni-ulm.de

Crystallized intelligence (gc) is a crucial factor in consensual intelligence theories. Declarative knowledge is arguably a core aspect of gc and the method of choice for its measurement. However, the dimensionality of knowledge in an adult population is unknown. We argue that the factor structure of knowledge varies depending on sample characteristics such as age and ability (person side), and attributes of the measure such as breadth and depth of the knowledge assessment (item side). We used a mobile app to administer random sets of questions drawn from a pool of 4,000 items from 34 subject domains to a heterogeneous sample of 3,500 participants. Using humanities as a reference factor, a bifactor measurement model with a strong general factor and nested domain factors had acceptable fit. We discuss the relevance of person and item sampling for the measurement of gc. Moreover, we provide recommendations for ecological momentary assessment of gc.

**Keywords:** smartphone-based assessment, item sampling, dimensionality, declarative knowledge, structural equation modeling

## Evaluation of a newly developed Resampling Approach to Test for Invariance

Johanna HARTUNG<sup>1</sup>, Ulrich SCHROEDERS<sup>2</sup>, Philipp DOEBLER<sup>3</sup> & Oliver WILHELM<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ulm University, Germany, <sup>2</sup>University of Kassel, Germany, <sup>3</sup>TU Dortmund University, Germany

✉johanna.hartung@uni-ulm.de, ✉schroeders@psychologie.uni-kassel.de,  
✉doebler@statistik.tu-dortmund.de, ✉oliver.wilhelm@uni-ulm.de

Measurement invariance is the method of choice to examine structural changes in personality, as well as a prerequisite to interpret mean differences. However, predominantly used multiple-group approaches relies on categorizing continuous context variable, such as age, into arbitrary groups which is accompanied by a loss of information. Therefore, we refined Local Structural Equation Models (LSEM), which overcomes shortcomings of previous approaches. The refinement includes equality constraints on measurement parameters across independent LSEM-weighted resamples, thus, avoiding dependent samples of the traditional LSEM method. In a simulation study, we systematically varied model complexity, moderator distributions, invariance violations, and sample size to evaluate the statistical characteristics of this resampling approach and to give recommendations to test for measurement invariance across continuous context variables. An illustration with real data was used to highlight the strength of the refined LSEM-method.

**Keywords:** Measurement invariance, person sampling, simulation study, resampling, local structural equation models



**“Do you like roller coasting, grandpa?” Are personality questions invariant over age?**

**Gabriel OLARU<sup>1</sup>, Ulrich SCHROEDERS<sup>1</sup>, Oliver WILHELM<sup>2</sup> & Fritz OSTENDORF<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>University of Kassel, Germany, <sup>2</sup>Ulm University, Germany, <sup>3</sup>Bielefeld University, Germany  
✉schroeders@psychologie.uni-kassel.de, ✉oliver.wilhelm@uni-ulm.de, ✉upsyf007@uni-bielefeld.de

Predominant theories on personality development are based on the trajectories of scale means over age. However, this approach is psychometrically insufficient because it is not based on sound measurement models let alone studying their invariance over age. Given that manifestations of personality traits such as behaviors, interests, and attitudes change with age so should the overarching trait factors. We reanalyzed the norm sample of the German NEO- PI-R (N = 11,724). We sampled persons with local structure equation modeling and selected items at each focal point with the goal to find a valid and sound factor structure at each age. Based on Generalizability Theory, we examined the proportion of item selection frequency which can be attributed to age, item, and item x age interaction effects and studied determinants of these variance components. Based on this approach we see substantial changes in the nature of personality beyond mean trajectories of manifest variables.

**Keywords:** Item x Person Interaction, Personality Development, Item Selection, Generalizability Theory

**Locally Weighted Growth Curve Models for studying age differences in face memory across varying stimulus age**

**Andrea HILDEBRANDT<sup>1</sup> & Oliver WILHELM<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald, Germany; <sup>2</sup>Ulm University, Germany  
✉andrea.hildebrandt@uni-greifswald.de, ✉oliver.wilhelm@uni-ulm.de

Stimulus sampling is a neglected problem in personality and social psychology. This is mostly due to a lack of knowledge about stimulus domains. We used the case of face memory for unfamiliar faces to illustrate methodological procedures to study systematic age related variation of face stimuli when investigating age differences in face processing abilities. We illustrate how Latent Growth Curve modeling can be extended by a non-parametric approach called Local Structural Equation Modeling to study age differences in face memory ability across face stimulus age on the level of the mean and covariance structure. Based on data from a multivariate task battery we studied age differences in a second order growth factor of face memory. We discuss advantages of Locally Weighted Latent Growth Curve Models beyond crossed stimulus and person random effect models for stimulus and person sampling in personality psychology.

**Keywords:** Locally Weighted Growth Curve Models, Social cognition, Stimulus sampling, Person sampling, Age differences

## Personality and Social Emotions

Convenor: **Katrin RENTZSCH**, *University of Bamberg, Germany*  
✉ [katrin.rentzsch@uni-bamberg.de](mailto:katrin.rentzsch@uni-bamberg.de)

Over the past years, researchers from different psychological disciplines such as personality, social, and clinical psychology have shown an increased interest in studying personality and social emotions. The aim of the symposium is to present contemporary research on personality and social emotions from different psychological disciplines, and to integrate that research into a common theoretical framework. Chung and colleagues present data from three short-term intensive longitudinal studies examining the emotional experience of dispositionally contemptuous individuals. Rentzsch and Scheel emphasize the role of individual differences in dispositional shame for social functioning in patients with mental health problems. In a dyadic interaction study, Lösch and Rentzsch investigate the dynamic interplay between personality traits of both interaction partners and envy. Employing a large three-study design, Lange and colleagues elucidate the distinctive relationship between benign and malicious envy and dark personality traits. The current findings will be discussed and integrated by Konstantinos Kafetsios.

Discussant: **Konstantinos KAFETSIOS**, *University of Crete, Rethymnon, Greece*  
✉ [kafetsik@uoc.gr](mailto:kafetsik@uoc.gr)

### The Contemptuous Person in Everyday Life

**Joanne M. CHUNG<sup>1</sup>, Gabriella HARARI<sup>2</sup> & Jaap J.A. DENISSEN<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*Tilburg University, Tilburg, Netherlands;* <sup>2</sup>*Stanford University, Stanford, USA*

✉j.m.h.chung@tilburguniversity.edu, ✉gharari@stanford.edu,

✉j.j.a.denissen@tilburguniversity.edu

Recent research has introduced the individual-difference construct of dispositional contempt, the tendency to look down on, distance from, and reject others who violate one's standards (Schriber, Chung, Sorensen, & Robins, 2016). One assumption of this operationalization is that the contemptuous person has a low threshold for experiencing contempt as an emotional state. Therefore, the highly contemptuous person is likely to perceive something as a trigger of contempt, and to experience contempt frequently, intensely, and for a long duration. To explore the emotional lives of the dispositionally contemptuous, we used data from short-term intensive longitudinal studies (Ns= 107, 242, and 945) designed to examine emotional experience. We examined: a) self-reported experiences of contempt and b) other theoretically related emotions (e.g., anger, disgust, admiration, love), c) perceptions of situations, and d) associated behaviors (e.g., personality states), focusing on the extent to which dispositional contempt moderates associations between these measures in everyday life.

### The Adaptive and Maladaptive Sides of Dispositional Shame

**Katrin RENTZSCH<sup>1</sup> & Corinna N. SCHEEL<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*University of Bamberg, Bamberg, Germany;* <sup>2</sup>*Central Institute for Mental Health, Mannheim, Germany*

✉katrin.rentzsch@uni-bamberg.de, ✉Corinna.Scheel@zi-mannheim.de

A large body of research has focused on the maladaptive side of shame. However, studies revealed that shame is associated with maladaptive and adaptive correlates. The aim of this work was to validate a new dimensional instrument (SHAME), which was developed to disentangle adaptive and maladaptive dimensions of dispositional shame. Confirmatory factor analyses supported the three-factorial structure (bodily, cognitive, existential shame) in American (N = 502) and German (N = 496) community samples. Bifactor model analyses exhibited distinct associations of adaptive (bodily and cognitive shame) and maladaptive (existential shame) dimensions of shame with psychopathology and social functioning. Network analyses highlighted the role of existential shame in psychopathology, especially for a clinical sample of patients with Borderline Personality Disorder (N = 92). By placing dispositional shame into a network of similar and dissimilar constructs, the current findings serve as a foundation for drawing conclusions about the adaptive and maladaptive nature of dispositional shame.

**Towards an Interpersonal Model of Envy: Linking Personality Traits to the Experience of Envy**

**Thomas LÖSCH & Katrin RENTZSCH**

*University of Bamberg, Bamberg, Germany*

✉thomas.loesch@uni-bamberg.de, ✉katrin.rentzsch@uni-bamberg.de

Envy is an intense, unpleasant feeling that arises from a negative upward comparison with another person. Although envy is regarded as a social emotion, the dynamic interplay between personality and its effect on experiences of envy has not yet been investigated in real social interactions. The PESI project (Personality and Emotions in Social Interactions) seeks to close this gap. In the present investigation, first results of the project will be presented. After filling out an online questionnaire, 420 participants met in dyads in a video-lab setting. One interaction partner of each dyad faced an upward social comparison with the other partner. Following our preregistered hypotheses, we investigate how theoretically relevant personality traits including dispositional envy and narcissism of both interaction partners are linked to experiencing envy. Results will be discussed with respect to the interpersonal dynamics between personality and the social emotion of envy.

**Elucidating the Dark Side of Envy: Distinctive Links of Benign and Malicious Envy With Dark Personalities**

**Jens LANGE<sup>1</sup>, Delroy L. PAULHUS<sup>2</sup> & Jan CRUSIUS<sup>3</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>University of Amsterdam, Amsterdam, Netherlands; <sup>2</sup>University of British Columbia, Vancouver, Canada; <sup>3</sup>University of Cologne, Cologne, Germany*

✉j.lange2@uva.nl, ✉dpaulhus@psych.ubc.ca, ✉jan.crusius@uni-koeln.de

Research implies that envy either manifests in efforts to improve one's position—benign envy—or harm the envied person's position—malicious envy. This distinction is criticized for capitalizing on social desirability such that benign envy is entirely constructive, whereas malicious envy is entirely destructive. We challenge this criticism and provide evidence in three studies (N = 3,123) that both envy forms relate to the Dark Triad. Benign envy relates to Machiavellianism. Malicious envy relates to Machiavellianism and psychopathy. In Study 1, this is supported in meta-analyzed trait correlations across five samples. In Study 2, a manipulation of envy affected state dark behaviors. In Study 3, dispositional envy related to manifestations of dark behaviors at work, while Machiavellianism mediated effects on status. Thus, benign and malicious envy are both linked to destructive tendencies that can nevertheless be functional. Therefore, research on envy should focus on its functionality instead of its morality.

**Values and Behavior, Part I:  
Multiple Mechanisms through which they are Associated**

Convenors: **Sonia ROCCAS<sup>1</sup> & Lilach SAGIV<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*The Open University of Israel, Israel*, <sup>2</sup>*The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

✉soniaro@openu.ac.il, ✉lilach.sagiv@mail.huji.ac.il

A growing body of research links values to behaviors in many life domains. In this two-part symposium we draw together researchers that focus on the content of value-behavior relationships and the mechanisms that link them together. The four presentations included in Part I investigated some of the ways through which values are associated with behavior. In the first presentation, Skimina and Ciecuch systematically investigate the value-behavior relationship, applying a novel methodology and proposing a distinction between value-traits and value-states. Then, Arieli and Liberman discuss ways in which openness-to-change values are translated into behavior in work-related settings. In the third presentation Rechter and Sverdlik investigated the moderating effect of religiosity on the relationships between students' values and their behavior. Roccas and Sagiv will conclude the symposium with a presentation discussing direct and indirect mechanisms that underlie the value-behavior link.

## Behavioral Signatures of Values in Real-Time Self-Report

Ewa SKIMINA & Jan CIECIUCH

*Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Poland*

✉e.skimina@uksw.edu.pl, ✉j.cieciuch@uksw.edu.pl

Our aim was to identify signature behavioral acts for values distinguished in the Schwartz et al.'s refined theory (2012). To capture expressions of values in real time we used experience sampling method (ESM), not previously applied to research on personal values. We asked participants 7 times per day for 7 days what they had been doing during past 15 minutes (measure of behavior) and how important to them during that activity were different values from the Schwartz's model (measure of value expressions). Since we used an open-ended question about activity, the set of analyzed behavioral acts was theoretically unlimited. We analyzed 13,915 behavioral acts reported by 375 participants (age 17–53, Mage = 23.74, 78.7% female). To find signatures of values, we analyzed the content of responses in which participants reported activities the most “replete” with particular values. In the interpretation we suggest to differentiate between value-traits and value-states.

## The Role of Openness to Change versus Conservation Values in Shaping Behavior in Work Settings

Sharon ARIELI<sup>1</sup> & Adva LIBERMAN<sup>2</sup>

*<sup>1</sup>The Open University of Israel, Israel, <sup>2</sup>The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

✉sharonla@openu.ac.il, ✉advalib@gmail.com

The value dimension of openness to change versus conservation, contrasts between the motivation for autonomy of thought and action, and the motivation to preserve the status quo. The current research aims at advancing our understanding on the behavioral consequences of this value dimension in work settings. We argue that employees valuing openness to change are more likely to pursue autonomy and diversity in their work, and to follow their natural curiosity and desires. Thus, they are more likely to excel in tasks requiring creativity, and to initiate organizational innovation. In contrast, employees valuing conservation are more likely to pursue stability in their work by respecting the chain of command and by complying with organizational norms and routines. Thus, they are less likely to initiate any innovation or change. Finally, we discuss how this value dimension shapes the quest for meaning at work and the sense of self-actualization.

**Religiosity and the associations between values and behavior**

**Eyal RECHTER<sup>1</sup> & Noga SVERDLIK<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*Ono Academic College, Israel;* <sup>2</sup>*Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Israel*

✉ eyal.rechter@ono.ac.il, ✉ sverdlik@bgu.ac.il

In three studies we explore the idea that religiosity moderates the relationship between personal values and behaviors focusing both in anti-social and prosocial behaviors. In Study 1 (N=219), we show that among adolescents who study in a religious school, level of religiosity moderates the association between values and age-inappropriate activities. In Study 2 (N=141), we focus on teachers as socialization agents to show that level of religiosity moderates the associations between values and attitudes toward adolescents' prosocial and anti-social activities. Finally, in Study 3 (N=100) we show that religiosity affiliation moderates the effect of values activation on adults' willingness to engage in a prosocial activity.

Our findings suggest that we should take into account the role of religiosity in the values - behaviors associations, as determining both the values that motivate a certain activity and the strength of the social norms related to this activity.

**Direct and indirect mechanisms that link values and behaviour.**

**Sonia ROCCAS<sup>1</sup> & Lilach SAGIV<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*The Open University of Israel, Israel,* <sup>2</sup>*The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

✉ soniaro@openu.ac.il, ✉ lilach.sagiv@mail.huji.ac.il

Extensive research indicates that values are related to behaviour. However, to date, relatively little is known about the mechanisms through which values predict behavior. Aiming to fill this gap, in the current research we identify both direct and indirect mechanisms that underlie the value-behavior link. In discussing direct mechanisms we present research indicating that the relationship of values to behaviour is affected by the relevance of a given value to a situation and by its chronic and temporal accessibility. Discussing indirect mechanisms, we point to personal attributes, situational factors and cultural contexts that serve as moderators of the relationships between values and behavior. Taken together, these mechanisms portray both the content and the strength of value-behavior relationships and provide insights to the conditions under which values direct action.

## Personality and Romantic Attraction

Convenors: **Tanja M. GERLACH<sup>1,2</sup> & Lars PENKE<sup>1,2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>University of Göttingen, Germany, <sup>2</sup>Leibniz Science Campus Primate Cognition, Germany

✉gerlach@uni-goettingen.de, ✉lpenke@uni-goettingen.de

The current symposium focuses on processes of romantic attraction and mate choice and their consequences for romantic relationships and trait covariation. Julia Jünger reports on a large, pre-registered laboratory study on ovulatory cycle shifts in female mate preferences. Julie Driebe presents results from a large online diary study in which she investigates ovulatory cycle shifts in women's preferences for male interaction partners from their everyday lives. Using data from a prospective longitudinal study on relationship development, Tanja M. Gerlach examines the role of preference-partner discrepancies for relationship stability and relationship quality. Daniel Conroy-Beam presents work on assortative mating for mate value and how this might lead to patterns of trait covariation in humans. Together, the talks shed new light on the factors underlying romantic choices and their consequences, thereby crucially informing ongoing debates in evolutionary science and personality and relationship research.



**No evidence for ovulatory cycle shifts in female mate preferences for male masculine traits and behavioral cues in a large, pre-registered study**

**Julia JÜNGER<sup>1,2</sup>, Tanja M. GERLACH<sup>1,2</sup> & Lars PENKE<sup>1,2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>University of Göttingen, Germany, <sup>2</sup>Leibniz Science Campus Primate Cognition, Germany  
✉jjjuenge@uni-goettingen.de, ✉gerlach@uni-goettingen.de, ✉lpenke@uni-goettingen.de

The existence of ovulatory cycle shifts in female mate preferences has been discussed controversially. Former evidence showed that naturally cycling women in their fertile window, compared to their luteal phase, evaluate specific cues in men as more attractive for short-term relationships. However, recent research casts doubt on these findings. We addressed this debate in a large, pre-registered within-subject study including salivary hormone measures and luteinizing hormone tests. 157 female participants rated natural male bodies, voices and behavior on sexual and long-term attractiveness. Multilevel intraindividual comparisons across two ovulatory cycles showed significant cycle shifts: When fertile, women's ratings of male stimuli increased for sexual as well as for long-term attractiveness. Contrary to other findings in the literature, none of males' characteristics interacted with these cycle shifts. Effects were only found for women in relationships, not for singles. Hormonal influences and the meaning of the results for estrus theories will be discussed.

**What interaction partner do single women choose in their fertile phase?**

**Julie DRIEBE<sup>1</sup>, Ruben C. ARSLAN<sup>3</sup>, Tanja M. GERLACH<sup>1,2</sup> & Lars PENKE<sup>1,2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>University of Göttingen, Germany; <sup>2</sup>Leibniz Science Campus Primate Cognition, Germany;  
<sup>3</sup>Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Germany  
✉julie.driebe@uni-goettingen.de, ✉arslan@mpib-berlin.mpg.de, ✉gerlach@uni-goettingen.de,  
✉lpenke@uni-goettingen.de

Is female social behaviour changing throughout the ovulatory cycle? Evolutionary theories predicting those changes focused on aspects of inbreeding avoidance, increased mate searching behaviour, and different mate preferences during women's fertile phases. 377 single women participated in an online diary for 70 days (more than 16,000 days in total). Using multilevel models, we examined the social behaviour of 258 naturally cycling women and compared it to a quasi-control group of 119 women taking hormonal contraceptives. Results do not support previous findings of inbreeding avoidance and increased mate search behaviour. In addition, characteristics indicating men's short-term (i.e., dominance, strength, and body attractiveness) and long-term mate value (i.e., kindness, financial security, and faithfulness) did not influence women's choice of interaction partner across the ovulatory cycle. Results and implications are discussed in light of previous literature on ovulatory cycle effects.

**Not the one for me: Preference-partner discrepancies prospectively predict stability and quality of newly formed relationships**

**Tanja M. GERLACH<sup>1,2</sup>, Thomas SCHULTZE<sup>1,2</sup>, Ruben C. ARSLAN<sup>3</sup> & Lars PENKE<sup>1,2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>University of Göttingen, Germany, <sup>2</sup>Leibniz Science Campus Primate Cognition, Germany,

<sup>3</sup>Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Germany

✉gerlach@uni-goettingen.de, ✉schultze@psych.uni-goettingen.de, ✉arslan@mpib-berlin.mpg.de,

✉lpenke@uni-goettingen.de

In previous research, we found partner preferences of singles (measured at T1) to predict characteristics of their partners five months later (T2). However, fit between initial preferences and partner characteristics was far from perfect, indicating substantial preference-partner discrepancies. Here, we investigate the consequences of these discrepancies on the stability and quality of newly formed relationships. We followed up on our sample 16 months after initial participation (T3) to track the development of these relationships. Based on over 200 newly formed relationships, we found larger preference-partner discrepancies linked to a higher probability of break-ups by T3. Among those still with the same partner as in T2, larger preference-partner discrepancies were associated with reduced relationship satisfaction and commitment. Results and implications are discussed against the background of ongoing controversies in mate choice and relationship research.

**Assortative mating and the evolution of human trait covariation**

**Daniel CONROY-BEAM**

University of California, Santa Barbara, USA

✉daniel.conroy-beam@psych.ucsb.edu

Human individual differences are not distributed randomly and covariances between seemingly unrelated traits have long posed a puzzle for evolutionary theories of mind and behavior. I will present the results of work suggesting that one process, assortative mating for mate value, accounts for a particularly broad pattern of human trait covariation. I use agent-based models to demonstrate that assortative mating causes the evolution of a positive manifold of desirability,  $d$ , such that an individual who is desirable as a mate along any one dimension tends to be desirable across all other dimensions. Further, I use a large cross-cultural sample with  $n = 14,478$  from 45 countries around the world to show that this  $d$ -factor emerges in human samples, is a cross-cultural universal, and is patterned in a way uniquely consistent with an evolutionary history of assortative mating.

## Personality, Power, and Politics

Convenor: **Kibeom LEE**, *Department of Psychology, University of Calgary, Canada*  
✉kibeom@ucalgary.ca

Honesty-Humility and Openness to Experience are the two most important correlates of socio-political attitudes and values. Furthermore, Honesty-Humility has been found to be the most important personality predictor of counterproductive behaviors. Consequently, one would assume voters to be especially wary of politicians low on Honesty-Humility. In a series of studies, it is shown that 1) power is especially corruptive for leaders low in Honesty-Humility; 2) preferred political leaders are assumed to be similar to their voters on Honesty-Humility and Openness to Experience; 3) Honesty-Humility and Openness to Experience predict (conservative) political attitudes through Social Dominance Orientation and Right-Wing Authoritarianism; and 4) relations between facets of Honesty-Humility and Openness to Experience and political attitudes hold across 33 countries, with the strongest relations in developed countries. Results suggest that voters' Honesty-Humility and Openness to Experience have a strong effect on those who come to power and, eventually, on real-world political outcomes.

**Power corrupts exploitive leaders: A situational affordances perspective on integrity risks in experimental games**

**Ard J. BARENDS<sup>1</sup>, Reinout E. DE VRIES<sup>1,2</sup> & Mark VAN VUGT<sup>1</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Department of Experimental and Applied Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands; <sup>2</sup>Department of Educational Science, University of Twente, The Netherlands; <sup>3</sup>NSCR, Amsterdam, The Netherlands*  
✉a.j.barends@vu.nl, ✉re.de.vries@vu.nl, ✉m.van.vugt@vu.nl

Handing power to people who are low on Honesty-Humility might be a bad idea from an organizational viewpoint, potentially resulting in economic and reputational damage. In our experiments we show how individual differences in Honesty-Humility trait of the HEXACO model affect leader decision-making in standard economic games. In three behavioral experiments, we varied power by an episodic recall task and by changing the incentive structure of the situation such that leaders either had absolute power (dictator game) or relative power (ultimatum game). Based on the situational affordances theory, we hypothesized that absolute power resulted in more exploitative decisions but only among leaders with lower levels of Honesty-Humility. Additionally, we predicted that those low in Honesty-Humility would benefit the most from having power in terms of acquired resources. The results were generally supportive of our main hypotheses. Our findings contribute to the importance of selecting leaders based on their Honesty-Humility.

**Assumed similarity of preferred politicians' personality**

**Reinout E. DE VRIES<sup>1,2</sup>, Jan-Willem VAN PROOIJEN<sup>1,3</sup> & Mark VAN VUGT<sup>1</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Department of Experimental and Applied Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam, The Netherlands; <sup>2</sup>Department of Educational Science, University of Twente, The Netherlands; <sup>3</sup>NSCR, Amsterdam, The Netherlands*  
✉re.de.vries@vu.nl, ✉j.w.van.prooijen@vu.nl, ✉m.van.vugt@vu.nl

Honesty-Humility and Openness to Experience are the two personality dimensions that are most closely aligned with socio-political attitudes and values and on which people seem to perceive others to be most similar to themselves. Using self-ratings on HEXACO personality and ratings of 'preferred' and 'non-preferred' Dutch political leaders, this study (N = 323) investigated whether assumed similarity effects occur for Honesty-Humility and Openness to Experience and whether assumed similarity effects are stronger for preferred politicians than for non-preferred politicians. Findings showed that preferred politicians were perceived to be higher on Honesty-Humility and Conscientiousness, and, for most politicians, also higher on Extraversion and Agreeableness than non-preferred politicians. Furthermore, strong assumed similarity effects were observed for Honesty-Humility and Openness to Experience, showing that voters assumed preferred politicians to be similar on Honesty-Humility and Openness to Experience. No such assumed similarity effects were observed for non-preferred politicians and for Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness.

**The impact of HEXACO personality traits on conservative socio-political attitudes: The mediation role of Right-Wing Authoritarianism and Social Dominance Orientation**

**Antonio CHIRUMBOLO**

*Department of Social & Developmental Psychology, Sapienza University of Rome, Italy*  
✉antonio.chirumbolo@uniroma1.it

Recent research is more and more focusing on the impact of the six HEXACO traits on several political outcomes. We aimed to test the mediation role of Right-Wing Authoritarianism (RWA) and Social Dominance Orientation (SDO) in the relationship between the HEXACO traits and socio-political attitudes, particularly focusing on the two most important predictors, namely Openness (O) and Honesty-Humility (H-H). Participants were 486 adults who completed a questionnaire containing the HEXACO-PI-R, the RWA scale, the SDO scale and measures of socio-political attitudes. Results pointed out that all personality traits related in an expected way with RWA, SDO and socio-political attitudes. In particular, evidence indicated that O and H-H negatively correlated with a right-wing political orientation, RWA, SDO and more conservative attitudes such as free-market support, ethnocentrism, need for a strong leader. More importantly, RWA and SDO appeared to mediate the relationship between the HEXACO traits and conservative attitudes.

**Political orientation, religiosity, and personality: Results from 33 countries**

**Kibeom LEE<sup>1</sup>, Michael C. ASHTON<sup>2</sup>, Yannick GRIEP<sup>1,3</sup> & Michael EDMONDS<sup>4</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychology, University of Calgary, Canada, <sup>2</sup>Department of Psychology, Brock University, USA, <sup>3</sup>Division of Epidemiology, Stress Research Institute, Stockholm University, Sweden, <sup>4</sup>Department of Psychology, University of Regina, Canada*  
✉kibeom@ucalgary.ca, ✉mashton@brocku.ca, ✉yannick.griep@ucalgary.ca,  
✉mike@mikeedmonds.ca

The relationships of HEXACO personality factors and religiosity with political orientation were examined in responses collected online from participants in 33 countries (N = 141,492). Endorsement of a right-wing political orientation was negatively associated with Honesty- Humility and Openness, and positively associated with religiosity. The strength of these relationships varied widely across countries, such that the religiosity-politics relationship was stronger in more religious countries whereas the personality-politics relationship was stronger in more developed countries. We also investigated the utility of the narrower traits (i.e., facets) that define the HEXACO factors. The Altruism facet was negatively associated with right-wing orientation, but religiosity was found to suppress this relationship, especially in countries where religiosity is a strong predictor of political orientation. Along with Altruism, the Greed Avoidance and Modesty facets of the Honesty-Humility factor and the Unconventionality and Aesthetic Appreciation facets of the Openness factor were most strongly associated with political orientation.

## Continuity and Change in Interests

Convenor: **James ROUNDS**, *Department of Psychology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA*

✉ [jrounds@illinois.edu](mailto:jrounds@illinois.edu)

Interests play a critical role in major educational and occupational outcomes. Nevertheless, few studies have examined the degree that interests change through emerging adulthood. This symposium has four papers that examine continuity and change of vocational interests over a variety of life-transitions, measures, and countries (United States, Germany, and Iceland).

Kevin Hoff presents a meta-analysis of US longitudinal studies ( $K = 98$ ,  $N = 20,927$ ) that investigated mean-level changes in interests from early adolescence through middle adulthood.

Gundula Stoll reports on a large-scale German longitudinal study ( $N = 3,023$ ) where interests were assessed at six time-points beginning at the end of high school.

Sif Einarsdóttirin presents an ongoing longitudinal study on the development of Icelandic students interests and personality traits.

Chris Nye examines the mediating effects of motivation, attendance, and satisfaction on academic performance in a sample of US university students across multiple waves of data collections.

**Normative Changes in Interests from Adolescence to Adulthood: Meta-Analysis of Longitudinal Studies**

**Kevin HOFF, Daniel A. BRILEY, Colin J.M. WEE & James Rounds**

*Department of Psychology, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA*

✉hoff1@illinois.edu, ✉dabriley@illinois.edu, ✉jwee2@illinois.edu, ✉jrounds@illinois.edu

Despite over 90 years of research, little is known about the development of vocational interests. We investigate developmental changes in interest intensity throughout adolescence and young adulthood. Effect sizes were aggregated from 47 longitudinal studies reporting mean-level changes containing 98 total samples and 20,927 participants. Meta-analytic regression models were used to assess age-related changes and compare sex differences in developmental trends. Results showed that mean-level interest scores increase slightly with age ( $d = .04$ ), but this effect primarily involves interest in People ( $d = .09$ ) rather than Things ( $d = .00$ ). Mean-level interest scores decreased during early adolescence before increasing during late adolescence. Young adulthood was defined by a steady increase in People-oriented interests. Men and women followed different developmental trends. There are normative changes in vocational interests from adolescence to adulthood with implications for developmental theories.

**Normative development and gender differences in young adult's vocational interests: Results from a 10-year longitudinal study**

**Gundula STOLL<sup>1</sup>, Sven RIEGER<sup>1</sup>, Benjamin NAGENGAST<sup>1</sup>, Ulrich TRAUTWEIN<sup>1</sup> & James ROUNDS<sup>2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Hector Research Institute of Education Sciences and Psychology, University of Tübingen, Germany, <sup>2</sup>Department of Psychology, University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign, USA*

✉gundula.stoll@uni-tuebingen.de, ✉sven.rieger@uni-tuebingen.de, ✉benjamin.nagengast@uni-tuebingen.de, ✉ulrich.trautwein@uni-tuebingen.de,

We provide empirical results on the development of vocational interests across a period of 10-years from the end of high school into young adulthood. In a large-scale longitudinal study ( $N = 3,023$ ), that was especially designed to investigate personality development of young adults, vocational interests were assessed at six time points at intervals of two years. We investigated stability, mean-level change and gender differences in developmental pattern. Results demonstrate that (1) vocational interests are remarkably stable in young adulthood, (2) normative change is rather small and occurs especially immediately after graduation from school, and (3) aside from mean-level differences, the developmental pattern for males and females are surprisingly similar.

**Keywords:** Interests, longitudinal,

## Interest and Personality Codevelopment During Adolescence and Young Adulthood in Iceland

Sif EINARSDÓTTIR<sup>1</sup>, Kevin HOFF<sup>2</sup>, Q. Chelsea SONG<sup>2</sup> & James ROUNDS<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Social and Human Sciences at the University of Iceland, Iceland;*

<sup>2</sup>*Department of Psychology, University of Illinois-Urbana-Champaign, USA*

✉sif@hi.is, ✉hoff1@illinois.edu, ✉qsong6@illinois.edu, ✉jrounds@illinois.edu

Interests and personality traits are traditionally studied in different areas of psychology, and few studies have integrated both variables longitudinally. As a result, little is known about the codevelopment of interests and personality traits over time. The current study addresses this gap by examining parallel processes in vocational interest and personality development during late adolescence and young adulthood in an Icelandic sample. Using four waves of longitudinal data collected over an eight-year period, we analyze continuity and change in three different ways: analysis of mean-level change, rank-order stability, and growth modeling. Results showed that the largest change in interests occurs after their first normative educational and career related transitions and interests are as or more stable than personality traits, consistent with Low et al. (2005).

**Keywords:** Interests, Personality Traits, Longitudinal

## Vocational Interests, Motivation, and Academic Performance: Testing a Mediated Model

Christopher D. NYE<sup>1</sup>, Joshua J. PRASAD<sup>1</sup> & James ROUNDS<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Psychology, Michigan State University, USA;* <sup>2</sup>*Department of Psychology, University of Illinois, USA*

✉nyechris@msu.edu, ✉prasadjo@msu.edu, ✉jrounds@illinois.edu

Recent research suggests that vocational interests are related to attitudes and behaviors both at work and in school. This study examined the mediating effects of motivation, attendance, and satisfaction on the relationships between vocational interests and both academic performance and intent to leave in a sample of 383 students. These effects were examined across multiple waves of data collections. Vocational interests were assessed at Time 1, the mediators were assessed weekly over 5 weeks during an academic semester, intent to leave was assessed one week after the final weekly survey, and course grades were obtained at the end of the semester. Results showed that both motivation and attendance mediated the interest— performance relationship. However, interests only had a direct relationship with intent to leave. Differences were also observed across subjective and objective operationalization of interest fit.

**Keywords:** Interests, Intensive longitudinal design, Academic Performance, Mediation Analysis



## **The roots of our life chances. Genetic and environmental sources of social outcomes**

Convenor: **Anke HUFER**, *Bielefeld University, Germany*  
✉ [anke.hufer@uni-bielefeld.de](mailto:anke.hufer@uni-bielefeld.de)

People differ in their life chances. Understanding how those differences emerge is the aim of TwinLife, a German genetically informative panel study, which focuses on the complex gene environment interplay.

In this symposium we present results for different aspects of the genetic and environmental influences on how successfully people live their lives. We rely on different age groups and make use of various behavioral genetic modeling techniques.

Riemann et al. explore whether different domains of social outcomes correlate and if such associations are due to common genetic or environmental sources. Eifler et al. examine the heritability of school performance and if those results may potentially be artifacts of twins being in the same class. Gottschling et al. investigate whether the family environment moderates the heritability of cognitive abilities in four age cohorts. Hufer et al. analyze the genetic and environmental sources of the relationship between self-esteem and satisfaction with life.

**Does family environment moderate the heritability of cognitive ability?**

**Juliana GOTTSCHLING, Elisabeth HAHN & Frank M. SPINAT**

*Saarland University, Saarbrücken, Germany*

✉j.gottschling@mx.uni-saarland.de, ✉e.hahn@mx.uni-saarland.de, ✉f.spinath@mx.uni-saarland.de

A longstanding hypothesis in behavioral genetic literature states that the heritable potential for cognitive abilities is more fully expressed in the context of more nourishing environmental circumstances. Here, a high socioeconomic status (SES) has often been assumed to serve as a good proxy for favorable environments. Studies on Gene x SES interactions reveal that SES seems to be a moderator of the heritability of cognitive abilities only in U.S. samples, but not in countries from Western Europe or Australia. Given this, other factors (e.g., family chaos, parenting style) might be better indicators of a supportive or adverse rearing environment, especially in countries with less SES disparities.

The present study investigates different family variables as moderators of the heritability of cognitive abilities in the large, representative German TwinLife sample (1,839 MZ and 2,165 DZ twins, four age cohorts). Results are discussed in light of recent literature on the GxE interplay.

**Keywords:** cognitive ability, gene x environment interaction, family environment, TwinLife

**The Genetic and Environmental Effects on Educational Performance in late Childhood and Adolescence**

**Eike F. EIFLER, Alexandra STARR & Rainer RIEMANN**

*Bielefeld University, Germany*

✉eike.eifler@uni-bielefeld.de, ✉alexandra.starr@uni-bielefeld.de, ✉rainer.riemann@uni-bielefeld.de

As differences in educational performance can have a major impact on the development and preservation of social inequalities it is important to explore how these differences arise. Using data of the German twin study TwinLife, genetic and environmental effects on school grades in Mathematics, German and the grade point average (GPA) were identified. In a total of 406 MZ and 577 same-sex DZ twin pairs of two different age cohorts (11 and 17 year old) structural equation modelling showed substantial genetic effects (between 45% and 81%) in both cohorts on all three variables. While non-shared environment and genetics showed an increasing effect with age, a significant effect of shared environmental influence was only found in the younger cohort. These results indicate that it is not the characteristics of the home or school environment but rather individuals' innate potentials that determine educational performance in Germany.

**Keywords:** educational attainment, behavior genetics, TwinLife

**On the association between self-esteem and satisfaction with life**

**Anke HUFER, Lisa MÜCKLER & Rainer RIEMANN**

*Bielefeld University, Germany*

✉ anke.hufer@uni-bielefeld.de, ✉ lmueckler@uni-bielefeld.de, ✉ rainer.riemann@uni-bielefeld.de

Self-esteem (SES) and satisfaction with life (SWL) are important components of what we call a successful life and we find a substantial relationship between SES and SWL. This study aims at finding out more about the etiology of this association. Is it the environment that makes us both self-confident and satisfied with our lives or is it our genetic make-up? Or can we assume a (quasi-) causal relationship?

Therefore we rely on a subsample of the TwinLife study, consisting of 1020 MZ and 1022 same-sex DZ twins reared together separated into two age cohorts (17 and 23 years old), and use a short version of the Rosenberg Self-esteem scale and the Satisfaction with Life Scale. We apply bivariate and quasi-causal behavior genetic models in order to obtain a better understanding of the relationship between the two constructs. We discuss our findings with respect to the development of well-being.

**Keywords:** self-esteem, satisfaction with life, behavior genetics, TwinLife

**Genetic and environmental sources of cumulative (dis-)advantage**

**Rainer RIEMANN, Amelie NIKSTAT, Eike EIFLER & Anke HUFER**

*Bielefeld University, Germany;*

✉ rainer.riemann@uni-bielefeld.de, ✉ a.nikstat@uni-bielefeld.de, ✉ eike.eifler@uni-bielefeld.de, ✉ anke.hufer@uni-bielefeld.de

Social outcomes are frequently used in personality psychology as criteria predicted by individual differences. Little research is directed at the interrelations among diverse criteria. E.g., are individuals who are socially integrated happier, healthier, better in school? The sociological concept of cumulative advantage was introduced to denote that small advantages of an individual over others grow over time (“success breeds success”). We extend this concept to the study of “halo”-effects across divergent domains.

We study correlations among indicators of subjective well-being, health, internalizing, externalizing, social integration, social and political participation, and success in school in two cohorts (11 years and 17 years old from 2000 twin families) of the TwinLife study of social inequality. We apply multivariate genetic models to estimate to what degree correlations among social outcomes are due to overlapping genetic and/or environmental processes. The implications of our findings for understanding the development of social inequalities are discussed.

**Keywords:** social outcomes, cumulative advantage, behavior genetics, TwinLife

## **New Directions in Wisdom Research**

Convenor: **Eranda JAYAWICKREME**, *Wake Forest University, USA*  
✉ jayawide@wfu.edu

Multiple perspectives on wisdom exist in the psychological literature, in part due to both the recent increase in interest in the topic and the nebulous nature of the term itself. More recently, research has focused on examining how wisdom manifests in social context, identifying and assessing key specific psychological capacities constitutive of wisdom, and examining the potential developmental role of specific life events. The four presentations in this symposium will showcase this novel research. Topics covered include two presentations on the assessment of wise reasoning in context, new insights on a key dimension of wisdom (intellectual humility), and a multimethod-study examining the potential role adversity plays in the development of wisdom. Together, they highlight new directions in understanding the nature of wisdom with greater precision, as well as pathways for how wisdom-related characteristics can be successfully identified and promoted to benefit society.

**Wisdom, Balance and Bias: Towards a process-sensitive measurement of wisdom-related qualities**

**Igor GROSSMANN**

*University of Waterloo, Canada*

✉ igrossma@uwaterloo.ca

Philosophers and behavioral scientists suggest that wisdom includes unbiased reasoning. However, major instruments developed to test wisdom are by default influenced by psychological bias. I propose that shifting the focus from global, de-contextualized reports to state-focused reports about concrete situations provides a less biased method to assess wise reasoning. Results of a large-scale psychometric investigation revealed that this new approach produces less bias (attribution bias, bias blind spot, self-deception, impression management), whereas global wisdom reports are subject to such biases. Moreover, state-focused but not global scores were positively related to greater balancing of cooperative and self-protective interests, goals (influence-vs.-adjustment), and causal inferences about conflict (internal-vs.-external), consistent with the expected nomological network. Notably, within-person consistency in wisdom across situations/over time was weak, suggesting that a single-shot measurement is insufficient for understanding of trait-level wisdom. I discuss theoretical and practical implications for research on wisdom, judgment and decision making, well-being, and prosociality.

**Exploring Sequences of Wise Reasoning in Interpersonal Conflict**

**Laura E. R. BLACKIE**

*School of Psychology, University of Nottingham. UK*

✉ laura.blackie@nottingham.ac.uk

Recent theorizing on wisdom has argued that wise reasoning cannot be studied in isolation from the social context. This study builds on research with the design of a novel card-sort task and the application of behavioral sequence analysis to examine the sequential order of different events, thoughts, feelings, and behaviors involved in experiences of interpersonal conflict. Preliminary data from a community sample of 65 adults (22 men) with mean age (SD) of 33.20 (10.65) is presented to explore the potential of this new task for examining wise reasoning in context. Participants narrated a significant past conflict that they had either handled wisely or unwisely and were then asked to narrate their story using cue cards. There were similarities in how wise and unwise conflicts unfolded, but wise reasoning strategies were more likely to follow after feelings of anger and betrayal when people narrated a conflict they had handled wisely.

**Correlates and Consequences of Intellectual Humility**

**Rick H. HOYLE**

Department of Psychology & Neuroscience, Duke University, U.S.A

✉ rhoyle@duke.edu

One characteristic of wisdom is a recognition of and comfort with the reality that one can never know everything one would ideally know in order to predict the outcome of decisions in the present or behaviors in the future. In this respect, wisdom reflects a defining feature of intellectual humility—a recognition that the opinions and beliefs one currently holds to be true could be disproven by new knowledge or experience. I present findings from a program of research on the correlates of intellectual humility, focusing on differences in the qualities of the beliefs and opinions held by people low vs. high in intellectual humility. I highlight the distinction between intellectual humility as a general tendency and intellectual humility with respect to specific ideas or topics. I present new data on changes in intellectual humility across the period of undergraduate studies and its relation to academic performance and psychological well-being.

**Happier-But-Wiser: Developing Wisdom from Significantly Positive Life Experiences**

**Nic M. WESTSTRATE**

*Department of Applied Psychology & Human Development, University of Toronto, Canada*

✉ nic.weststrate@utoronto.ca

There is a cultural belief that wisdom develops through difficult life experience. This idea was investigated in a multi-method study that examined the nature and number of life experiences associated with wisdom development, and psychological processes that support growth in wisdom through life experience. As expected, across objective and subjective methods, wisdom was associated with negative life experiences. Somewhat surprisingly, wisdom was also associated with highly positive life events. Based on content analysis of autobiographical memories, this talk will present: (1) characteristics of positive life events that are perceived by everyday people to be wisdom-fostering; (2) psychological processes that explain wisdom development through positive events; and (3) the types of lessons and insights gained from positive events compared to negative events. The findings reviewed in this talk suggest that the association between wisdom and positive life experience is a promising new direction for future research about the development of wisdom.

## Values and Behaviour, Part II: Thoughts about Causality

Convenors: **Lilach SAGIV**<sup>1</sup> & **Sonia ROCCAS**<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel;* <sup>2</sup>*The Open University of Israel, Israel*

✉lilach.sagiv@mail.huji.ac.il, ✉soniaro@openu.ac.il

A growing body of research links values to behaviors in a variety of life domains. In this two-part symposium we draw together researchers studying a novel line of value research, focusing on both the content of value-behavior relationships and the mechanisms that link them together. The presentations included in Part II investigate multiple pathways of causality in the value-behaviors relationships. First, Roccas and Sagiv propose perception as a mediating mechanism that explains how values affect behavior. In the second presentation Fischer challenges the common view that values affect behavior, suggesting that both values and behaviors are jointly regulated by overlapping neurobiological systems. Then, Knafo-Noam, Twito and Hasenfratz apply genetic analysis to address the question whether values or behaviors preceded each other in development. Finally, our discussant, Shaul Oreg, will offer integrative comments across all presentations of the two-part symposium and will initiate a discussion among the presenters and the audience.

**How do values affect behavior? The mediating role of perception**

**Lilach SAGIV<sup>1</sup> & Sonia ROCCAS<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel;* <sup>2</sup>*The Open University of Israel, Israel*

✉lilach.sagiv@mail.huji.ac.il, ✉soniaro@openu.ac.il

Personal values are abstract desirable goals that serve as guiding principles in people's lives. Values are recognized as important psychological constructs, because they are hypothesized to have wide ranging effects on attitudes and behaviors. We present a new model, proposing that one of the important ways in which values affect behavior, is through their impact on attention and interpretation of the social context. Relying on Schwartz value theory, we study the full spectrum of motivational goals, thus comprehensively mapping the impact of values on attention and interpretation. We hypothesize that conflicting value types (e.g., openness to change and conservation) direct attention to similar aspects of the context (e.g., focusing on the novel aspects of the situation) but lead to different, even opposing, interpretations (i.e., an opportunity for excitement versus a threat for stability). Five studies provide support for the effect of attention (Studies 1-2) and interpretation (Studies 3-5).

**Values and behaviour – an evolutionary neuroscience perspective**

**Ronald FISCHER**

*Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand*

✉ronald.fischer@vuw.ac.nz

Correlations between values and behaviour are often interpreted as implying causal relations with values guiding behaviour (as per definition of values). In this talk, I propose an alternative explanation in which both values and behaviors are jointly regulated by overlapping neurobiological systems. For simplicity, I will focus on behavioural traits (e.g., personality traits), but the argument also applies to other behaviors. At the minimum, two major systems are operating: a broad behavioural approach versus avoidance system and modes of cooperation system differentiating instrumental control orientation versus trust based orientation, which can explain the prototypical value structure. Importantly, these systems interact and are shaped by the environment, which means that the structure, mean levels and correlations between values and behaviour are conditional on the larger context. I review evidence that is in line with such a development-based eco-cultural neuroscience theory of values and behaviour and discuss implications for measurement and applications.



**The Role of Openness to Change versus Conservation Values in Shaping Behavior in Work Settings**

**Sharon ARIELI<sup>1</sup> & Adva LIBERMAN<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*The Open University of Israel, Israel;* <sup>2</sup>*The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

✉sharonla@openu.ac.il, ✉advalib@gmail.com

The value dimension of openness to change versus conservation, contrasts between the motivation for autonomy of thought and action, and the motivation to preserve the status quo. The current research aims at advancing our understanding on the behavioral consequences of this value dimension in work settings. We argue that employees valuing openness to change are more likely to pursue autonomy and diversity in their work, and to follow their natural curiosity and desires. Thus, they are more likely to excel in tasks requiring creativity, and to initiate organizational innovation. In contrast, employees valuing conservation are more likely to pursue stability in their work by respecting the chain of command and by complying with organizational norms and routines. Thus, they are less likely to initiate any innovation or change. Finally, we discuss how this value dimension shapes the quest for meaning at work and the sense of self-actualization.

Discussant: **Shaul OREG**, *The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

✉shaul.oreg@mail.huji.ac.il

## **Predictive Validity of the HEXACO Model of Personality: Insights from Basic and Applied Studies**

Convenor: **Ingo ZETTLER**, *University of Copenhagen, Denmark*  
✉ [ingo.zettler@psy.ku.dk](mailto:ingo.zettler@psy.ku.dk)

In recent years, the HEXACO Model of Personality has been found increasingly useful in describing, explaining, and predicting human behavior. This symposium brings together four recent research activities from four countries related to the HEXACO model. More precisely, the first two presentations consider the role of the HEXACO traits in Applied (Organizational and Career) Psychology. The third presentation describes experimental studies using behavioral outcomes targeted to dissociate between the two prosocial HEXACO traits, namely, Honesty-Humility and Agreeableness. The final presentation describes the first comprehensive meta-analysis on the HEXACO traits, showing links to criteria from twelve domains. Overall, the symposium presents studies using different methods such as observations of so-called actual behavior, self- and observer-reports, or meta-analytic techniques, and provides examples of diverse up-to-date topics in personality research related to the HEXACO model, ranging from basic experimental to applied studies.

## How and When (low) Honesty-Humility leads to Employee Deviance at Work: The Roles of Moral Disengagement and Supervisor Leadership

Babatunde OGUNFOWORA<sup>1</sup>, Joshua BOURDAGE<sup>2</sup>, Christine HWANG<sup>3</sup> & Addison MAERZ<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Haskayne School of Business, University of Calgary, Canada; <sup>2</sup> Department of Psychology, University of Calgary, Canada; <sup>3</sup> Ivey Business School, Western University, Canada; <sup>4</sup>Queen's University, Canada

✉ togunfow@ucalgary.ca, ✉ jbordage@ucalgary.ca, ✉ chwang.phd@ivey.ca, ✉ maerz.a@queensu.ca

Research shows that Honesty-Humility (H-H) is related to counterproductive work behaviours (CWB), detrimental actions that are costly to organizations and their employees. In our research, we explore the role of moral disengagement, which captures failures in moral self-regulation processes, in explaining the link between H-H and CWBs. We also examine the role of employee perceptions of supervisor leadership in curtailing the unethical conduct of low H-H employees. Our results show that 1) employee H-H relates to CWBs indirectly through moral disengagement, 2) perceived supervisor ethical leadership as well as perceived ease of “getting away with CWBs” without detection by the supervisor both moderated the direct link between H-H and CWB. However, these supervisor effects did not moderate the indirect link through moral disengagement, suggesting that supervisors can reduce the behavioural manifestations of CWB but do not substantively influence the cognitive self-regulatory processes that lead to CWBs in the first place.

## HEXACO in Careers: The Importance of Personality traits for Career Transition Outcomes in Adolescence

Iva ŠVERKO & Toni BABAROVIĆ

*The Ivo Pilar Institute of Social Sciences, Croatia*

✉ iva.sverko@pilar.hr, ✉ toni.babarovic@pilar.hr

In this paper the importance of HEXACO personality traits in career context is explored. We followed senior secondary school students in the first semester of their last grade (N=981), in the second semester (N=568), and a year later, after their transition to work or university (N=405). Participants completed HEXACO-60 as a measure of personality traits, measures of career-related traits (interests and work values), career readiness measures (career adaptability and career decision-making difficulties), and measures of career transition outcomes (academic/work achievement, study/work satisfaction, study/work engagement, perceived P-E fit and subjective well-being). The results indicated expected relations between HEXACO personality traits, career-related traits and career readiness measures. Further, personality traits Extraversion and Conscientiousness had unique contribution for explaining majority of career transition outcomes, in addition to career readiness. Results are fully in line with theoretical expectations and suggest the importance of HEXACO personality traits in career behavior.

**Do we really need two prosocial factors? On the behavioral dissociation of Honesty- Humility and Agreeableness**

**Benjamin E. HILBIG<sup>1</sup>, Isabel THIELMANN<sup>1</sup>, Sina A. KLEIN<sup>1</sup>, Felix HENNINGER<sup>1</sup> & Ingo ZETTLER<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany; <sup>2</sup> University of Copenhagen, Denmark  
✉hilbig@uni-landau.de, ✉thielmann@uni-landau.de, ✉klein@uni-landau.de,  
✉henninger@uni-landau.de, ✉ingo.zettler@psy.ku.dk

One main aspect of the HEXACO model of personality structure is its separation of prosocial tendencies into two distinct factors, Honesty-Humility and Agreeableness. Whereas the unique role of the former for criteria relating to active cooperativeness (fairness) has been established, evidence is less consistent on the unique and specific role of Agreeableness for reactive cooperation (forgiveness). To overcome limitations of prior studies, we use both well-established economic games and a novel paradigm (the uncostly retaliation game), to more conclusively test the unique role of Agreeableness for forgiveness versus retaliation. The results of three experiments support the theoretically implied dissociation between Honesty-Humility and Agreeableness and especially that the latter (but not the former) negatively predicts retaliation decisions in the face of prior exploitation.

**The HEXACO dimensions and criteria in twelve domains of human life: A meta- analysis**

**Ingo ZETTLER<sup>1</sup>, Isabel THIELMANN<sup>2</sup>, Benjamin E. HILBIG<sup>2</sup> & Morten MOSHAGEN<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>University of Copenhagen, Denmark, <sup>2</sup> University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany; <sup>3</sup> Ulm University, Germany  
✉ingo.zettler@psy.ku.dk, ✉thielmann@uni-landau.de, ✉hilbig@uni-landau.de,  
✉morten.moshagen@uni-ulm.de

Research based on the HEXACO Model of Personality has considerably increased in recent years. However, a systematic review of the vast literature on the HEXACO dimensions is still missing. To close this gap, we conducted a comprehensive meta-analysis on the HEXACO dimensions, including more than 500 studies published up to September 2017 and responses from more than 300,000 participants overall. Specifically, we addressed the inter-relations between the HEXACO dimensions (i.e., meta-analytic correlations within and across self- and observer reports) as well as their links to diverse criteria from twelve domains: (1) demographic information, (2) the Big Five, (3) personality disorders, (4) dark traits, (5) immoral behaviors, (6) prosocial behaviors, (7) response behaviors, (8) values, (9) socio- political attitudes, (10) abilities and achievements, (11) health, satisfaction, and well-being, and (12) mating and sexual behaviors. Results further supported the usefulness of the HEXACO dimensions to account for diverse outcome variables.

## Narcissism in social relationships

Convenors: **Caroline WEHNER & Matthias ZIEGLER**

*Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*

✉wehnerca@hu-berlin.de, ✉zieglema@hu-berlin.de

It seems to be an almost paradoxical question why people engage in relationships with narcissistic individuals. Narcissists tend to overlook feelings and needs of others, do not return favors, and if threatened they react with rage, defiance and humiliation. To shed further light on this issue, this symposium will incorporate research on narcissism at the cross-section with social relationships. Jordan and Giacomin begin by discussing the suppression effect of self-esteem in others' perception of narcissists at first sight, found across four studies. Dyadic data is used by Lombris and Morf to get a deeper understanding of narcissists caregiving behaviors in romantic relationships, and by Wehner and Ziegler observing the influence of similarity in narcissism on similarity in other personality traits, and on perceived relationship quality. Finally, Elsaadawy and Carlson examine peer-, self- and meta-perceptions, finding that narcissists who believe that others see them more negative, tend to behave more arrogantly.

## The Misperception of Narcissism as Self-esteem: Why Narcissists are Well-liked at Zero Acquaintance

Christian H. JORDAN<sup>1</sup> & Miranda GIACOMIN<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Wilfrid Laurier University, Canada; <sup>2</sup>University of Toronto, Canada

✉ cjordan@wlu.ca, ✉ miranda.giacomin@utoronto.ca

Why do people form positive first impressions of narcissists, even though they accurately identify others' narcissism. Perceivers may overestimate narcissists' self-esteem, which is socially valued. Across four studies, perceivers viewed photographs of targets (for whom narcissism and self-esteem were known) and rated their narcissism, self-esteem, and how much they liked them. Perceivers rated more narcissistic targets higher in self-esteem (even compared to targets with equally high self-esteem) and liked them more. Perceptions of self-esteem, moreover, mediated the effect of target narcissism on liking. This effect disappeared when targets' narcissism was made salient, suggesting that narcissism is not inherently attractive. Finally, path models reveal a negative effect of perceptions of narcissism on liking that is suppressed by a positive effect of perceptions of self-esteem on liking, even for ratings of people's online dating profiles. Positive initial impressions of narcissists may thus be driven by inflated perceptions that they have high self-esteem.

## Caregiving behaviors of narcissists in close relationships: The role of perceived partner valuation

Claudia LOMBRIS & Carolyn C. MORF

*Universität Bern, Switzerland*

✉ claudia.lombris@psy.unibe.ch, ✉ carolyn.morf@psy.unibe.ch

In this study, we investigated the influence of valuation and devaluation on narcissistic caregiving behaviors within romantic relationships. Data from 83 couples were analyzed using moderated actor-partner interdependence models and structural equation modeling. The results revealed significant interaction effects on caregiving patterns, qualified by gender. Male narcissists reported the highest negative caregiving behaviors when perceived partner valuation was low, but these were ameliorated when it was high. Female narcissists reported the lowest positive caregiving when perceived partner devaluation by their partners was high, but reported higher positive and lower neglecting caregiving when the devaluation was low. For non-narcissists, caregiving behaviors were independent of perceived valuation. Our results suggest that narcissists give better support to partners to the degree that their own needs for self-enhancement are met. The gender differences were unexpected and we speculate about potential sources. Future research should investigate the underlying mechanisms of the caregiving system of narcissists.

**Similarity of Big Five and Narcissism within dyads**

**Caroline WEHNER & Matthias ZIEGLER**

*Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*

✉ wehnerca@hu-berlin.de

While research agrees that friendship dyads perceive their personalities to be more similar to each other than non-friend dyads, findings are mixed when looking at their actual similarity. Besides the Big Five, narcissism is a trait worth considering when friendships are observed: Maaß, Lämmle, Bensch, and Ziegler (2016) found higher similarity in the personalities of two best friends when they were more similar in narcissism. As narcissists characterize their relationships as emotionally charged and instable, and are little empathetic, being in a relationship with a narcissist seems to be more challenging than being in a relationship with a less narcissistic person. In line with this it is hypothesized that similarity in narcissism of a friendship dyad predicts similarity in all Big Five domains. This is extended by observing the romantic partners of participants and comparing effects of similarity across friends and romantic partners. Implications and limitations are discussed.

**The role of negative meta-perceptions in narcissism**

**Norhan ELSAADAWY & Erika N. CARLSON**

*University of Toronto Mississauga, Canada*

✉ norhan.elsaadawy@mail.utoronto.ca, ✉ erikan.carlson@utoronto.ca

Narcissists see themselves more positively than others do. Their beliefs that others do not share their self-views might lead them to engage in self-promoting behaviors that result in a more narcissistic reputation. Participants (N = 175) met a small group of peers weekly for four months. They completed the NPI and provided peer ratings, self- and meta-perceptions (e.g., Big Five, arrogant) the first and last week of meetings. Initially, narcissists assumed others saw their distinctive attributes but did not expect especially negative evaluations. However, people who initially expected less positive evaluations from peers were eventually seen as more grandiose (arrogant, exaggerates abilities), a link that was stronger for people higher in narcissism. These findings suggest that narcissists' beliefs about how others see them might lead them to behave in excessively arrogant ways, a behavior that likely contributes to the process through which others come to view them as narcissistic.

## Political Dispositions

Convenor: **Tobias ROTHMUND**, *University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany*  
✉rothmund@uni-landau.de

Personality research and political psychology have been linked in different ways. One line of research focuses on the trait-like nature of some attitudes, beliefs or values related to political thinking or feeling. We use the term “political dispositions” for this class of constructs. Two prominent political dispositions are RWA and SDO, which some researchers consider to be political attitudes and others as personality dispositions. In the present symposium, we bring together research from different theoretical and methodological angles that investigates either (a) the internal structure of belief systems that integrate different political dispositions, (b) the links between political dispositions and personality dispositions or (c) behavior that is systematically related to political dispositions. A central aim of this panel is to outline and discuss the challenges of research on political dispositions from the perspective of personality psychology.

Discussant: **Manfred SCHMITT**, *University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany*  
✉Schmitt@uni-landau.de



**Introduction of the new German Schwartz Portrait Values Questionnaire – Revised (PVQ-RR) and investigating its usefulness for predicting political orientations**

**Constanze BEIERLEIN<sup>1</sup> & Eldad DAVIDOV<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Hamm-Lippstadt University of Applied Sciences, Germany; <sup>2</sup>University of Cologne, Germany

✉constanze.beierlein@hshl.de, ✉e.davidov@uni-koeln.de

Several studies highlight the importance of basic human values for predicting political attitudes. Particularly, Piurko et al (2011) demonstrated that universalism and benevolence values explain a left orientation, while conformity and tradition values explain a right orientation.

Schwartz and colleagues (2012) recently introduced a revised version of Schwartz' value model. This revised version defines three universalism, two benevolence, two conformity, and one tradition values. In order to measure the refined value structure, Schwartz and colleagues (unpublished) proposed a new version of the Portrait Values Questionnaire, the PVQ-RR. Their study provides preliminary evidence that a refined measurement is beneficial for predicting psychological outcomes. However, it has not been explored yet whether these more finely tuned values and their measurements predict political orientations successfully.

In the current study we examined systematically on the basis of heterogeneous German speaking samples the usefulness of the more finely tuned measures for predicting political orientations.

**Glorification Buffers the Negative Impact of Collective Harm-doing on Mental Health Among Perpetrator Group Members**

**Mengyao LI<sup>1</sup> & Bernhard LEIDNER<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Max Planck Institute for Research on Collective Goods, Bonn, Germany; <sup>2</sup>University of Massachusetts Amherst, Amherst, USA

✉li@coll.mpg.de, ✉bleidner@psych.umass.edu

Collective harm-doing can have profound impact on the health and well-being of involved parties. The present research examined the effects of collective harm-doing and ingroup glorification on the mental health of perpetrator group members, particularly those who were not directly involved in the harm-doing. Two experiments demonstrated differential effects of ingroup-committed harm on group members' health, depending on the extent to which they glorify their ingroup. When Americans learned about the ingroup's intentional (vs. unintentional) harm against Native Americans, low (but not high) glorifiers reported more intense stress emotions (Study 1). Study 2 replicated these effects in a different intergroup context, and further demonstrated that when participants learned about ingroup-committed (vs. outgroup-committed) harm against Iranians, low (but not high) glorifiers also reported higher levels of distress and more anxiety-related symptoms. The beneficial and detrimental roles of ingroup glorification in collective harm-doing will be discussed.

**Latent Profile Analyses reveal Authoritarian and Egalitarian Populist  
Belief Systems in the US and in Germany**

**Tobias ROTHMUND<sup>1</sup>, Flávio AZEVEDO<sup>2</sup> & Laurits BROMME<sup>1</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany; <sup>2</sup>University of Cologne, Germany*

*(✉ rothmund@uni-landau.de, ✉ falafila@gmail.com, ✉ bromme@uni-landau.de)*

Populism is generally considered as a thin-centered political ideology. This conceptualization reflects the assumption that populism rarely exists as an isolated belief system but is systematically linked to other ideological political beliefs. The present research pursued two aims. First, we developed a parsimonious measure of populism that provides good reliability, validity and measurement equivalence across countries (Germany and the US). Second, we used latent profile analyses to identify political belief systems that involve populist attitudes as a core element and are highly comparable across both countries. We conducted survey studies in the U.S. (N = 1,536) and in Germany (N = 1,196). First, we identified an authoritarian populist ideology that is characterized by populism, nativist protectionism, and right-wing authoritarianism (14.1% in the US, 19.3% in Germany). Second, we identified an egalitarian populist ideology that is characterized by populism, nativist protectionism and egalitarianism (14.0% in the US, 14.8% in Germany).

## New frontiers in openness to experience: from piloerection to psychedelics

Convenors: **Kirill FAYN<sup>1</sup>** & **Rachael G. GRAZIOPLENE<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*KU Leuven, Belgium*; <sup>2</sup>*Yale University, USA*

✉ kirill.fayn@kuleuven.be, ✉ rachael.grazioplene@yale.edu

This symposium presents new findings regarding the fifth personality dimension—openness to experience. Particularly the role of openness is explored in the contexts of education, white matter, psilocybin-facilitated therapy, and voluntarily generated piloerection. Zhang will talk about the interplay of openness and interests in predicting scholastic performance. Grazioplene will present evidence for distinct white matter correlates of openness, schizotypy, and intelligence. Erritzoe will report on the modulatory effects of psilocybin-facilitated therapy on openness. Finally, Fayn will discuss emotion and personality differences associated with the ability to voluntarily generate piloerection. By casting a wide net, the research within this symposium represents a significant update to our understanding of the elusive fifth dimension of personality.

**Keywords:** openness to experience; neuroscience; education; psilocybin-facilitated therapy; voluntary control of piloerection

## Predicting Scholastic Performance: When Interests take over from Openness

Jing ZHANG<sup>1</sup> & Matthias ZIEGLER<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>East China Normal University, China; <sup>2</sup>Humboldt University, Germany

✉ zhangjapple@hotmail.com, ✉ matthias.ziegler@psychologie.hu-berlin.de

Although interest and Openness are believed to be important predictors of educational outcomes and learning motivation, they have rarely been brought together in empirical studies. The present study aimed to examine the unique and joint effect of interest and Openness to predict scholastic performance in a sample of Chinese secondary school students (N = 836). Our analyses revealed that both interest and Openness predicted scholastic performance for Mathematics and English. In addition, Openness interacted with interest in a compensatory pattern, indicating that Openness is especially important when a student finds a school subject uninteresting and vice versa. No significant interaction effect between Openness and interest was observed for Chinese. The findings made a big step to understand the relationships between Openness, interest, and scholastic performance and generally support the ideas presented in the Openness-Fluid-Crystallized- Intelligence model by Ziegler, Danay, Heene, Asendorpf, & Böhner (2012).

## Neural correlates of openness, positive schizotypy, and intelligence in two large independent samples

Rachael G. GRAZIOPLENE<sup>1</sup>, Colin G. DEYOUNG<sup>2</sup> & Tyrone D. CANNON<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Yale University, USA; <sup>2</sup>University of Minnesota, USA

✉ rachael.grazioplene@yale.edu, ✉ cdeyoung@umn.edu, ✉ tyrone.cannon@yale.edu

Although openness and intelligence are correlated with one another, their balance may determine whether the heightened pattern-identification characteristic of people high in openness leads to adaptive cognitive abilities or to the maladaptively overinclusive thinking that characterizes positive schizotypy. In a longitudinal adolescent sample (N=409) and an adult community sample (N = 233), we used diffusion weighted MRI to show that the white matter correlates of openness and schizotypy overlap, yet are distinct from the neural correlates of intelligence. In addition, preliminary analyses indicate that developmental trajectories of white matter density predict longitudinal change in positive schizotypy scores in adolescents at risk for psychosis. These observations suggest that some degree of neural “dysconnectivity” underpins both healthy and maladaptive expressions of openness and schizotypy. Neural sources of openness/schizotypy and intelligence appear distinct, but the balance of these neural phenotypes may moderate behavioral expressions of openness.

**Modulatory effects of psilocybin-facilitated therapy on personality structure; focus on Openness**

**David ERRITZOE<sup>1,2</sup>, Leor ROSEMAN<sup>1</sup>, Matthew NOUR<sup>2,3</sup>, Mendel KAELEN<sup>1</sup>, David NUTT<sup>1</sup> & Robin L. CARHART-HARRIS<sup>1</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Imperial College London, Centre for Neuropsychopharmacology, Division of Brain Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, London, UK; <sup>2</sup>South London and Maudsley NHS Foundation Trust, London, UK; <sup>3</sup>The Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, Kings College London, UK*

✉d.erritzoe@imperial.ac.uk, ✉leor.roseman13@imperial.ac.uk, ✉matthewnour@gmail.com, ✉m.kaelen@imperial.ac.uk, ✉d.nutt@imperial.ac.uk, ✉r.carhart-harris@imperial.ac.uk

Recently, a number of clinical studies have examined the therapeutic potential of the serotonin 2A receptor agonist, psilocybin, - the active psychedelic component of magic mushrooms. More specifically, it has been tested for the treatment of a variety of mental health conditions; including major depression, anxiety, OCD, smoking and alcohol dependence, and the results from these small pilot studies are so promising that larger-scale clinical trials are currently in the making. The apparent long-lasting positive effects after single (of very few) therapy session(s) with a psychedelic is intriguing, and the topic of the presentation will be the possible role of changes to personality measures in mediating such effects. The main focus will be on the role of the Big Five personality domain, Openness to Experience. Data from both therapeutic/experimental administration of psilocybin as well as from studies of recreational use of psychedelics will be presented.

**Openness, Absorption and the Voluntary Control of Piloerection**

**James HEATHERS<sup>1</sup>, Kirill FAYN<sup>2</sup>, Paul SILVIA<sup>3</sup>, Niko TILIOPOULOS<sup>4</sup> & Matthew GOODWIN<sup>1</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Northeastern University, USA; <sup>2</sup>KU Leuven, Belgium; <sup>3</sup>University of North Carolina at Greensboro, USA; <sup>4</sup>University of Sydney, Australia*

✉jamesheathers@gmail.com, ✉kirill.fayn@kuleuven.be, ✉p\_silvia@uncg.edu, ✉niko.tiliopoulos@sydney.edu.au, ✉m.goodwin@northeastern.edu

To date, three case studies have described individuals with voluntary control of piloerection. Almost exclusively focusing on physiological aspects of this ability. For the current investigation, a sample of thirty two individuals with the voluntarily generated piloerection (VGP) ability was recruited and asked to report on their personality, and physiological and emotional phenomenology of VGP. The physiological descriptions were consistent with the three previously conducted case studies. Most participants (72%) reported that VGP was accompanied by psychological states that typically accompany involuntary piloerection (e.g. absorption), reported using VGP during activities that elicit involuntary piloerection (e.g. music), and reported higher absorption in response to aesthetic situations compared to a previously collected sample. Finally, participants with VGP ability were almost a standard deviation higher on openness to experience, compared to normative data. Individuals who display VGP can play an important role within the future study of openness and related emotional states.

## The Dark Arts of Love, Sex & War: Disentangling the Dark Triad Relationships

Convenor: **Nadja HEYM**, *Division of Psychology, Nottingham Trent University, UK*  
✉ [nadja.heyman@ntu.ac.uk](mailto:nadja.heyman@ntu.ac.uk)

The dark triad traits (psychopathy, Machiavellianism and narcissism) have been conceptualised as three related, yet independent traits with a joint dark core (Pauhlhus & Williams, 2002). They are predictive of maladaptive interpersonal relations and deviant behaviours, such as different love and mating styles (Jonason & Kavanagh, 2010), and various forms of aggression (Baumeister et al., 2000; Coyne & Thomas, 2007; Jonason & Webster, 2010). Little research has focused on teasing apart their shared and unique variance, and identifying factors that drive those associations. Moreover, most studies treat each personality type as a single, composite trait, and concise measurement has been criticised (Williams et al., 2009; Furnham et al., 2013). This symposium presents studies that examine the unique and shared roles of the DT traits, their facets and additional factors in the Dark Arts of (mating and capacity to) Love, Sex(ual coercion and adversarial sexual beliefs) and War (relational aggression) making.

Discussant: **Peter JONASON**, *School of Social Sciences and Psychology, Western Sydney University, Australia*

**The Art of Love I:  
On the face of it - predatory dating preference in psychopathy**

**Alyson E. BLANCHARD<sup>1</sup>, Nadja HEYM<sup>2</sup> & Alexander SUMICH<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> *Department of Psychology, Bishop Grosseteste University, Lincoln, UK;* <sup>2</sup> *Department of Psychology, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham, UK*

✉ alexander.sumich@ntu.ac.uk

Assortative mating is evidenced in high DT individuals across both short and long-term dating, at least when using explicit, DT-relevant verbal descriptors. However, the predatory nature of DT traits, suggests that these individuals might seek vulnerable and exploitable partners. Participants completed self-reports of psychopathy and narcissism, and rated opposite-sex facial morphs (high/low in dark traits, averaged from faces of several individuals based on self-reports of psychopathy and narcissism) in short and long-term dating contexts. Men preferred low compared to high dark-trait faces. High dark-trait faces were preferred less for long- compared to short-term dating. High psychopathy participants (particularly women) preferred low psychopathy faces and short-term dating. High narcissism was not related to preference for face type, but was associated with a preference for short-term dating. Therefore, whilst both dark traits prefer short-term dating, findings support an implicit predatory dating style in psychopathy only.

**The Art of Sex & War I:  
The Dark Tetrad and mating effort: sexual coaxing and coercion across  
relationship types**

**Roksana KOSCIELSKA<sup>1</sup>, Heather D. FLOWE<sup>2</sup> & Vincent EGAN<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> *Centre for Family and Forensic Psychology, University of Nottingham, UK;* <sup>2</sup> *Department of Psychology, University of Birmingham, UK*

✉ vincent.egan@nottingham.ac.uk

Sexual coaxing and coercion (SCC) were examined in relation to personality and different victim-perpetrator relationships for 151 persons (M:F:O = 45:103:3; mean age = 31.97, SD = 11.6). Participants completed HEXACO, Mating Effort (ME), SD3, Assessment of Sadistic Personality, and Tactics to Obtain Sex Scales (TOSS). The TOSS was rated for implied precedence (ex-partner, current romantic partner) and a relationship with no sexual precedence (neighbour). Propensity for SCC a current partner was higher than for an ex-partner or a neighbour, and for an ex-partner compared to a neighbour. Controlling for gender, sexual experience, criminality, and general personality, Dark Tetrad (DT) and ME constructs significantly improved prediction of SCC propensity across all relationships. ME positively predicted SCC of a neighbour and ex-partner, but not current partner. Although the DT and ME had a significant effect, there was no unique DT/ME contribution to SCC variance, indicating SCC reflects general antagonism.

**The Art of Love II:  
Vulnerable Dark Triad traits relate differently to capacity to love and love  
style attitudes compared to Dark Triad traits**

**Alyson E BLANCHARD<sup>1</sup>, Fraenze KIBOWSKI<sup>2</sup>, Amy SMITH<sup>2</sup> & Alex SUMICH<sup>2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychology, Bishop Grosseteste University, Lincoln, UK; <sup>2</sup>Department of Psychology, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham, UK*

✉alyson.blanchard@bishopg.ac.uk

Research shows manifest and developmental differences between facets of psychopathy and narcissism, however, few Dark Triad studies include the vulnerable Dark Triad (vDT). This study (N=788) compared primary and secondary psychopathy, grandiose and vulnerable narcissism, as well as Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) in relation to love style attitudes, and whether this is mediated by capacity to love (CAP). Reduced CAP predicted game playing, and low friendship based and self-sacrificing love styles in primary psychopathy. Individuals high in vulnerable narcissism reported reduced CAP, which predicted increased game-playing and pragmatic love styles, as well as decreased passionate romance. CAP mediated the relationship between high BPD and passionate romance, friendship based, pragmatic, manic and self-sacrificing love styles. No mediating role for CAP was found for secondary psychopathy or grandiose narcissism. Findings demonstrate how vulnerable DT traits manifest attitudes and behaviours differently to the standard DT traits and should become part of future DT research.

**The Art of Sex and War II:  
Sexual and relational aggression amongst the dark triad traits and facets**

**Nadja HEYM<sup>1</sup>, Jennifer FIRTH<sup>1</sup>, Alexander SUMICH<sup>1</sup>, Fraenze KIBOWSKI<sup>1</sup>, Vincent EGAN<sup>2</sup> & Claire A.J. BLOXSOM<sup>1</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Division of Psychology, Nottingham Trent University, UK; <sup>2</sup>Forensic and Family Psychology, University of Nottingham, UK*

✉nadja.heyman@ntu.ac.uk

The DT is linked to interpersonal and sexual aggression, but little is known about what drives these associations. Study 1 investigated the role of adverse sexual beliefs in the acceptance of interpersonal and sexual violence amongst DT facets (N=217; 135f; Mage=25.76). Psychopathy callous affect (SRP-III) and Machiavellian views (MACH-IV) were the unique predictors of acceptance of interpersonal violence and myths of sexual aggression, which was partially mediated by adversarial sexual beliefs. Study 2 investigated the role of empathy in relational aggression amongst the DT factors (N=231; 262f; Mage=26.87). Again, uniquely only psychopathy and Machiavellianism predicted relational aggression, mediated by online simulation – an affective cognitive empathy component. Thus, sexual and relational aggression in the DT traits is (i) driven by psychopathy and Machiavellianism rather than Narcissism, and (ii) these links are mediated by negative beliefs about sexual relations and reduced capacity to understand what others feel when subjected to relational aggression.



## Context in Personality Psychology

Convenors: **Noga SVERDLIK<sup>1</sup> & Shaul OREG<sup>2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel; <sup>2</sup>The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

✉sverdlik@bgu.ac.il, ✉shaul.oreg@mail.huji.ac.il

Our symposium consists of four presentations, focusing on the role of context and its importance for the study of personality. We will discuss a variety of ways through which situations and personality are interlaced. Niall Bolger will talk about daily life contexts and present several studies to show how intensive longitudinal designs elucidate contextualized conceptions of personality. Noga Sverdlik will turn the focus to the role of personality in the experience of the contextual dimension of psychosocial distance. Shaul Oreg will then present a lexical study for the development of a new taxonomy of psychological situations, and its link to personality. Finally, John Rauthmann will present an integration of six situational taxonomies in social/personality psychology. Together we examine how context shapes the manifestation of personality, how personality shapes our perception of context and what are the key dimensions through which we perceive context.

## ABSTRACTS – SUBMITTED SYMPOSIA

### Personality in Daily Life Contexts

**Niall BOLGER**

*Columbia University, USA*

✉bolger@psych.columbia.edu

Two key developments in personality psychology in recent decades have been, first, the emergence of contextualized conceptions of personality, and second, the rise in the availability and use of intensive longitudinal designs. Drawing on these developments and using data from several studies of personality in daily situations, I will describe how essential features of personality can be captured by tracking the thoughts, feelings and behaviors of individuals as they move through a stream of contexts in daily life.

### **Individual differences in Psychological Distance: the role of Dispositional Regulatory Scope in thinking far and feeling close**

**Noga SVERDLIK<sup>1</sup>, David KALKSTEIN<sup>2</sup> & Yaacov TROPE<sup>3</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Ben Gurion University of the Negev, Israel; <sup>2</sup>Stanford University, USA; <sup>3</sup>New York University, USA*

✉sverdlik@bgu.ac.il, ✉dave.kalkstein@gmail.com, ✉yaacov.trope@nyu.edu

Psychological distance, defined within the framework of Construal Level Theory, describes the subjective experience of how distant events or situations feel from the egocentric here-and-now. Typically, researchers focus on psychological distance as a situational factor that influences or is associated with cognitive and motivational processes. Here we focus on personal factors that predict individual differences in chronic tendency to consider psychologically distant events. We suggest that people differ reliably in their Regulatory Scope--how expansive their mental horizons are, and to what extent they think about psychologically distant events and outcomes. We also suggest that when presented with an event, the more expansive the Dispositional Regulatory Scope of a person, the closer this given event will feel to her or him. We will present preliminary results based on two samples and discuss their implications.

## Introducing the Situation Six: A Hebrew lexical study of psychological situations

**Shaul Oreg<sup>1</sup>, John Edwards<sup>2</sup> & John Rauthmann<sup>3</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel; <sup>2</sup>Oregon State University, USA; <sup>3</sup>Wake Forest University, USA*

✉oreg@huji.ac.il, ✉jedwards@oregonstate.edu, ✉jfrauthmann@gmail.com

Personality psychology has achieved a generally accepted taxonomy. The same has yet to be established for a psychology of situations. We present three studies to uncover basic dimensions of psychological situation characteristics. Towards this end, we conducted in Study 1 an emic lexical study in Hebrew combined with an experience-sampling procedure among a closely representative sample of Hebrew-speaking Israelis. The procedure yielded what we call the “Situational Six”: Negativity, Positivity, Familiarity, Demandingness, Oddness, and Straightforwardness. We then confirmed in imposed-etic Studies 2 and 3 this six-dimensional structure with adjectives in English among English-speaking U.S. participants. Relationships between the Situation Six and the emotions experienced in situ, Big-Five traits, and the DIAMONDS framework were analyzed to further interpret the meaning of the Situation Six dimensions.

## Situational Taxonomies: An Overview

**John Rauthmann**

*Wake Forest University, USA*

✉jfrauthmann@gmail.com

This talk gives an overview of situational taxonomies in social/personality psychology. First, I describe three different types of situational taxonomies depending on the focal situational information of interest: There can be taxonomies of situation cues, characteristics, or classes. Second, I outline some reasons why situational taxonomies were so far only insular endeavors poorly integrated with other taxonomies or other substantive research. Third, I focus on taxonomies of situation characteristics as these may be most fruitful towards understating personality dynamics and processes (e.g., person-situation transactions). Specifically, I present six current taxonomic models along with their measures and discuss how they are similar and different. Interestingly, across these taxonomies, there seems to be a “Big Six” of situation characteristics emerging consistently that bears in great parts a resemblance to Big Five trait content in person perception. Lastly, I conclude with the plea of more integration and synthesis across different lines of research.

## Tools and Services Facilitating Transparent and Reproducible Research

Convenors: **Michael BOSNJAK<sup>1</sup>** & **Ljiljana B. LAZAREVIC<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>ZPID - Leibniz Institute for Psychology Information, Trier, Germany; <sup>2</sup>Institute of Psychology, and Laboratory for the Study of Individual Differences, University of Belgrade, Serbia

✉director@leibniz-psychology.org, ✉ljiljana.lazarevic@f.bg.ac.rs

Research projects aimed at rendering the entire research workflow transparent and reproducibly require specific tools and services. The overall aim of this symposium is to present and to discuss free open access tools and services assisting researchers to develop research ideas, to plan an empirical study, to pre-register research projects, to collect data, to analyze data in a collaborative fashion, and finally to publish the findings and accompanying material in a sustainable fashion. In the first talk, current and prospective open science tools developed and hosted by [leibniz-psychology.org](http://leibniz-psychology.org), a public open science institute for Psychology located in Trier, Germany, will be presented. Leibniz-psychology.org seeks to become a one-stop shop for free open science infrastructure services, covering the entire lifecycle of an empirical project. In the second talk, a case study about using the GESIS Panel for scale validation will be presented. The GESIS Panel offers the social science community an opportunity to collect survey data within a probability-based mixed-mode access panel free of charge. In the third talk, the study framework [formr.org](http://formr.org) will be introduced as a tool that allows personality researchers to implement the complex studies they tend to plan. In the fourth talk, the relationship between traditional and alternative metrics for scientific impact measurement are compared and their respective benefits and pitfalls are discussed.

**Integrated Public Open Science Infrastructure Tools and Services at  
leibniz-psychology.org**

**Michael BOSNJAK**

*ZPID - Leibniz-Institute for Psychology Information, Trier, Germany*

✉director@leibniz-psychology.org

Leibniz-psychology.org is a public open science institute for Psychology located in Trier, Germany. It seeks to become a one-stop shop for free open science infrastructure services and tools, covering the entire lifecycle of an empirical project. First, the multilingual European search portal PubPsych ([www.pubpsych.org](http://www.pubpsych.org)) offering more than one million references to psychological literature, tests, intervention programs, and research data will be presented. Second, the pre-registration service Registered Reports in Psychology and PsychNotebook, a cloud-based web application that can be used to perform the typical tasks encountered in the planning of studies and the analysis of data will be sketched. Third, PsychLab Online, the online research panel for conducting experiments and surveys, and PsychLab Offline, a laboratory facility for conducting experiments, personal interviews, and other types of research assisted by eye tracking technology will be presented. Fourth, PsychArchives, a repository for digital research objects and finally, the publication platform PsychOpen for open access preprints, publications, and for exploring meta-analytic findings will be demonstrated.

**Using the GESIS Panel for Scale Validation**

**Goran KNEZEVIC<sup>1</sup>, Ljiljana B. LAZAREVIC<sup>2</sup> & Michael BOSNJAK<sup>3</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychology and Laboratory for the study of individual differences, University of Belgrade, Serbia; <sup>2</sup>Institute of Psychology and Laboratory for the study of individual differences, University of Belgrade, Serbia; <sup>3</sup>ZPID - Leibniz-Institute for Psychology Information, Trier, Germany*

✉gknezevi@f.bg.ac.rs, ✉ljiljana.lazarevic@f.bg.ac.rs, ✉director@leibniz-psychology.org

The GESIS Panel survey data are collected within a probability-based mixed-mode access panel for about 4900 panelists, representative of the German population. The current study aims to provide evidence on the validity of DELTA scale, assessing Disintegration/Psychosis proneness. Using multilevel modeling we explored to what extent personality traits relate to the states of happiness (past, current, future) and wellbeing (importance and satisfaction with various aspects of life), focusing on the incremental contribution of Disintegration over Big Five. Happiness and wellbeing were measured at least on three occasions during a year. Individual differences explained over 50% of the variance in the overall happiness, while the percentage varied for various wellbeing aspects (16-41%). The largest contributor to happiness/wellbeing was low Disintegration (the average incremental contribution was 7%), followed by low Neuroticism, and small contributions of Extraversion, Conscientiousness, and Agreeableness. The importance of the findings for the Disintegration construct was discussed.

## Using formr.org to Design Complex Studies with Immediate Graphical feedback

**Ruben C. ARSLAN<sup>1</sup> & Cyril S. TATA<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*Center for Adaptive Rationality, Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Germany;*

<sup>2</sup>*Biological Personality Psychology, University of Goettingen, Germany*

✉ arslan@mpib-berlin.mpg.de, ✉ ctata@gwdg.de

The survey framework formr.org is a free, open source software for online and lab studies. Even with little or no programming skills users can design complex studies. Key features include automatic email and text message reminders for repeated surveys on computers and smartphones and the automatic generation of personalised graphical feedback based on R functions. Designed by and for personality researchers, formr.org makes it easy to collect peer ratings, social networks, dyadic and round robin data, longitudinal, and experience sampling data. It also allows for separation of contact and study data as required by European privacy laws. Users of formr.org can increase the transparency and reproducibility of their research by sharing and version tracking complete study workflows. Furthermore, data collected with formr.org can be cleaned and documented in human- and machine-readable codebooks without additional effort by relying on the study metadata.

## On the Relation of Alt Metrics and Classical Citation Rates

**Thomas SCHERNDL, Sebastian VOGL & Anton KÜHBERGER**

*University of Salzburg, Austria*

✉ thomas.scherndl@sbg.ac.at, ✉ sebastian.vogl@stud.sbg.ac.at, ✉ anton.kuehberger@sbg.ac.at

Reflecting the increased usage of social media in our daily life, alternative metrics for measuring scholarly impact are increasingly proposed, extending (or even replacing) traditional metrics (e.g., citations, journal impact factor, etc.). In this talk we explore the relationship between traditional and alternative metrics for psychological research in the years from 2010 to 2012. Traditional and alternative publication metrics (collected from Altmetric) were collected and compared, using a dataset of over 245,000 publications. Results show positive, small to medium, correlations on the level of individual publications, as well as for most research fields of Psychology. These findings are fairly robust over time and comparable to findings from research areas other than Psychology. We furthermore discuss the inherent problems but also promise of altmetrics in comparison and addition to more traditional metrics for measuring the impact of scientific contributions.

**Accuracy across social contexts: Consistency and change across interaction partners, relationship types, and daily interaction quality**

Convenors: **Lauren J. HUMAN<sup>1</sup>** & **Katherine H. ROGERS<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*Psychology Department, McGill University, USA;* <sup>2</sup>*Psychology Department, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga, USA*

✉ lauren.human@mcgill.edu, ✉ kate-rogers@utc.edu

Research has long examined characteristics that influence accurate interpersonal perceptions, but to what degree is a person's accuracy context dependent? In this symposium, we consider how perceiver, meta-perceiver, and target accuracy fluctuate across social contexts. Rogers presents research showing that the good judge is important and evident, but only when interacting with the good target. Human presents research showing that being a good target is an individual difference that is consistent across three different contexts. Carlson presents research showing that while meta-accuracy in first impressions is unrelated to meta-accuracy in close relationships, idiosyncratic biases transcend social context. Sadikaj presents research showing that in couples, the quality of interpersonal interactions influences a person's ability to accurately infer partner's relationship satisfaction. Taken together, these talks highlight the benefit of examining the within-person variability and cross-contextual consistency of interpersonal perceptions to better understand the antecedents and mechanisms of accuracy.

**Reassessing the Good Judge of Personality: Considering the context of the good target**

**Katherine H. ROGERS<sup>1</sup> & Jeremy C. BIESANZ<sup>2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Psychology Department, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga, USA; <sup>2</sup>Psychology Department, University of British Columbia, Canada*

✉kate-rogers@utc.edu, ✉jbiesanz@psych.ubc.ca

Are some people truly better able to accurately perceive the personality of others? Previous research suggests the good judge may be of little practical importance and individual differences minimal. However, following the logic in the realistic accuracy model (Funder, 1995), the good judge will only emerge in the context of the good target - a condition largely ignored previously. In four large samples we assessed whether the good target (an individual high in expressive accuracy) is a necessary condition for the good judge (an individual high in perceptive accuracy) to emerge. Indeed, assessments of the good judge strongly predicted accuracy in the context of judgments of the good target. These results suggest the good judge of personality exists - some individuals are much better able to detect and utilize valid cues from targets and form more accurate impressions - but this is only strongly evident when perceiving a good target.

**Is expressive accuracy a core individual difference? The cross-contextual consistency of the good target**

**Lauren J. HUMAN<sup>1</sup>, Katherine H. ROGERS<sup>2</sup> & Jeremy C. BIESANZ<sup>3</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Psychology Department, McGill University, USA; <sup>2</sup>Psychology Department, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga, USA; <sup>3</sup>Psychology Department, University of British Columbia, Canada*

✉lauren.human@mcgill.edu, ✉kate-rogers@utc.edu, ✉jbiesanz@psych.ubc.ca

People vary widely in the extent to which they are a good target, or high in expressive accuracy, the tendency to be viewed in line with one's unique characteristics. It is unclear, however, whether expressive accuracy is a consistent individual difference that transcends social contexts. The current research therefore examined the consistency of expressive accuracy across three social contexts: face-to-face initial interactions, close relationships, and on social media. There was strong evidence for cross-contextual consistency such that expressive accuracy in face-to-face first impression contexts was moderately-strongly associated with expressive accuracy with close others (Sample 1; Ntargets = 514; Ndyads = 1656) and online (Samples 2 and 3: Ns = 126–132; Ndyads = 1170–1476). Further, similar predictors of expressive accuracy emerged across contexts, such as psychological adjustment, suggesting similar underlying mechanisms. In sum, expressive accuracy appears to be a core individual difference that emerges robustly and consistently across contexts.



**Is meta-accuracy context-specific or an interpersonal skill people bring with them across contexts?**

**Erika N. CARLSON & Norhan ELSAADAWY**

*Psychology Department, University of Toronto, Canada*

✉erikan.carlson@utoronto.ca, ✉norhan.elsaadawy@mail.utoronto.ca

People have some insight into how others perceive them, but is meta-accuracy an interpersonal skill people bring with them across contexts? In three studies (total N = 507), we tested if individuals higher in meta-accuracy for new acquaintances were higher in meta-accuracy for close others. Participants described themselves on the big five, met a new acquaintance, and rated their acquaintance's personality, and then guessed how their acquaintance rated them. Participants also provided metaperceptions for well-known acquaintances who rated their personality online. First impression meta-accuracy did not predict meta-accuracy for close others. Instead, people who were positively biased and people who overestimated their transparency with a new acquaintance tended to do so for close others as well. That is, people brought their idiosyncratic biases with them across contexts while their meta-accuracy was largely context-specific. Contextual factors and personality traits that might foster meta-accuracy are discussed.

**Quality of Interpersonal Dynamics in Close Relationships as a Predictor of Change in Perception Accuracy**

**Gentiana SADIKAJ, Debbie S. MOSKOWITZ & David C. ZUROFF**

*Psychology Department, McGill University, Canada*

✉gentiana.sadikaj@mail.mcgill.ca, ✉dsm@mx0.psych.mcgill.ca, ✉zuroff@psych.mcgill.ca

We examined whether the accuracy of perceiving a romantic partner's relationship satisfaction changes over time and predictors of this change. 92 cohabiting couples participated in an event- contingent recording (ECR) method assessing their daily interactions for 20 days. Subsequently, couples reported their relationship satisfaction on 3 occasions over 18 months. Tracking accuracy increased and assumed similarity bias decreased in both genders. Mean-level bias decreased only among women. The quality of daily interactions as indexed by average affect valence across all daily interactions predicted changes in tracking accuracy and assumed similarity bias. Tracking accuracy increased and assumed similarity bias decreased only among participants who reported greater affect valence. While affect valence predicted lower mean- level bias on the first occasion, it did not predict change in mean-level bias. Findings suggest that positive interpersonal interactions may enhance intimacy between partners, and that enhanced intimacy may account for increased accuracy of inferring partner's relationship satisfaction.

## **Personality and Healthy Aging: Moving Beyond Self-Reports of the Big Five**

Convenor: **Patrick L. HILL**, *Washington University in St. Louis, USA*  
✉Patrick.hill@wustl.edu

The field has moved from asking whether personality traits predict important outcomes in healthy aging, such as disease risk and cognitive resilience, into understanding why these relationships occur. Toward this end, it has become apparent that the role of personality on healthy aging cannot be explained simply through linking aging outcomes to self-reports of just five traits. The current symposium includes a series of four talks that advance our understanding of aging by addressing this broader aim. Across these talks, we will consider the utility of observer-ratings of personality (Payne et al.), facet measures (Payne et al.), behavioral assessments of traits (Aschwanden et al.), as well as personality characteristics that fall outside of traditional trait taxonomies (Weston). Furthermore, this symposium will consider the extent to which these classic taxonomies are generalizable across adulthood (Condon), an important step for discussing whether the role of personality on healthy aging differs over time.

**Personality traits and markers of cognitive impairment in aging**

**Brennan R. PAYNE<sup>1</sup>, Patrick J. CRUITT<sup>2</sup>, Patrick L. HILL<sup>2</sup>, Thomas F. OLTMANN<sup>2</sup> & Elizabeth A. L. STINE-MORROW<sup>3</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>University of Utah, USA; <sup>2</sup>Washington University in St. Louis, USA; <sup>3</sup>University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA*

✉brennan.payne@utah.edu, ✉pcruitt@wustl.edu, ✉Patrick.hill@wustl.edu, ✉toltmann@wustl.edu, ✉eals@illinois.edu

The risk for cognitive pathologies steadily increases with advancing age, creating an urgency to understand the pathways that promote late-life cognitive health. Across two data sets, the SPAN (St. Louis, Personality, and Aging Network, N = 838) and the Senior Odyssey study (N = 459), we examined associations between measures of Big 5 personality traits and assessments of risk for mild cognitive impairment and dementia in middle-aged and older adults. Both observer and self-reports of conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness showed the strongest relationship with risk for cognitive impairment, but the magnitude of these relationships varied depending on the cognitive outcome. Moreover, there was evidence that observer and self-report facets of conscientiousness revealed differentially stronger associations with risk for cognitive impairment, with traditionalism predicting increased risk, while dutifulness was positively associated with cognitive functioning. Collectively, these findings highlight the potential that personality traits play in shaping trajectories of clinically-relevant cognitive aging.

**Personality-related behaviors are linked to cognitive health in daily life of older adults**

**Damaris ASCHWANDEN<sup>1</sup>, Martina LUCHETTI<sup>2</sup> & Mathias ALLEMAND<sup>1</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>University of Zurich, Switzerland; <sup>2</sup>Florida State University, USA*

✉d.aschwanden@psychologie.uzh.ch, ✉martina.luchetti@med.fsu.edu, ✉mathias.allemand@uzh.ch

Previous research showed links between openness as well as neuroticism and cognitive health at the between-person level. However, less is known about these associations at the within-person level. The present study thus examined these associations both at the between-, and within-person level. Data came from the RHYTHM (Realizing Healthy Years Through Health Maintenance) study. The sample consisted of 136 healthy older individuals (M = 70.45 years, range = 60–91 years). Behaviors related to personality and cognitive health were measured every evening over ten days. The results revealed a positive association between open behaviors and cognitive engagement at the between-, and within-person level. For neurotic behaviors and cognitive complaints, a positive relationship was found at the between-person level only. These findings extend previous research by providing the investigation of naturally occurring behaviors related to personality and cognitive health at the within-person level.

**Sense of purpose and diabetes risk in adulthood**

**Sara J. WESTON**

*Northwestern University, USA*

✉ Weston.sara@gmail.com

Purpose in life is associated with indicators of healthy aging in representative samples (Hill & Turiano, 2014), yet little is known about the role of purpose in the face of major medical events. The current study examines the role of purpose in healthy aging for adults who have been diagnosed with diabetes. Study 1 (N ~ 8000) compares self-rated health, exercise and smoking habits between diabetic and non-diabetic adults and examines the extent to which purpose diminishes the gap in health between these groups. Study 2 (N ~ 1200) uses a sample of diabetic adults and examines the degree to which their sense of purpose is associated with their self- efficacy in managing their diabetes, received diabetes education, and the degree to which they understand how to manage their illness. Implications for the role of purpose in identifying patients in need of targeted care are discussed.

**One size fits all? Evaluating the evidence for differences in personality structure by age**

**David M. CONDON**

*Northwestern University, USA*

✉ david-condon@northwestern.edu

Despite broad acceptance of the Big Five (and, to a lesser extent, the Big Six) structure in personality research, there is also evidence of heterogeneity in the psychometric fit of these models as a function of age. Here, we evaluate this phenomena using two large samples (N=126k; N=191k) from the SAPA-Project. First, we compare the fit of several 5 and 6 factor inventories in different age groups through confirmatory factor analysis. Then, we will evaluate the evidence for optimal fit across the lifespan using exploratory factor analysis of 696 widely- used IPIP items (extracting 2-10 factors) from 5 and 6 factor inventories. These analyses will then be used to evaluate the extent to which the item content in the five and six exploratory factors is qualitatively different across age epochs. If warranted, we will conclude by considering alternatives to the one-size-fits-all approach.

## Current approaches and methods for studying the interplay between personality and romantic relationships

Convenors: **Janina L. BÜHLER & Alexander GROB**, *University of Basel, Switzerland*  
(✉janina.buehler@unibas.ch, ✉alexander.grob@unibas.ch)

Based on new technologies (e.g., experience sampling) and structural opportunities (e.g., archival data), the methods used to study the interplay between the individual and the couple have developed within recent years. In this symposium, the presenters provide an overview of approaches with data of both couple members. The first contribution applies narrative psychology to romantic relationships and investigates how partners tell the story of their relationship to establish couple identity. The second uses archival data to follow trajectories of subjective well-being in couples in the years prior to the death of one partner. The third uses diary methods to investigate how personality vulnerabilities predict relationship-process variability and how variability explains relationship satisfaction. The fourth uses photographs and reports of the frequency with which each partner performs—and suspects their partner of performing—behaviors designed to prevent relationship dissolution to test for the effects of physical attractiveness on jealousy-induced mate-retention. (149 words)

Discussant  
**Ulrich ORTH**, *University of Bern, Switzerland*  
(✉ulrich.orth@psy.unibe.ch)

**How Can You Love and Have No Story to Tell? Narrative Approaches Applied to Romantic Relationships**

**Janina L. BÜHLER<sup>1</sup>, Homayoon MAGHSOODI<sup>2</sup> & Dan P. MCADAMS<sup>2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>University of Basel, Switzerland; <sup>2</sup>Northwestern University, IL, USA*

✉ janina.buehler@unibas.ch, ✉ HomayoonMaghsoodi2019@u.northwestern.edu,  
✉ dmca@northwestern.edu

Personality psychology and relationship research have converged multiple times in the past. For example, studies have revealed how personality affects the initiation and maintenance of a romantic relationship and how relationship experiences affect personality development. However, research has mostly relied upon quantitative methods to assess the interplay between personality and relationships. Here, we propose an idiographic, narrative approach in the relationship context. We seek to identify how romantic partners individually construct the story of their relationship (i.e., their relationship identity), and how this story is linked to each partner's personality and relationship satisfaction. In the Northwestern Study of Relationship Narratives, we interviewed 40 young and middle-aged individuals (i.e., 20 couples) one-on-one, using a version of the life story interview adapted to the case of a romantic relationship. Using an example narrative, this contribution illustrates how the narrative approach dovetails with and extends current research on personality and romantic relationships. (149 words)

**Till Death Do Us Part: A Couple-Level Perspective on The Trajectories of Life Satisfaction Preceding Partner Death**

**Jenna WÜNSCHE<sup>1</sup>, Rebekka WEIDMANN<sup>1</sup>, Svenja M. SPULING<sup>2</sup>, Martin WETZEL<sup>3</sup> & Alexander GROB<sup>1</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>University of Basel, Switzerland; <sup>2</sup>German Centre of Gerontology, Berlin, Germany;*

*<sup>3</sup>University of Cologne, Germany*

✉ jenna.wuensche@unibas.ch, ✉ rebekka.weidmann@unibas.ch, ✉ svenja.spuling@dza.de,  
✉ martin.wetzel@wiso.uni-koeln.de, ✉ alexander.grob@unibas.ch

This contribution combines two perspectives on studying the trajectories of subjective well-being in couples approaching the death of one member: A life-event perspective of the to-be-bereaved partner and a terminal decline perspective of the to-be-deceased partner. Based on 31 years of observation, we applied multiphase mixed-effects models to 1,133 couples of the German Socio-Economic Panel Study to estimate both partners' pre-terminal slopes, transition points, and terminal slopes in life satisfaction leading up to the death of one member. Analyses revealed that both partners experienced a long period of relative stability that was followed by a phase of sharp terminal decline. Pre-terminal and terminal slopes did not differ between couple members. However, to-be-deceased partners entered the terminal phase earlier (-4.55 years, SD = 0.15) than their to-be-bereaved partners (-2.38 years, SD = 0.16). These results highlight the interdependence of subjective well-being between couple members across the lifespan of a romantic relationship. (150 words)

**Every Day Another Way: How Variability in Daily Relationship Processes Explains the Effects of Personality Vulnerabilities on Relationship Satisfaction in Couples**

**Rebekka WEIDMANN, Janina L. BÜHLER, Jenna WÜNSCHE, Robert P. BURRISS & Alexander GROB**

*University of Basel, Switzerland*

✉rebekka.weidmann@unibas.ch, ✉janina.buehler@unibas.ch, ✉jenna.wuensche@unibas.ch,

✉robert.burriss@unibas.ch, ✉alexander.grob@unibas.ch

The aim of the present study was to analyze how neuroticism, low self-esteem, and attachment insecurity as examples of personality vulnerabilities predict couples' daily variability in emotional (i.e., partner responsiveness), cognitive (i.e., expectations) and behavioral (i.e., self-disclosure) processes across two weeks. Further, we tested whether these fluctuations mediate the link between personality vulnerabilities and relationship satisfaction. We followed a sample of 826 romantic opposite sex couples aged between 18 and 81 in a two- week diary study. Our findings show that persons high in personality vulnerabilities experience less partner responsiveness, fewer positive expectations, and less self-disclosure, and experience more daily fluctuations in these processes. These effects are linked to lower relationship satisfaction in both partners. In sum, neuroticism, low self-esteem, and attachment insecurity affect both partners' relationship satisfaction through daily variations in emotions, cognitions, and behaviors. (135 words)

**Individual Differences in Mate-Retention Behavior: Do More Attractive Persons Make Fewer Efforts to Retain Their Partners?**

**Robert P. BURRISS<sup>1</sup>, Rebekka WEIDMANN<sup>1</sup>, Lisa L. M. WELLING<sup>2</sup> & David A. PUTS<sup>3</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>University of Basel, Switzerland; <sup>2</sup>Oakland University, MI, USA; <sup>3</sup>Pennsylvania State University, PA, USA*

✉robert.burriss@unibas.ch, ✉rebekka.weidmann@unibas.ch, ✉welling@oakland.edu, ✉dap27@psu.edu

This contribution investigated whether romantic partners' attractiveness is related to the frequency with which they perform mate-retention behaviors. We draw on data from a sample of male:female romantic couples from north-east USA, each of whom completed the Mate-Retention Inventory Short-Form in two versions: one in which they reported the frequency of their own mate-retention behaviors, and another in which they reported on the behavior of their partner. We also photographed each partner and had these photographs rated for attractiveness. Actor-Partner Interdependence Models indicate that women who are rated less attractive are reported by their male partners to perform more intrasexual mate-retention behaviors (behaviors targeted at limiting mate-poaching attempts by female rivals). We also find a similar, although marginally significant, effect in men. However, we do not replicate previous findings that persons with more attractive partners perform more mate-retention behaviors.

**Personality Similarity and Differences Around the World:  
Four Approaches Topic:  
Cross-cultural aspects of personality**

Convenor: **David C. FUNDER**, *University of California-Riverside, USA*  
✉ david.funder@ucr.edu

This symposium presents three perspectives on cross-cultural differences in personality. The contribution by Gardiner et al. presents newly-gathered data from the International Situations Project, including Big Five Inventory (BFI-2) scores from more than 60 countries, in more than 40 languages, with more than 12,000 participants. Average trait scores differed across regions of the world, and were moderately consistent with prior findings. The contribution by Allik and Realo focuses on aspects of geography that are and are not associated with average trait levels, and addresses the possible variables that might influence geographic differences, including climate, culture and genetics. The contribution by Hřebíčková and Acrami focuses on the bicultural identities of 430 Vietnamese-Czech individuals, and assesses the personality and other variables associated with cultural conflict and cultural distance in this population. The contribution by Kalu et al. reports associations between self-disclosure, intimacy, and online moral foundations, in a sample of Nigerian students.

**Keywords:** Cross-cultural psychology, bicultural identity, geography of personality



**How reliable are average personality scores across countries? New evidence from the International Situations Project**

**Gwen GARDINER, Erica BARANSKI, David FUNDER, and the Members of the International Situations Project University of California, Riverside**

*University of California, Riverside, USA*

✉ ggard001@ucr.edu

Large-scale collaborations are becoming more common in the field of cross-cultural research, particularly in personality research. This recent increase in large-scale projects means personality trait averages across countries can be assessed for reliability. We will present new data from the International Situations Project (ISP) on personality traits around the world and compare these scores with previous findings. The ISP includes data from over 60 countries in more than 40 languages, with a total sample above 12,000. This project also incorporates the newly revised Big Five Inventory 2 (BFI-2). Trait averages by region show Asian countries are the lowest in extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness and openness, while European countries are the highest in agreeableness, negative emotionality, and openness. African countries are the highest in conscientiousness and lowest in negative emotionality. Rank order comparisons with previous findings (Schmitt, 2007) indicate moderate reliability of trait scores (average  $r = .29$ ,  $p < .05$ ).

**Does geography of personality traits makes any sense?**

**Jüri ALLIK<sup>1,2</sup> & Anu REALO<sup>1,3</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychology, University of Tartu, Estonia; <sup>2</sup>The Estonian Academy of Sciences, Estonia; <sup>3</sup>Department of Psychology, University of Warwick, UK*

✉ juri.allik@ut.ee

A close correspondence between genetic and geographic distances is well documented (Nelis et al., 2009; Novembre et al., 2008). The link between geographic and personality distances is still debated. Only recently were the first data collected that allow assessment of the geography of personality (Allik & McCrae, 2004). The main obstacle in establishing geographic distribution of personality traits is the fact that mean differences in personality traits across countries and cultures are about 8.5 times smaller than differences between any two individuals randomly selected from these samples (Allik et al., 2017). There are three main candidates that can shape the geographic distribution of personality traits: climate and physical environment (Van de Vliert, 2013), society and culture (Allik & Realo, 2017; Rentfrow, Gosling, & Potter, 2008), and genetics (Allik & McCrae, 2004). In this paper, we discuss the most promising developments towards a geography of personality traits.

**Chameleon identity: Life under the influence of two cultures**

**Martina HŘEBÍČKOVÁ<sup>1</sup> & Nazar ACRAMI<sup>2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Institute of Psychology of the Czech Academy of Sciences; Czech Republic; <sup>2</sup>Department of Psychology, Uppsala University, Sweden*

✉martina@psu.cas.cz

Recently groups of people with different cultural backgrounds move between countries and enter multifaceted exchanges between their original and new culture. Thus an important issue is how bicultural individuals experience and organize their bicultural identity. Using a sample of 430 Vietnamese Czech biculturals, we examine how particular Big Five personality traits, acculturative stressors, ethnic and mainstream cultural orientations impact the process of bicultural identity formation. Bicultural identity was operationalized as two separate constructs: perception of distance (vs. overlap) and perception of conflict (vs. harmony) between one's two cultural identities (Benet-Martínez & Haritatos, 2005). Path models showed that cultural conflict and cultural distance have distinct personality and acculturation antecedents. Cultural conflict was predicted by acculturative stress, Neuroticism, low level of both Agreeableness and orientation to the Vietnamese culture. Cultural distance was predicted by low Openness to Experience and low level of Czech cultural orientation.

**Moderating Role of Online Moral Foundations on Relationship Between Self-Disclosure and Intimacy**

**Ogba KALU<sup>1</sup>, JohnBosco CHIKA CHUKWUORJI<sup>1</sup> & Ike E.ONYISHI<sup>1,2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>University of Nigeria, Nigeria; <sup>2</sup>University of Muenster, Germany*

✉ernest.onyshi@unn.edu.ng

The present study examined whether online moral foundations can moderate associations between self-disclosure and intimacy in an undergraduate student sample in Nigeria. Four hundred and ten undergraduate students (45% males) completed the following measures: Self-Disclosure Questionnaire, Online Moral Foundations Questionnaire, and a modified form of FAP Intimacy Scale. Data were analyzed using Hayes' regression-based PROCESS module for moderation analysis. Self-disclosure was positively associated with intimacy but the relationship of online moral foundations and intimacy was not significant. Online moral foundations significantly moderated the relationship between self-disclosure and intimacy such that high self-disclosure was associated with greater intimacy for students who reported low and moderate levels of online moral foundations, but not for students with high online moral foundations. Findings highlight the need to make young people develop a balanced and holistic understanding of morality in order to effectively function in their interpersonal relationships.

## Personality Change in the Family Context

Convenor: **Alithe L. VAN DEN AKKER**, *University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands*  
✉ a.l.vandenakker@uva.nl

This symposium focuses on how personality change is associated with important aspects of the family context. First, findings of a multi-informant investigation of early adolescents will be discussed, indicating that conflict with parents is associated with youth personality change. Next, a study of personality development of mothers will be discussed. Results indicate that, although there was not much evidence for mean-level changes for mothers who have a baby, individual differences in personality change from pregnancy until after childbirth were more predictive of maternal parenting behavior than personality as assessed before the baby was born. Additionally, as daily interactions are considered the proximal engines of longer term developmental change, a study investigating associations between daily manifestations of parent- and child personality and parenting behavior is discussed. Results indicate differences between fathers and mothers in this regard. The symposium will conclude with an integrative discussion of the findings.

**Parenting Behavior and Youth Personality Development During Early Adolescence**

**Richard GOELLNER<sup>1</sup>, Sven RIEGER<sup>1</sup>, Mona AYOUB<sup>2</sup>, Marion SPENGLER<sup>1</sup> & Ulrich TRAUTWEIN<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>University of Tübingen, Germany; <sup>2</sup>University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA;  
✉richard.goellner@uni-tuebingen.de, ✉sven.rieger@uni-tuebingen.de, ✉mayoub2@illinois.edu,  
✉marion.spengler@uni-tuebingen.de, ✉ulrich.trautwein@uni-tuebingen.de

The parenting context is likely one very important environment for the development of youths personality. Contemporary theories on parenting posit a dynamic perspective with parents exerting influence on the developing youth and youth exerting influence on parents and their parenting behavior (Shiner & Caspi, 2003; Van den Akker, Deković, Asscher, & Prinzie, 2014). The present study examined the relationship between Big-Five personality development and parenting during the years of early adolescence (Grade 5 to Grade 8). In total, N = 2895 adolescents and their parents completed measures of Big-Five traits and parenting behavior in terms of structure, support, conflict, and cultural stimulation. The findings indicated that conflict with parents was most consistently associated with youth personality trait change (agreeableness, conscientiousness, and neuroticism) and was additionally predicted by youth personality (agreeableness, conscientiousness, and openness) over time.

**Maternal Personality Change from Pregnancy until after Childbirth: Associations with Warm and Hostile Parenting Behavior**

**Alithe VAN DEN AKKER<sup>1</sup>, Floor B. VAN ROOIJ<sup>1</sup>, Amaranta DE HAAN<sup>2</sup> & Jessica J. ASSCHER<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands; <sup>2</sup>Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands; <sup>3</sup>Utrecht University, The Netherlands  
✉a.l.vandenakker@uva.nl, ✉f.b.vanrooij@uva.nl, ✉dehaan@essb.eur.nl, ✉j.asscher@uu.nl

As investment in the parental role is usually high (O'Neill & Greenberger, 1994), becoming a parent may be a role transition that is especially influential in explaining increased personality maturation in adulthood (Roberts, Wood, & Smith, 2005). At the same time, parental personality has been proposed to be a central determinant of parenting behavior (Belsky, 1984). Using latent difference score modeling, we investigated mean-level changes of mothers' (N=242) self-reported Big Five dimensions from pregnancy (T1) to when their children were six months (T2), and twelve months old (T3), and whether changes were predictive of (self-reports of) parenting behavior above and beyond personality assessed during pregnancy. Overall there was little evidence for personality maturation. However, individual differences in personality change (T1 to T2) were more predictive of parenting than personality at T1. Results indicate that personality change is important to take into account when predicting future parenting behavior of expecting mothers.

**Associations between Daily Manifestations of Parental and Child Personality Characteristics and Parenting Behaviors during Early Adolescence**

**Amaranta DE HAAN, Maartje LUIJK & Peter PRINZIE**

*Erasmus University Rotterdam, The Netherlands*

✉dehaan@essb.eur.nl, ✉luijk@essb.eur.nl, ✉Prinzie@essb.eur.nl

Contemporary theorizing emphasizes the importance of real-time manifestations of personality traits (personality states) and situational forces for behavior. The current study examined associations between daily manifestations of parental Big Five personality characteristics and two types of parenting, harsh discipline and autonomy support. Because children's personality may be an important situational force affecting parenting, effects of early adolescent personality states were also explored. Mothers, fathers and adolescents (N = 114 families) rated their own Big Five states, and mothers and fathers rated their own parenting behaviors once daily for six consecutive days. Preliminary analyses suggest that fathers' and early adolescents' personality states were related with fathers' harsh discipline. Parents', but not early adolescents', personality states, were associated with mothers' harsh discipline, and mothers' and fathers' autonomy support. Results from this study suggest that daily manifestations of personality may importantly affect one of the most central tasks for many adults: parenting.

## **Culture and Personality: New Evidence using Emic and Etic Approaches**

Convenor: **Amber Gayle THALMAYER**, *University of Lausanne, Switzerland*  
✉ [ambergayle.thalmayer@unil.ch](mailto:ambergayle.thalmayer@unil.ch)

Current models and measures of personality rely heavily on evidence from WEIRD societies (western, educated, industrialized, rich, democratic). This has made their global generalizability unclear. We present results from studies in cultural settings far from those in which popular models were developed, using etic (importing measures to test applicability) and emic (building new models from indigenous evidence) methods. First, the use of Big Five measures in French-speaking Africa is reviewed, and the HEXACO's predictive ability is compared between Togo and Switzerland. Second, cultural differences in self-other agreement on the recently created South African Personality Inventory (SAPI) are explored. Third, the results from two lexical studies of personality in East and West Africa highlight local personality concepts and domains; domains' relation to each other and to popular etic models is discussed. Finally, similar methodology is used for a lexical study of personality in the Malaysian language using a large multi-cultural sample.

Discussant: **Verònica BENET-MARTÍNEZ**, *Pompeu Fabra University, Barcelona, Spain*  
✉ [veronica\\_benet@hotmail.com](mailto:veronica_benet@hotmail.com)

**HEXACO Personality Dimensions, Proactive Personality Attitudes, Self-Efficacy, and Self-Perceived Employability in Togo and Switzerland**

**Kokou Amenyona ATITSOGBE<sup>1</sup>, Paboussoum PARI<sup>2</sup> & Jérôme ROSSIER<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>University of Lausanne, Switzerland; <sup>2</sup>Institut national des sciences de l'éducation, Université de Lomé, Togo

✉ KokouAmenyona.Atitsogbe@unil.ch

Several personality measures developed in Western countries have been imported into French-speaking African cultures. Such models, including the Big Five, appear to replicate to some extent, allowing for the use of inventories in these regions. However, mean scores usually differ from those observed in European French-speaking countries, and scalar invariance is generally not achieved, indicating that norms cannot be directly imported. In fact, the cultural context may not only have an impact on the structure underlying personality traits, but also on the expression of these traits and their regulation. For this reason, the current project aimed at comparing the relationship between the HEXACO personality dimensions, proactive personality attitudes, self-efficacy, and self-perceived employability in a sample of Togolese and Swiss participants (N = 622). Results show some similarities but also some differences in the pattern of interrelationships that will be discussed according to the cultural variances between the two studied countries.

**Self-Other Agreement on Indigenous Personality Concepts Across Cultures: A Study of Blacks and Whites in South Africa**

**Velichko H. FETVADJIEV<sup>1</sup>, Deon MEIRING<sup>2</sup>, Fons J. R. VAN DE VIJVER<sup>3</sup>, J. Alewyn NEL<sup>2</sup> & François DE KOCK<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Victoria University of Wellington, New Zealand; <sup>2</sup>University of Pretoria, South Africa;

<sup>3</sup>Tilburg University, The Netherlands; <sup>4</sup>University of Cape Town, South Africa

✉ velichko.fetvadjev@gmail.com

Despite the importance of self-other agreement for the validity of personality models, little research has exploited indigenous models to tap into cultural differences in agreement. Black and White South African students (N = 370) provided self-ratings on the South African Personality Inventory (SAPI) and were also rated by one relative and one friend each. There were no cultural differences in overall trait agreement. However, agreement was stronger for social-relational concepts in Blacks and personal-growth concepts in Whites, supporting the cultural salience hypothesis of stronger agreement on more salient traits. The differences in profile agreement (higher in Whites than in Blacks) involved normative agreement and were mediated by dialecticism (higher in Blacks) and social desirability (higher in Whites). In the broader framework of trait consistency research, cultural differences in self-other agreement appear limited compared to those in perceived trait consistency, yet sizable compared to those in actual behavior consistency.

**Indigenous Personality Structure in East and West Africa: Lexical Studies of Personality in Maa and Senoufo**

**Amber Gayle THALMAYER<sup>1</sup> & Gerard SAUCIER<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>University of Lausanne, Switzerland; <sup>2</sup>University of Oregon, USA

✉ ambergayle.thalmayer@unil.ch

Indigenous lexical studies of personality define the most salient person-descriptive concepts and their structure in a population, providing input on the generalizability of current models. Results are presented from studies in two non-industrialized communities, representing two of the four main language families of Africa. Maasai participants, herders in rural Kenya, have a “tight”, highly traditional culture. Supyire-Senoufo participants are agriculturalists in Mali. The 203 most common person-descriptive terms in Maasai were administered to 166 participants, who described 320 persons (166 highly regarded, 154 less so). In the Maasai context, descriptions of well-regarded individuals were unusually uniform. In Senoufo, 114 participants described 228 targets. A four-factor structure with domains of Anger, Laziness, Virtue, and Happiness was common to the two languages. The Senoufo six-factor solution overlapped to some extent with the Big Six, but there was a lack of relation between etic models, including the Big Five, and emic Maasai dimensions.

**A Lexical Study of The Malay Language**

**Khairul Anwar MASTOR<sup>1</sup> & Gerard SAUCIER<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Universiti Kebangsaan, Malaysia; <sup>2</sup>University of Oregon, USA

✉ kam2000@ukm.edu.my

Personality-related descriptors in the Malay language were explored using the psycho-lexical approach. From an initial list of 1,151 person-descriptors, 405 rated highest for frequency of use were administered to 707 Malay, Chinese, and Indian students. Principal component analysis with Varimax rotation was conducted in raw and ipsatized data. A solution of five factors was most interpretable, with factors identified as Morality/Social Propriety, Anxiety-Sadness, Even-Temper vs. Anger, Intellect/Efficacy, and Dynamism-Social Potency. Correlations between emic factors and marker scales for etic one-factor, Big Two, Big Three, Big Five, and Big Six models indicated the strongest replication for one dimension. The Big Two replicated more strongly than the Big Five or Six. This study contributes to the understanding of universal versus culturally specific aspects of personality descriptors and structure by bringing the lexical approach to a multi-ethnic cultural context substantially different from the settings in which the Big Five was originally derived.



## Motives, Motivation, and the Quality of Couple Relationships

Convenor: **Birk HAGEMEYER**, *Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Germany*  
✉ [birk.hagemeyer@uni-jena.de](mailto:birk.hagemeyer@uni-jena.de)

The symposium presents current findings on the role of agentic and communal motives (and motivation) for the behavior and happiness of intimate couples. All contributions are based on a relationship-specific approach to the conceptualization and measurement of motives and include the analysis of dyadic data from cross-sectional, longitudinal and experience- sampling designs. Birk Hagemeyer presents research on the relations of agentic motives with distance-regulating behavior and relationship quality, focusing on the moderating role of couples' living arrangements (coresidence versus living-apart-together). Caroline Zygarr presents a process model for the explanation of the mechanisms underlying the associations between motives and relationship satisfaction. The model was tested in a dyadic experience sampling study using multi-level regression. Sebastian Pusch investigated accuracy and bias in partner perceptions of communal motives in a large dyadic sample and concludes that both can be beneficial for relationship quality. Plenty of time for open discussion will be provided.

**Keywords:** social motives, implicit motives, agency, communion, couples, intimate relationships, experience sampling, dyadic data

**The differential role of agentic motives for distance regulation in coresident and living-apart-together couples**

**Birk HAGEMEYER**

*Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Germany*

✉ birk.hagemeyer@uni-jena.de

Agentic motives (i.e., needs for independence and power) are negatively related to the quality of couple relationships. Strong agentic motives predict low relationship satisfaction and frequent dyadic conflicts. However, problems due to agentic motives are less pronounced and less pervasive in couples living-apart-together than in coresident couples. Living-apart-together seems to provide a more favorable context for the implementation of agentic motives, thus preventing frustration. If this assumption is correct, relationship behaviors pertaining to couples' distance regulation (e.g., face-to-face contact) should be more strongly related to agentic motives in living-apart-together couples. We tested this hypothesis using dyadic path models in a sample of 550 heterosexual couples who reported on their distance regulation behaviors in concurrence with motive assessment, in a one-year follow-up, and in a twelve-day diary study. Results were mixed, providing only partial evidence in favor of the hypothesis. Avenues for future studies building on the present findings are discussed.

**Understanding the relationship between motives and relationship satisfaction: A differentiated look at intra-individual processes of agentic motivation**

**Caroline ZYGAR<sup>1</sup>, Birk HAGEMEYER<sup>2</sup>, Sebastian PUSCH<sup>2</sup> & Felix SCHÖNBRODT<sup>1</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Germany; <sup>2</sup>Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Germany*

✉ caroline.zygar@psy.lmu.de

Previous research established a link between implicit motives and relationship quality: The communion motive is positively related to relationship satisfaction, whereas the agency motive shows negative associations. The presentation covers a theoretically based, preregistered process model on motivational dynamics that could explain these findings, along with empirical results. In an experience sampling study, 152 individuals reported on their current motivation, behavior and satisfaction five times a day for two weeks. The data largely supported the model for communion, but not as well for agency. In exploratory analyses agency was therefore split up into independence and power, which led to results that were more in line with the proposed model. While power and independence both entail the goal to create distance from the partner, this is achieved by different implementation strategies. Another study is planned to verify whether these findings replicate.

**Twenty-twenty vision or rose-colored glasses? The dyadic interdependence between self- and partner-perceived closeness motives.**

**Sebastian PUSCH<sup>1</sup>, Felix SCHÖNBRODT<sup>2</sup>, Caroline ZYGAR<sup>2</sup> & Birk HAGEMEYER<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Germany;* <sup>2</sup>*Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Germany*

✉ [sebastian.pusch@uni-jena.de](mailto:sebastian.pusch@uni-jena.de)

Intimacy and closeness are fundamental for happy romantic relationships. However, prior research has shown that individuals may vary in their dispositional need to be close to their partner, which is associated not only with their own but also their partner's relationship satisfaction. To further qualify these intra- and interpersonal associations, the present study set out to examine how partners perceive their own (self-perceptions) and each other's closeness motives (partner-perceptions). Data came from a study on motives in intimate relationships (N = 1178). The results of dyadic structural equation models and response surface analyses indicate that partner-perceptions affect relationship satisfaction by two complementary ways: First, by providing an accurate representation of the partner's self-perceived closeness motive. And second, by biasing the perception of a) the partner's motive and b) the couple's motive similarity. The results emphasize the relevance of social perception for our understanding of motive-relationship transactions.

## **New assessment approaches of personality pathology**

Convenor: **Lize VERBEKE**, *Ghent University, Belgium*

✉ [Lize.Verbeke@ugent.be](mailto:Lize.Verbeke@ugent.be)

This symposium presents four contributions that are focused upon innovative strategies for understanding and assessing personality pathology. A first contribution focuses on a situational judgement tool for borderline personality pathology, in an attempt to capture the within-person variability that is neglected in questionnaires. Also the second contribution is targeted at the level of personality disorder within-person variability, and will focus on the daily expressions of severity of personality dysfunction. The last two contributions involve research on maladaptive trait assessment in younger age groups, with the third presentation discussing the psychometric properties of the PID- 5 Short Form in adolescents. The fourth presentation, finally, aims to unravel how childhood FFM personality traits may serve as warning signs for later borderline pathology, relying on a genetically- informative longitudinal study. Relying on both community and referred samples and using sophisticated statistical analyses, these presentations provide empirically-built insights as a basis for progress in the field.

**The construction of a situational judgement tool for borderline personality pathology**

**Lize VERBEKE, Barbara DE CLERCQ & Filip DE FRUYT**

*Ghent University, Belgium*

✉Lize.Verbeke@Ugent.be, ✉BarbaraJ.DeClercq@Ugent.be, ✉Filip.DeFruyt@Ugent.be

**Background:** Traditional personality inventories deny within-person variability that may originate from the situations people encounter. This study proposes the construction of a situational judgement tool (SJT) for borderline personality traits, thereby adding a situational perspective to the assessment of personality pathology.

**Methods:** A set of daily-life situations was collected, relying on situational borderline triggers (Miskewicz et al., 2015). Response sets were constructed in a second phase, including items referring to the DSM-5 borderline traits. These situation stems and response sets were filled out by 180 bachelor students (81% female), along with more traditional personality inventories.

**Results:** We have preliminary evidence for adequate psychometric properties of the borderline SJT, in terms of internal consistency, construct – and criterion validity.

**Discussion:** The use of an SJT for personality pathology may signify a progress for the personality pathology assessment field, as it adds a situational perspective in a standardized and time-efficient way.

**The dynamic core of personality pathology: Exploring daily experiences of patients with varying levels of personality dysfunction in an inpatient psychotherapeutic setting**

**Erica CASINI<sup>1</sup>, Johannes ZIMMERMANN<sup>2</sup> & Aidan G.C. WRIGHT<sup>3</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy; <sup>2</sup>Psychologische Hochschule Berlin, Germany;*

*<sup>3</sup>University of Pittsburgh, USA*

✉casini.eric@gmail.com, ✉j.zimmermann@psychologische-hochschule.de, ✉aidan@pitt.edu

Emerging models of personality disorders (PD) in DSM-5 and ICD-11 emphasize individual differences in the severity of personality dysfunction. Severity of PD varies along a single dimension, ranging from healthy functioning to extreme impairments in self and interpersonal functioning. However, it is currently unclear how individual differences in personality dysfunction are expressed in the dynamics of daily life. This project explores how general severity differences impact the level, variability, and inertia of daily behaviors and situation experiences. Seventy-seven inpatients completed a diary measure of behaviors and situational experiences on a daily basis across forty days. Severity of PD was assessed via self-reports and structured clinical interviews. We will analyse the effect of PD severity on the level, variability, and inertia of daily behaviors and situation experiences using dynamic structural equation models. Our results will be informative with regard to the potential dynamic nature of PD severity.

**The PID-5 short form: Psychometric properties and clinical utility in adolescence**

**Carla SHARP, Kiana WALL, Salome VANWOERDEN & Kristin KORYCINSKI**

*University of Houston, USA*

✉csharp2@central.uh.edu, ✉kiana.wall@gmail.com, ✉salomevanwoerden@gmail.com,

✉Kristin.kory@gmail.com

**Background:** Psychometric work on the PID-5 has mostly focused on its long form in adult community samples. The aim of the current study was to evaluate the psychometric properties and clinical utility of the PID-5 Short Form (25 items) in clinical and healthy adolescents.

**Methods:** 150 adolescents were recruited from clinical settings alongside 150 healthy adolescents from the community. The PID-5-SF, interview-based and self-report measures of personality pathology and a measure of Criterion A were administered. Factor analyses, correlations, regression and ROC analyses were used to evaluate psychometric properties and clinical utility of the PID-5-SF. **Results:** The purported factor structure could not be confirmed. While PID-5-SF personality traits were highly correlated with self-report measures of BPD, diagnostic accuracy was low and Criterion A provided incremental validity whereas the PID-5-SF traits did not.

**Implications:** Results are interpreted against developmental models of how personality pathology emerges in adolescence with implication for assessment.

**The potential role of childhood FFM traits as indicators of later borderline pathology: Results from a prospective genetically-informative design**

**Barbara DE CLERCQ<sup>1</sup>, Brenton WIERNIK<sup>2</sup>, Lize VERBEKE<sup>1</sup>, Elien DE CALUWÉ<sup>3</sup> & Filip DE FRUYT<sup>1</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Ghent University, Belgium; <sup>2</sup>University of South Florida, USA; <sup>3</sup>University of Utrecht, The Netherlands;*

✉BarbaraJ.DeClercq@Ugent.be, ✉Brenton@wiernik.org, ✉Lize.Verbeke@Ugent.be,

✉Elien.DeCaluwe@uvt.nl, ✉Filip.DeFruyt@Ugent.be

**Background:** Identifying early vulnerabilities for borderline personality disorder (BPD) has been recently endorsed as an important research objective for the field of personality disorder development. One way to approach this empirically-driven identification process is by looking at childhood traits, because from a dimensional perspective personality symptoms are believed to be built around core personality characteristics.

**Methods:** The current presentation relies on The Personality Antecedents of Individual Trajectories (PAINT) study, representing a Flemish genetically-informative 18-year longitudinal design. Childhood FFM traits were rated by both parents in middle childhood (N= 544 twins, 218 monozygotic, 326 dizygotic; Mage=8.42, SD=1.93) Eighteen years later, adult twins (N=273) provided self-ratings on BPD symptoms.

**Results and Conclusions:** At different levels of the trait hierarchy, longitudinal associations between childhood traits and adult BPD will be analyzed from a phenotypic and a genotypic perspective, in order to explore which trait constructs represent the most valid indicators of later BPD.

## Individual Differences in Cognitive Abilities

Convenor: **Florian SCHMITZ**, *University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany*  
✉florian.schmitz@uni-due.de

This symposium deals with the structure and relations of cognitive abilities, intelligence, and their development. Psychometric and modeling approaches are presented that shed light on relations of elementary cognitive functions among each other and with intelligence. Additionally, a developmental framework is suggested that integrates cognitive and personality factors. The first talk (Himi, Bühner, Schwaighofer, Klapetek, & Hilbert) addresses individual differences in elementary cognitive tasks (ECTs) tapping executive functions, working memory capacity and multi-tasking behavior. The second presentation (Schmitz & Wilhelm) reports on which aspects of task performance in ECTs are predictive of fluid intelligence, testing alternative scoring and modeling approaches. The third talk (Goecke, Schmitz & Wilhelm) shows how to experimentally dissociate speed and working memory requirements in ECTs to investigate their specific contribution to cognitive ability. The fourth talk (Ziegler & Trapp) reports from a large study investigating intellectual activities as mediators between Openness and intelligence.

**Keywords:** cognitive abilities, intelligence, cognitive development, OFCI model

## Cognitive Structure of Multitasking Behavior

Samsad AFRIN HIMI<sup>1</sup>, Markus BÜHNER<sup>1</sup>, Matthias SCHWAIGHOFER<sup>1</sup>, Anna K LAPETEK<sup>1</sup> & Sven HILBERT<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Germany; <sup>2</sup>University of Regensburg, Germany  
✉samsad.himi@psy.lmu.de, ✉buehner@psy.lmu.de, ✉anna.klapetek@psy.lmu.de, ✉sven.hilbert@ur.de

Previous literature inspects important cognitive abilities to understand individual differences in multitasking behavior, but the relative importance of executive functions (EFs) to conceptualize multitasking behavior is yet unknown. Therefore, 202 young adults completed measures of EFs (shifting, updating, and inhibition), working memory capacity, relational integration, divided attention, and multitasking behavior. The results replicated the multitasking behavior model (Bühner, König, Pick, & Krumm, 2006) and partially replicated the three-factor and nested factors EFs models (Friedman et al., 2016). Applying these replication models, we found that individual differences in updating, inhibition, relational integration, and divided attention accounted for significant proportion of variance in multitasking behavior; whereas shifting and working memory capacity did not show any explanatory power beyond these abilities. General EF ability representing variance common to shifting, updating, and inhibition, strongly correlated with multitasking behavior. This study positions multitasking behavior in an established framework of cognitive correlates.

**Keywords:** multitasking behavior, executive functions, relational integration, divided attention, working memory capacity

## Modeling mental speed: What drives the speed - ability relation?

Florian SCHMITZ<sup>1</sup> & Oliver WILHELM<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany; <sup>2</sup>Ulm University, Germany  
✉florian.schmitz@uni-due.de, ✉oliver.wilhelm@uni-ulm.de

Performance in elementary cognitive tasks (ECTs) is moderately predictive of intelligence, although a number of factors appear to moderate the relationship. We tested in two studies (N=200; N=120) which aspects of task performance in ECTs are predictive of fluid intelligence (gf) and working memory capacity (WMC). This comprised conventional mean RT and accuracy, within-person variability, proportion of extreme values (supposedly indexing “lapses of attention”), and slow RT bands (in line with the “worst performance rule”). RT distributions were parameterized using ex-Gaussian decomposition and the diffusion model for response times. Most performance indicators possessed characteristics of trait-like ability measures in terms of parallel-test reliability and breadth across the set of ECTs. Relations were somewhat higher for scores indexing slow responses within person. A parsimonious explanation is offered in terms of individual differences in the diffusion model’s drift rate. Recommendations for scoring of mental speed will be provided.

**Keywords:** elementary cognitive tasks, intelligence, response time modeling



**Elementary cognitive tasks as a predictor of general cognitive ability**

**Benjamin GOECKE<sup>1</sup>, Florian SCHMITZ<sup>2</sup> & Oliver WILHELM<sup>1</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Ulm University, Germany; <sup>2</sup>University of Duisburg-Essen, Germany*

✉benjamin.goecke@uni-ulm.de; ✉florian.schmitz@uni-due.de, ✉oliver.wilhelm@uni-ulm.de

Performance in elementary cognitive tasks is moderately correlated with fluid intelligence. These correlations are higher for more complex tasks, presumably due to increased demands on the working memory capacity. In accordance with the binding-hypothesis of working memory capacity, we manipulated demands on binding (i.e., 2, 4, and 6 relations). Response time distributions of N = 130 research participants were analyzed with the diffusion model. Higher demands on binding capacity resulted in generally reduced efficiency of information processing (drift rate). At the same time, these conditions were the most predictive of Recall-1-Back performance as an indicator of general cognitive ability. Finally, we fitted bifactor-CFAs to the elementary cognitive tasks to separate the effects of mental speed and working memory capacity, and to quantify their specific contributions to general cognitive ability. Implications for the assessment of cognitive abilities are discussed.

**Keywords:** elementary cognitive tasks, mental speed, working memory capacity

**Reading makes smart: Cross-sectional and longitudinal tests of the environmental enrichment hypothesis**

**Matthias ZIEGLER & Stefanie TRAPP**

*Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*

✉zieglema@hu-berlin.de, ✉stefanie.trapp@psychologie.hu-berlin.de

The interface between cognitive abilities and personality is especially interesting from a developmental perspective. The Openness-Fluid-Crystallized-Intelligence model (OFCI) provides a theoretical and empirically tested general framework for this complex interplay. One key aspect is the environmental enrichment hypothesis which states that Openness goes along with a more enriched environment which is associated with fluid (gf) and indirectly with crystallized intelligence (gc). However, so far little is known about actual activities that contribute to environmental enrichment. Using cross-sectional and longitudinal data from PIAAC (N = 5,465) and structural equation modeling, we investigated intellectual activities as mediators between Openness and gf. Our analyses reveal reading as one key activity to enrich one's environment and thereby positively affect one's intelligence. We also tested how life events (unemployment) influence this relation. While it could be shown that reading activity changed differentially, this variance was not related to Openness. Theoretical implications will be discussed.

**Keywords:** openness, OFCI model, intelligence, cognitive development

Discussant: **William REVELLE**, *Northwestern University, USA*

✉revelle@northwestern.edu

## Longitudinal Insights on the Determinants and Outcomes of Personality in Later Life

Convenors: **Anna E. KORNADT<sup>1</sup>** & **Yannick STEPHAN<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*Bielefeld University, Germany*; <sup>2</sup>*Euromov, University of Montpellier, France*

✉anna.kornadt@uni-bielefeld.de, ✉yannick.stephan@umontpellier.fr

Personality plays an important role in older age, because of its links with a range of important outcomes, such as physical health, cognition and subjective aging. Furthermore, recent studies provide evidence of bi-directional relationships, such that health, cognition and subjective aging shape personality development across adulthood and old age. Drawing upon these studies, the present symposium brings together new research on the relationship and mutual influence of personality and age-related variables. Canada and colleagues will test for the relationship between personality and the incidence of falls. Terracciano and Sutin will examine the association between personality and dementia. Stephan et al. will test for the reciprocal relationship between sleep and personality in adulthood. Finally, Kornadt et al. will investigate the bidirectional relationship between personality and views on aging. As discussant, Jackson will provide an integrative discussion of the results with regard to existing theories of personality and its link with aging.

**Personality and Falls among Older Adult: Evidence from a Longitudinal Cohort**

**Brice CANADA<sup>1</sup>, Yannick STEPHAN<sup>2</sup> & Antonio TERRACCIANO<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> L-ViS, University Claude Bernard Lyon 1, France; <sup>2</sup>Euromov, University of Montpellier, France; <sup>3</sup>Florida State University College of Medicine, Tallahassee, FL, USA

✉brice.canada@univ-lyon1.fr; ✉yannick.stephan@umontpellier.fr; ✉antonio.terracciano@med.fsu.edu

Falls are major health issues among the elderly and known risk factors for future disability and mortality. Although a range of determinants have been identified, little is known about the role of personality in the risk of falls. Therefore, the present study tested whether personality traits could be associated with the incidence of fall among older adults drawn from the Health and Retirement Study (N = 4177, Mean age = 74.01, SD = 6.36) followed for up to 8 years. Cox proportional hazards regression analysis showed that neuroticism was associated with an increase in fall risk over time (hazard ratio = 1.08, 95% confidence interval = [1.01, 1.16]), whereas conscientiousness was associated with a decrease in fall risk (hazard ratio = .87, 95% confidence interval = [.79, .96]), controlling for demographic and medical covariates. This study provides the first evidence of an association between personality and falls in old age.

**Personality change in the pre-clinical phase of Alzheimer's disease?**

**Antonio TERRACCIANO & Angelina R. SUTIN**

Florida State University College of Medicine, Tallahassee, FL, USA

✉antonio.terracciano@med.fsu.edu, ✉angelina.sutin@med.fsu.edu

Change in behavior and personality are one criterion for the diagnosis of dementia. Retrospective studies suggest large changes in personality in people who develop dementia, but prospective studies are needed to determine whether such changes begin before the clinical onset of the disease. In a cohort of older adults (N = 2046) followed for up to 36 years, we tested whether there are increases in neuroticism and declines in conscientiousness that could be characterized as early sign of dementia. With multilevel modeling analyses we found that individuals who later developed dementia scored higher on neuroticism and lower on conscientiousness at baseline. However, we found no evidence of significant change in self-rated personality before the onset of mild cognitive impairment or clinical dementia. These findings provide evidence against the reverse causality hypothesis and strengthen evidence for personality traits as a risk factor for dementia.

**Personality and Sleep Quality Across Adulthood and Old Age: Evidence from Four Prospective Studies**

**Yannick STEPHAN<sup>1</sup>, Angelina R. SUTIN<sup>2</sup> & Antonio TERRACCIANO<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*Euromov, University of Montpellier, France;* <sup>2</sup>*Florida State University College of Medicine, USA*

✉yannick.stephan@umontpellier.fr; ✉angelina.sutin@med.fsu.edu, ✉antonio.terracciano@med.fsu.edu

The present study examined the longitudinal association between personality traits and sleep quality in four samples of middle-aged and older adults (N > 22,000, age range: 30 to 107 years). Personality and sleep quality were assessed at baseline and again 4 to 10 years later. Scoring lower on neuroticism and higher on extraversion was associated with better sleep quality at baseline and over time, with effect sizes larger than those of demographic factors. Low conscientiousness was associated with a worsening of sleep quality over time. Openness and agreeableness were unrelated to sleep quality. Poor sleep quality at baseline was associated with steeper declines in extraversion, agreeableness, and conscientiousness and a smaller decrease in neuroticism over time. This study identified specific personality traits that are associated with poor and worsening sleep quality in adulthood and old age, and substantiated previous findings that poor sleep quality is associated with detrimental personality trajectories.

**Views on Aging and Personality – A Bidirectional, Longitudinal Approach**

**Anna E. KORNADT<sup>1</sup>, Jelena S. SIEBERT<sup>2</sup> & Hans-Werner WAHL<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*Bielefeld University, Germany;* <sup>2</sup>*Heidelberg University, Germany*

✉anna.kornadt@uni-bielefeld.de, ✉jelena.siebert@psychologie.uni-heidelberg.de, ✉hans-werner.wahl@psychologie.uni-heidelberg.de

Big Five personality traits have been assumed as one determinant of subjective views on aging, and views on aging might serve as role expectations that drive later life personality development. Since both constructs have central importance for the aging process, it is surprising that no study so far comprehensively addressed this mutual influence. We used data from the ILSE study, a longitudinal study capturing personality and views on aging at four measurement occasions, spanning 20 years and including two participant cohorts in midlife and older age. Cross-lagged regression models showed that the influence of personality on views on aging seems to be stronger than vice versa, especially for Extraversion, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness. Furthermore, this influence seems to be most pronounced in later midlife. Our results shed light on the development of views on aging and the developmental co-dynamics of personality and subjective perceptions of aging across the life span.

## Making Good Impressions: On the Antecedents and Consequences of Peer Reputations

Convenor: **Richard RAU**, *University of Leipzig, Germany*  
✉ richard.rau@uni-leipzig.de

Even without revealing much personal information, people typically differ in what others think about their personalities, i.e., in their reputations. In four presentations, we discuss how reputations develop and which personal consequences they have. The first talk will argue that reputations of agency depend on how much agency one perceives in his/her peers. In particular, perceiving little agency in others can benefit one's own agentic reputation. The second contributor will elaborate on consensus and accuracy in judgements of moral character. First impressions of morality are much more determined by the evaluator than by the person who is evaluated. Our third talk discusses hearsay reputations; results suggest that hearsay yields consistent, inaccurate, but consequential reputations across different contexts (affiliative, agentic). Finally, the last contribution addresses whether congruence between reputations and self-views concerning the Big 5 personality traits is consequential for the target person's psychological adjustment.

**Keywords:** Impression Formation, Interpersonal Perception, Reputation, Accuracy in Person Perception, Consensus in Person Perception

**Can Other-Derogation Be Beneficial? Seeing Others as low in Agency Can Lead to an Agentic Reputation**

**Richard RAU<sup>1</sup>, Steffen NESTLER<sup>1</sup>, Katharina GEUKES<sup>2</sup>, Mitja D. BACK<sup>2</sup> & Michael DUFNER<sup>1</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>University of Leipzig, Germany; <sup>2</sup>University of Münster, Germany;*

✉richard.rau@uni-leipzig.de, ✉steffen.nestler@uni-leipzig.de, ✉katharina.geukes@uni-muenster.de, ✉mitja.back@wwu.de, ✉dufnermi@gmail.com

As groups of unacquainted people are formed, individuals intuitively judge each other's agency. We tested the hypothesis that seeing others as low in agency schematically triggers the display of own agentic behavior and thereby contributes to favorable reputations. We analyzed interpersonal perception data from a longitudinal field study (n = 109) and a multi-wave laboratory study (n = 267). Results showed that lower other-perceptions of agency predicted more hostile-dominant interaction behavior which, in turn, contributed to high agency reputations. This effect had long term consequences on who was seen as a group's leader and was only present within the domain of agency instead of generalizing to communion-related interpersonal perceptions. By emphasizing the role of other-perceptions, our approach introduces a new perspective to the literature on reputation formation. Lastly, results are discussed with regard to implications for the conceptualization of perceiver effects in round-robin data.

**Are First Impressions of Moral Character Accurate?**

**Maxwell BARRANTI & Erika N. CARLSON**

*University of Toronto Missisauga, Canada*

✉max.barranti@mail.utoronto.ca, ✉erikan.carlson@utoronto.ca

People form impressions of other people's moral character almost instantly and these initial impressions have lasting consequences. Are first impressions of moral character accurate? To answer this question, unacquainted undergraduates (N=138) met in small groups in the lab and provided self- and other-impressions at zero-acquaintance and after engaging in a morally relevant activity. People's initial impressions of others were largely driven by their idiosyncratic biases (e.g., 67% perceiver effects) and weren't accurate (time 1:  $r=-.10$ ). However, with additional information, these impressions tended to converge (45% perceiver effects); however, they remained inaccurate (time 2:  $r=-.04$ ). These results suggest that our initial take on others' moral character might reflect our biases more than reality, but that with additional relevant information, we are able to successfully update our impressions to match others, though these may be shared illusions. Implications for self-knowledge, interpersonal accuracy, and measuring moral character are discussed.

**Consensus, Accuracy, and Consequences of Hearsay Reputations**

**Cory K COSTELLO & Sanjay SRIVASTAVA**

*University of Oregon, USA*

✉ccostell@uoregon.edu, ✉sanjay@uoregon.com

Gossip and hearsay enable reputations to extend beyond people who have met, but little is known about the resulting reputations. Across two studies ( $N_{\text{total}} = 629$ ) we used a novel laboratory paradigm to study hearsay reputations. Two participants got to know one another (P1/target). Then each of them (P1) told a naïve participant (P2) about the other (target). Participants rated themselves and the target on the Big 6 personality domains. Across studies, hearsay reputations showed evidence of consensus ( $r$ 's=.25 to .62), but little evidence of accuracy ( $r$ 's=.05 to .31). In Study 2, we manipulated the context of hearsay conversations by instructing them to either talk about the target's friendship potential, leadership potential, or the target in general. Context manipulations didn't affect accuracy or consensus of hearsay reputations, but perceptions of friendship and leadership were predicted from perceptions of personality. Implications for social functions and consequences of hearsay reputations are discussed.

**Is Self-Other Agreement about Personality Advantageous for Psychological Adjustment? A Response Surface Analysis**

**Sarah HUMBERG<sup>1</sup>, Johannes ZIMMERMANN<sup>2</sup>, Steffen NESTLER<sup>3</sup>, Stefan C. SCHMUKLE<sup>3</sup>, Daniel LEISING<sup>4</sup>, Boris EGLOFF<sup>5</sup> & Mitja D. BACK<sup>1</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>University of Münster, Germany; <sup>2</sup>Psychologische Hochschule Berlin, Germany; <sup>3</sup>University of Leipzig, Germany; <sup>4</sup>Technische Universität Dresden, Germany; <sup>5</sup>University of Mainz, Germany*

✉sarah@humberg.name, ✉j.zimmermann@psychologische-hochschule.de,

✉steffen.nestler@uni-leipzig.de, ✉schmukle@uni-leipzig.de, ✉daniel.leising@tu-dresden.de,

✉egloff@uni-mainz.de, ✉mitja.back@wwwu.de

Is it adaptive when our reputations are in line with our self-concept? Self-other agreement is often considered one important aspect of self-knowledge and has been expected to foster psychological adjustment. However, research has only recently begun to empirically approach this claim; the present state of evidence is partly contradictory and far from being conclusive. In the present research, we integrate data from four studies (laboratory and field, total  $N=577$ ) and use Response Surface Analysis (RSA) to test whether self-other agreement concerning each of the Big Five personality traits, respectively, is associated with indicators of intrapersonal (life satisfaction) or interpersonal (popularity amongst peers) adjustment. In cases in which the hypothesis is rejected, we apply RSA in an exploratory manner to reveal how the interplay of self- and peer-perceived personality affects the adjustment outcomes. Results will provide novel and differentiated insights into the (mal)adaptive effects of self-other agreement about personality.

# **PAPER PRESENTATIONS**



## Looking Deeper Into the Normative Principles Used In Sacrificial Moral Dilemmas

Busra AKTAS<sup>1</sup>, Onurcan YILMAZ<sup>2</sup> & Hasan G. BAHÇEKAPILI<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Istanbul University, Turkey; <sup>2</sup>Dogus University, Turkey

✉b.eylemaktas@gmail.com, ✉onurcanyilmazz@gmail.com, ✉bahhasg@gmail.com

Utilitarianism in normative ethics focuses on maximizing well-being while deontology focuses on duties and universal rights. In the literature, some research revealed utilitarianism's association with analytical cognitive style (ACS) while other research revealed its association with psychopathy. In three studies (total n = 904), we investigated the relation between several normative ethical views and ACS and psychopathy as well as the reasons behind people's normative judgments in sacrificial moral dilemmas. The majority relied on deontological, virtue ethical and fatalistic reasons when making moral judgments. Utilitarian responses correlated with both psychopathy and real-world utilitarianism while moral minimalism (the view that the sacrificial act is permissible but not required) correlated with ACS scores. The findings indicate that individual differences in analytic thinking are not related to utilitarianism. In addition, people use virtue ethical and fatalistic justifications for their moral judgments. Thus, future studies should go beyond utilitarianism-deontology continuum to understand normative judgments.

**Keywords:** moral psychology, analytic cognitive style, individual differences, utilitarianism, psychopathy

## Gratitude and perceptions of future time in daily life

Mathias ALLEMAND<sup>1</sup> & Patrick, L. Hill<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Zurich, Switzerland; <sup>2</sup>Washington University in St. Louis, USA

✉m.allemand@psychologie.uzh.ch, ✉patrick.hill@wustl.edu

Preliminary cross-sectional evidence suggests that future time perspective (FTP) is associated with dispositional gratitude, but research on daily perceptions of FTP and their relations to daily gratitude is lacking. In this study, we addressed this gap by examining how FTP and gratitude jointly unfold in daily life and how these relations vary both within and across individuals. An intensive longitudinal design (N = 331, adults 18-77) with daily assessments over two workweeks was employed to examine the relations between gratitude and two components of FTP (remaining opportunities and time). Three important results stand out. First, there is evidence for within-person day-to-day fluctuations in FTP and gratitude. Second, FTP and gratitude covaried at the between-person and within-person level. Third, age and dispositional forms of FTP and gratitude explained some between-person variances in the overall levels of FTP and gratitude in daily life.

**Keywords:** Gratitude, future time perspective, personality processes, daily life; intensive longitudinal study

## Experience sampling and measurement of personality

**Martin BÄCKSTRÖM**

*Lund University, Sweden*

✉ martin.backstrom@psy.lu.se

The experience sampling method is an important source of validity data of modern personality research. Two studies will be presented; the first study investigates whether evaluative responding is related to a tendency to overrate the occurrence of future desirable behaviors. The study included 89 participants who rated both future and past manifest personality related behavior. Results indicated that evaluative responding is present also in experience sampling studies, and that this response tendency also influences how the participants think about their future behaviours. The second study measures concrete behaviours with experience sampling, e.g. whether one has helped someone, finished an assignment, met with others, or visited a cultural event. The aim was to investigate whether behaviors deemed typical of different Big 5 factors tends to be independent or correlated. Preliminary results from this ongoing study will be presented and discussed in relation to the five-factor personality model.

**Keywords:** Big 5, Experience sampling, self-ratings

## Testing the Big Five as an organizing framework: To what extent can it accommodate other stand-alone trait constructs?

**Timothy Francis BAINBRIDGE<sup>1</sup>, Steven LUDEKE<sup>2</sup> & Luke SMILLIE<sup>1</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>The University of Melbourne, Australia; <sup>2</sup>University of Southern Denmark, Denmark*

✉ tfb@student.unimelb.edu.au, ✉ stevenludeke@gmail.com, ✉ lsmillie@unimelb.edu.au

Many personality scales measuring one or two narrow traits continue to be used and developed with little regard to their location within any broad personality structure. Yet, without an organising framework for these scales, researchers may fail to anticipate connections between them, or risk 'rediscovering' findings previously uncovered with closely related measures. We might assume these narrow traits could be located within the Big Five, but this assumption is rarely tested. The present research (N = 300 undergraduates) tested whether some common, stand-alone trait constructs could be located within the Big Five. Half the constructs were correlated with a Big Five factor at over 0.5 and 88% were correlated at over 0.4. The remaining measures typically had high cross-loadings or relatively low reliability, suggesting that the Big Five could parsimoniously describe the included scales. Further results will be discussed and implication for the wider literature considered.

**Keywords:** personality structure, Big Five, narrow trait scales

## Content analyses of self-standards' attributes in context of the Big Two and the Big Five

Waclaw BAK

*The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland*

✉wabak@kul.pl

Studies inspired by Higgins' (1987; 1997) showed many differences between ideal self and ought self at the level of self-regulatory processes. Much less is known about the content of attributes used to describe the two self-standards. The studies presented in this talk distinguished not only between ideal and ought selves (positive standards) but also between undesired and forbidden selves (negative standards). A series of content analyses were conducted for which the "Big Two" of social psychology (agency vs. communion; Study 1) and the "Big Five" of personality (Study 2) served as sources of thematic dimensions. Study 1 (N = 676) showed that communal content (morality, collectivism, femininity) is more prevalent for ought and forbidden selves than ideal and undesired selves. Study 2 (N = 953) indicated that attributes related to extraversion and emotionality are more typical for ideal than ought self. The implications for structural model of self-knowledge are discussed.

**Keywords:** self-standards, ideal self, ought self, content analysis

## Doing Extraversion and Being Introverted: The Work-Place Benefits of Acting out of Character

Sanna Linnea BALSARI-PALSULE & Brian LITTLE

*University of Cambridge, United Kingdom*

✉s.linnea7@gmail.com, ✉brian.little.psych@gmail.com

Recent research shows that people enjoy the benefits of extraverted behaviour in daily life (positive mood), but later experience costs (fatigue). Little research, however, has examined the impact of acting extraverted in complex, dynamic work settings where the benefits and costs may extend to performance. Through the lens of free-trait theory (Little, 2007), the present study examines whether i) extraverted behaviour is associated with positive mood for introverts ii) extraverted behaviour has a positive impact on work performance for introverts and iii) a discrepancy in natural and enacted extraversion increases the risk of emotional exhaustion and intent to leave. The results replicate the positive impact extraverted behaviour has on mood. We also present the novel finding that exhibiting extraverted behaviour at work has a salutary effect on performance for both introverts and extraverts. The findings have important implications that individuals may boost their mood and career success by being extraverted.

**Keywords:** personality; big five; personal projects; workplace; contra-trait behaviour

## Volitional Personality Change Across 36 Countries

**Erica BARANSKI, Members of the International Situations Project & David FUNDER**

*The University of California, Riverside, United States of America*

✉ericabaranski@gmail.com, ✉ericabaranski@gmail.com, ✉funder@ucr.edu

Recent research suggests that individuals play an active role in their personality development. These investigations, however, have exclusively included US samples. The current project investigates volitional personality change (VPC) across 36 countries. Specifically, we seek to understand (1) if individuals in some countries have higher proportions of VPC than others, (2) what traits they are trying to change, and (3) which traits are related to VPC. Results indicate that the 61% of individuals across 36 countries express VPC; Thailand has the highest proportion (84%) and South Korea has the lowest (42%). Negative emotionality is positively related to VPC ( $r_{\text{world}} = .24$ ). Individuals want to be more social (15%), compassionate (11%) and productive (14%) and less anxious (10%) depressed (14%) and emotionally volatile (11%). Finally, there is a strong, negative relationship between current trait levels and VPC for conscientiousness ( $r_{\text{world}} = -.20$ ) and negative emotionality ( $r_{\text{world}} = -.25$ ).

**Keywords:** Volitional personality change; cross-cultural; self-growth

## A Propensity Score Matched Study of Personality Change Following Life Events

**Emorie D. BECK & Joshua J. JACKSON**

*Washington University in St. Louis, United States of America*

✉edbeck@wustl.edu, ✉jjackson@wustl.edu

Across the lifespan, personality changes in normative ways, but the source of change remains ambiguous. Life events may be one impetus of such change, but strong selection effects into life events makes it unclear whether change is driven by already existing differences (selection) between people or socialization following life events. In a preregistered study, we test socialization and selection effects of the Big 5 and 14 life events (e.g. marriage, retirement) using a large ( $N = 19,627$ ) representative longitudinal sample of Germans from the GSOEP. Using propensity score matching and Bayesian second-order latent growth curve models, we demonstrate variability in selection and socialization effects of different traits and life events. When controlling for selection bias, nearly all socialization effects following life events disappear. We conclude by discussing the implications of the absence of socialization following life events and emphasize the importance of studying selection effects.

**Keywords:** personality development, propensity score matching, Bayesian growth models, life events, socialization and selection

## Contingent Units of Personality at Work – A Reconciliation of Stability and Change

Nadin BECKMANN<sup>1</sup>, Robert E. WOOD<sup>2</sup>, Damian P. BIRNEY<sup>3</sup>, Jens F. BECKMANN<sup>1</sup>, Amirali MINBASHIAN<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Durham University, United Kingdom; <sup>2</sup>University of New South Wales, Australia; <sup>3</sup>University of Sydney, Australia

✉nadin.beckmann@durham.ac.uk, ✉rwood@cel.edu.au, ✉damian.birney@sydney.edu.au, ✉j.beckmann@durham.ac.uk, ✉amiralim@unsw.edu.au

**Rationale:** The dynamic nature of personality is insufficiently reflected in studies of personality at work.

**Methods:** Experience sampling methodology was employed in a sample of 124 managers to measure perceived task demand, state conscientiousness and state neuroticism before, during and after performing a range of tasks in the context of a long-term executive training program. Six months later, supervisor ratings of participants' job performance were obtained. Contingent units were operationalized as situation-response regression slopes calculated for each individual within an MLM analysis framework.

**Results:** All variables showed substantive within-person level variability. Three of the six contingent units were predictive of performance ratings, providing first evidence of the predictive validity for task-contingent units.

**Implications:** Contingent units of personality reflect both; between-person differences and within-person personality dynamics, they are trait-like but based on cross-situational within-person response variation. They reflect malleable components of personality and therefore offer opportunities for personality interventions.

**Keywords:** within-person variability, situation-based contingencies, experience sampling, personality malleability, job performance

## The Normal Personalities of Extremists

Robin BERGH<sup>1,2</sup> & Milan OBAIDI<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Harvard University, United States of America; <sup>2</sup>Uppsala University, Sweden

✉milan.obaidi@psyk.uu.se

Psychological research on group violence and extremism tends to assume that extremists are mentally ill, or alternatively, just like everyone else. This either-or rhetoric overlooks the possibility that normal-population (non-clinical) personality variables predict an attraction to extremism, and this notion is clearly understudied in the literature. Among Muslims in Denmark and Sweden (countries having produced two of the highest rates of ISIS fighters in the West, per capita), we found consistent evidence that low openness to experience and low emotionality (from the HEXACO model) predict inclinations toward group violence, whereas altruism/empathy predicts non-violent collective action. We validated these findings by comparing former Jihadists with a normal-population sample in Afghanistan. The Jihadists scored significantly lower on openness and emotionality, mirroring the associations in Scandinavia between personality and violent support of Muslims. Moving beyond (outdated) person versus situation debates, these findings highlight the need for more integrative perspectives in extremism research.

**Keywords:** Extreme group behaviors, traits, HEXACO

## Toward Shorter (and More Content-Valid) Measures of Character Strengths: Revising the IPIP-VIA Scales

Matthias BLUEMKE<sup>1</sup>, Clemens LECHNER<sup>1</sup> & Gerard SAUCIER<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany; <sup>2</sup>University of Oregon, United States of America

✉matthias.bluemke@gesis.org, ✉clemens.lechner@gesis.org, ✉gsaucier@uoregon.edu

The “values-in-action” (VIA) framework targets at 24 universally recognized character strengths that cluster under six human virtues. However, the psychometric quality of the current 252-item version of the IPIP-VIA questionnaire measuring these strengths appears questionable (blurred factor structures; low content validity), and the cross-cultural comparability of the questionnaire can be debated. Moreover, no short form is available. To remedy these limitations, we developed a considerably shorter, more content-valid measure on the basis of IPIP items for surveys that are suitable for testing cross-cultural equivalence. According to exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses on a U.S. community sample (N≈700), the 24 revised scales are made up by exactly 24 factors, and the respective measurement models achieve good model fit. Cross-validating these results, we present an analysis of representative samples from the U.K. and Germany (N≈1000), underscoring the quality of the IPIP-VIA-R scales and allowing for testing cross-cultural measurement invariance.

**Keywords:** Character strengths, virtues, assessment, measurement equivalence

## First Impressions of Performance in Assessment Centers: Useful or Useless

Simon M. BREIL & Mitja D. BACK

University of Münster, Germany

✉simon.breil@wwu.de

First impressions of individuals are formed within seconds, have direct consequences, and are often surprisingly accurate. While there has been much research on first impressions of personality, there is little insight how first impressions influence performance judgments in selection contexts. In this research we use real-life assessment center videos (202 applicants, 60 judges, 3 situations) to investigate the degree to which first impressions of performance are accurate and / or if they represent biases. First impressions, objective assessment center performance, and behavioral cues were coded with a comprehensive coding scheme. Results based on crossed-level lens model analyses, focus on the accuracy of first impressions, the underlying behavioral cues (e.g., expressive behavior, dominant behavior) and the relationship with applicant characteristics (e.g., Big Five, appearance, gender). Furthermore, we will discuss implications for the selection process and the real-life consequences of personality expression.

**Keywords:** first impressions, assessment center, performance, judgments, personality expression

### Moderating role of personality in assessing co-worker satisfaction

**Tom BOOTH, Daniel PIZARRO DE OLAZABAL & Giselle RICHTER**

*Department of Psychology, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom*

✉ tom.booth@ed.ac.uk, ✉ daniel.dapo@gmail.com, ✉ richter.giselle@gmail.com

Co-worker satisfaction has been demonstrated to be an important construct for overall worker well-being and productivity. Co-worker satisfaction is multifaceted and can be viewed as both absolute (overall satisfaction), and relative (to the desired optimal profile of a co-worker). Data were collected from two samples with differing occupational and socio-demographic profiles from working adults in the US (n=603) and Peru (n=778). The primary goal of the study was to investigate the potential moderating role of personality traits on the relations between idealised and actual co-worker satisfaction, and the impacts on wider life satisfaction. This talk will present preliminary findings, including major psychometric limitations of trait measurement based on a Spanish translation of the IPIP 50 five factor measure within the Peruvian sample.

**Keywords:** Co-worker satisfaction, moderated factor models, broad traits

### Effects of Birth Order on Intelligence, Educational Attainment, Personality and Risk Preference in an Indonesian Sample

**Laura J. BOTZET<sup>1</sup> & Ruben C. ARSLAN<sup>2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Georg-August-University of Goettingen, Germany; <sup>2</sup>Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Germany*

✉ laura.botzet@stud.uni-goettingen.de, ✉ arslan@mpib-berlin.mpg.de

Is it possible to replicate effects of birth order on intelligence, educational attainment, personality, and risk preference cross-culturally? So far, studies on birth order effects focused on samples from western, educated, industrialised, rich, democratic countries (WEIRD). Based on earlier research we formulated three hypotheses: (1) Intelligence and educational attainment slightly decline with increasing birth order position, (2) personality is unrelated to birth order position and (2) risk preference slightly rises with increasing birth order position. The Indonesian Family Life Survey collected data about intelligence, education, personality, and risk preference in 2015. Based on this data and the maternal pregnancy history we were able to obtain a sample of 4,666 individuals. Analyses were performed using within-family designs in mixed-effects models. We did not replicate results based on WEIRD-samples, one pattern was even reversed. This evidence points towards social mechanisms behind possible birth order effects rather than universally valid, biological mechanisms.

**Keywords:** Birth-Order, Cross-Cultural, Personality, Intelligence and Education, Risk Preference

## Same, same but different? The contribution of trait- and profile similarity in gelotophobia, gelotophilia, and katagelasticism to relationship satisfaction

Kay BRAUER & René T. PROYER

*Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg, Germany*

✉kay.brauer@psych.uni-halle.de, ✉rene.proyer@psych.uni-halle.de

Individual differences in dealing with ridicule and being laughed at can be described by three unidimensional traits; namely, gelotophobia (fear of being laughed at), gelotophilia (joy of being laughed at), and katagelasticism (joy of laughing at others). Previous research has shown that romantic partners are similar in their dispositions towards laughter and that they differently contribute to relationship satisfaction (RS). We extend the study on RS by testing effects of partners' similarity in gelotophobia, gelotophilia, and katagelasticism. Our findings from Actor-Partner-Interdependence-Model analyses in  $N = 154$  heterosexual romantic couples show that trait similarity in gelotophobia predicts RS negatively while there were no similarity effects for remaining traits. Furthermore, analyses of profile similarity (Furr, 2008) yielded small positive effects on RS for both general and distinctive profiles. Theoretical and practical implications regarding the role of the three dispositions towards laughter as well as partner similarity in romantic relationships are discussed.

**Keywords:** Relationship satisfaction, Laughter, Profile Similarity, Actor-Partner-Interdependence Model, Romantic Relationships

## The Relation Between Self-Esteem and Depressive Symptoms: A Question of Item-Framing?

Laura BRAUN, Richard GÖLLNER, Sven RIEGER & Marion SPENGLER

*University of Tuebingen, Germany*

✉laura.braun@uni-tuebingen.de, ✉richard.goellner@uni-tuebingen.de, ✉sven.rieger@uni-tuebingen.de, ✉marion.spengler@uni-tuebingen.de

Numerous studies have shown that self-esteem predicts depression over time (e.g., Sowislo & Orth, 2013). Moreover, these studies indicated that self-esteem is more stable than depression. This might be a result of different item-framing because self-esteem is typically assessed as a trait-like ("In general...") and depression as a state-like ("During the last week...") construct. The present study examined whether different item-framings influence the stability of the constructs as well as the prospective relationship between these constructs. For this purpose, we randomly administered state-like and trait-like item-framings for both self-esteem and depressive symptoms in a longitudinal study (four assessments within one semester) with  $N=683$  students. Latent-state-trait analyses revealed substantially higher portions of trait variance when trait-like item-framing was used. Multiple-group cross-lagged panel regressions indicated that the prospective relationships between self-esteem and depressive symptoms changed as a function of self-esteem item-framing. The study highlights the importance and implications of different item-framing.

**Keywords:** Self-esteem, Depressive symptoms, Item-framing, Cross-lagged panel regression



## Subjective Well-Being and Academic Achievement: A Meta-Analysis

Susanne Marilies BUECKER<sup>1</sup>, Sevim NURAYDIN<sup>2</sup>, Bianca Annabelle SIMONSMIEIER<sup>2</sup>, Michael SCHNEIDER<sup>2</sup> & Maike LUHMANN<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany; <sup>2</sup>Trier University, Germany

✉susanne.buecker@rub.de, ✉nuraydin@uni-trier.de, ✉simonsm@uni-trier.de,

✉m.schneider@uni-trier.de, ✉maike.luhmann@rub.de

Are high-achieving students more satisfied with their life than low-achieving students? Empirical studies on the relation between subjective well-being (SWB) and academic achievement come to conflicting results. In this meta-analysis, we investigated the association between SWB and academic achievement by synthesizing 139 effect sizes from 38 studies with a total of 25,844 participants. The correlation between academic achievement and SWB was weak but statistically significant at  $r = .164$ . The correlation was stronger for domain-specific academic satisfaction measures ( $r = .219$ ) than for other measures ( $r = .137$ ). The correlation was stable across levels of demographic variables, and was stable across alternative measures of academic achievement or SWB. Overall, the results suggest that low-achieving students are not necessarily dissatisfied with their life, and high-achieving students do not automatically have high SWB.

**Keywords:** academic achievement, subjective well-being, life satisfaction, academic satisfaction, meta-analysis

## Allostatic load and depressive symptoms: longitudinal relationships in the Lothian Birth Cohort 1936

Zander CROOK<sup>1</sup>, Tom BOOTH<sup>1</sup> & Ian J. DEARY<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychology, The University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom; <sup>2</sup>Department of Psychology, The University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom; Centre for Cognitive Ageing and Cognitive Epidemiology, Department of Psychology, The University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh,

✉zander.crook@ed.ac.uk, ✉tom.booth@ed.ac.uk, ✉I.Deary@ed.ac.uk

Allostatic load, or multisystem physiological dysregulation, is typically operationalised by creating summary measures using biomarkers from multiple physiological systems, such as the neuroendocrine, metabolic, immune, and cardiovascular systems.

The handful of studies relating allostatic load and depressive symptoms have suggested that higher allostatic load is related to increased depressive symptoms and that higher baseline allostatic load predicts less healthy trajectories of depressive symptoms. However, to date, no study has simultaneously investigated the longitudinal trajectories of allostatic load and depressive symptoms.

The Lothian Birth Cohort 1936 study (baseline  $N = 1,091$ ) has collected data on allostatic load biomarkers and depressive symptoms in healthy older adults at four timepoints, from age  $\sim 70$  to age  $\sim 79$ . I will present latent growth curve model results showing how allostatic load and depressive symptoms relate over time in old age, including the first test of the relationship between longitudinal trajectories of allostatic load and depressive symptoms.

**Keywords:** allostatic load, depression, ageing, longitudinal

## Perceived Interpersonal Dimensions and Its Effect on Rating Bias: How Neuroticism as a Trait Matters in Rating Creative Works

Kevin H. C. CHENG

King's College London, United Kingdom

✉ kevin.cheng@kcl.ac.uk

Understanding any inter- and intra-personal dynamic that affects bias in the judgment of creative output is among numerous areas of focus for researchers in Psychology (or subset field). Based on 153 students, the present study explored two potentially relevant conditions in each of two separate experiments. The first condition (N = 90) examined whether the perceived dominance of the creator differentially affected individuals high in neuroticism in rating involving creativity performance. In the second condition (N = 63), the perceived friendliness of the evaluation target was manipulated and neuroticism was also assessed. The results indicated raters low in neuroticism exhibited lenient rating bias irrespective of the perceived friendliness or dominance of the rating target. Raters high in neuroticism reported severe rating bias when their targets were perceived as non-dominant. The study demonstrates the application of the meta-theoretical framework of the cognitive-affective personality system.

**Keywords:** neuroticism, creativity, rating bias, dominance, friendliness, CAPS, LEGO

## Personality traits in twins: self-ratings and co-twin-ratings

Yulia CHERTKOVA<sup>1</sup>, Marina EGOROVA<sup>1</sup>, Oxana PARSHIKOVA<sup>1</sup> & Anna FOMINYKH<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Moscow Lomonosov State University, Russian Federation; <sup>2</sup>Psychological Institute of RAE, Russian Federation

✉ y\_chertkova@mail.ru, ✉ ms\_egorova@mail.ru, ✉ ksapa2003@mail.ru, ✉ fanya-07@mail.ru

The aim of the study: to compare beliefs about yourself and the co-twin, as well as about desired changes of personality characteristics.

Subjects: 120 members of the twin pairs aged 18 - 49 years.

Methods: Semantic differential technique (45 adjectives). Each twin assessed personality traits of 1) himself, 2) co-twin; 3) the desired changes of himself, 4) the desired changes of co-twin.

Using exploratory factor analysis five general factors were allocated: Agreeableness, Self doubt and Passivity, Consciousness, Authoritativeness, Emotionality.

Twins tend to perceive themselves more uncertain and passive, than the co-twin (2,76 vs 2,32,  $p < 0.001$ ). Desired changes in personality – primarily to reduce their Self doubt and Passivity, to increase Consciousness and decrease Emotionality. Twins wanted to change personality traits more in themselves than in the co-twins. For one trait the direction of the desired change was different: twins wanted to increase their Authoritativeness and decrease it in co-twins.

**Keywords:** Personality traits, twins, self-ratings, co-twin-ratings

## Revisited Alternative Five-factor Model in Bosnian-Herzegovinian, Croatian, Serbian and Montenegrin cultures

**Dorđe ČEKRLIJA<sup>1</sup>, Lana VUJAKOVIĆ<sup>1</sup>, Andrea VLAŠIĆ<sup>2</sup>, Dijana ĐURIĆ<sup>3</sup>, Dijana IVANIŠEVIĆ<sup>2</sup>, Jelena MARIJANOVIĆ<sup>2</sup> & Selena SALAKOVIĆ<sup>2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Philosophy, University of Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina; <sup>2</sup>Herzegovina University, Međugorje, Bosnia and Herzegovina; <sup>3</sup>ZFMR „Dr Miroslav Zotović“, Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

✉ djordje.cekrlija@unibl.rs, ✉ lanav1357@hotmail.com, ✉ andrea2304@gmail.com,  
✉ dijanadj1706@gmail.com, ✉ Dijana.Ivanisevic@unmo.ba,  
✉ jelena.marijanovic@hercegovina.edu.ba, ✉ selena.salkovic@gmail.com

Previous analysis of factorial structure of the ZKA-PQ and the ZKA-PQ-RF proved that Alternative Five Factorial Model (AFFM) was replicable across cultures.

Both questionnaires developed for Bosnia and Herzegovina showed good psychometric properties. The aim of the current research was to analyze factorial structure and psychometric properties of the ZKA-PQ and the ZKA-PQ-RF developed for Croatia, Serbia, and Monte Negro, cultures with just slightly different language from B-C-S (Bosnian-Croatian-Serbian).

1351 participants completed the ZKA-PQ in the first study, and 1856 completed the ZKA-PQ-RF in the second. Factorial structure was considered using confirmatory factor analysis.

Reliability coefficients were satisfactory. Factorial structure across tested cultures was similar, with congruence coefficients ranging from .94 to .99 in both studies. Underlying structure of the ZKA-PQ and the ZKA-PQ-RF replicates well across tested cultures and it is in accordance with other tested cultures.

Results support idea that AFFM could be considered as universal personality model.

**Keywords:** Alternative Five-factor Model, culture, psychometric properties

## The Relevance of Person-Culture-Fit for Self-Esteem: A new approach to define socio-cultural contexts

**Tobias EBERT<sup>1</sup>, Jochen E. GEBAUER<sup>1</sup>, Peter J. RENTFROW<sup>2</sup>, Wiebke BLEIDORN<sup>3</sup>, Sam GOSLING<sup>4,5</sup> & Jeff POTTER<sup>6</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>University of Mannheim, Germany; <sup>2</sup>University of Cambridge, UK; <sup>3</sup>University of California, Davis, United States of America; <sup>4</sup>University of Texas at Austin, United States of America; <sup>5</sup>University of Melbourne, Australia; <sup>6</sup>Atof Inc., Cambridge, United States of America*

✉ tobias.ebert@mzes.uni-mannheim.de

According to much psychological theory, fitting in one's socio-cultural context is described as a powerful predictor of self-esteem. In sharp contrast, however, empirical evidence suggests that such fit-effects are small at best. In the present research, we seek to illuminate why these fit effects are so elusive. We argue that traditional demarcations of socio-cultural contexts by predefined spatial entities (e.g. cities or regions) fails to depict a person's actually relevant context. Therefore, we propose a new approach based on geographical coordinates allowing us to define customized contexts for each target person. We tested this operationalization in two large scale online studies for the US (of 3.131.700 participants) and Great Britain (386.375 participants). The results of our new approach a) reveal a non-negligible relationship between person-culture-fit and self-esteem and b) strongly suggest that a main reason for weak effects in previous studies stems from an overly broad demarcation of socio-cultural contexts.

**Keywords:** personality, person-culture-fit, self-esteem, geographical psychology

## Lifespan Models of Cognitive Resilience: Childhood Personality as a Protective Factor for Mild Cognitive Impairment

Grant EDMONDS & Sarah HAMPSON

*Oregon Research Institute, United States of America*

✉ edmonds.grant@gmail.com, ✉ sarah@ori.org

Lifestyle factors and physical health may be protective with respect to cognitive declines associated with Alzheimer's and dementia. Personality has established associations with these protective factors, and may be protective with respect Alzheimer's and dementia. We tested lifespan models where childhood personality, lifestyle factors, and physical health, were evaluated as protective factors with respect to a screening tool for mild cognitive impairment (MCI) assessed at age 60.

Using data from the Hawaii Study of Personality and Health, we constructed a path model using MPlus. Specific indirect effects were estimated using non-parametric bootstrapping methods. Potential mediators included lifespan health behaviors, educational attainment, adult personality traits, and objective measures of physical functional status.

We found evidence for both childhood conscientiousness, and intellect/openness as protective factors with respect to MCI. We additionally found evidence for indirect effects linking childhood personality to MCI risk through educational attainment, lifespan health behaviors, and physical health.

**Keywords:** Childhood personality, Big Five, physical functional status, Alzheimer's, MCI

## Three measures of the Dark Triad

Marina EGOROVA<sup>1</sup>, Maria SITNIKOVA<sup>2</sup>, Oksana PARSHIKOVA<sup>1</sup> & Yulia CHERTKOVA<sup>1</sup>

*1Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russian Federation; 2The Moscow School of Social and Economic Sciences, Russian Federation*

✉ Sitn.mary@gmail.com

The aim of the study was to evaluate the similarities and differences between three measures of the Dark Triad –Russian adaptation of the Short Dark Triad, Russian adaptation of the Dark Triad Dirty Dozen and Express test of the Dark Triad. The sample included 2356 participants, aged 16–64 (Mage=31.9), 59.4% - women. The study examined a) inter-correlations of the Dark Triad traits estimated using the three measures; b) their factor structure (EFA and CFA); c) the associations of the dark traits with Big Five traits, sensation seeking, ambiguity tolerance, locus of control; d) sensitivity of different Dark Trait measures to age and sex differences.

Regardless of the method used, Machiavellianism, narcissism and psychopathy were moderately inter-correlated. When the three methods were compared, the least consistent results were obtained for Machiavellianism: the lowest inter-correlations between the indicators from different questionnaires, ambiguous factor structure, and contradictions in the associations with personality traits.

**Keywords:** Dark Triad, Big 5, sensation seeking, ambiguity tolerance, locus of control

## Does Emotion Regulation Mediate the Relationship Between Affect-related Personality and Outcomes?

**Thomas EVANS**

*Coventry University, United Kingdom*

✉ ab6443@coventry.ac.uk

Affect-related personality traits and emotion regulation strategies have been linked to a diverse range of socially-important outcomes like life satisfaction and job performance. Personality traits shape individuals' preferences, attentional focus, and interpersonal behaviour, all of which are likely to influence one's choice of emotion regulation strategy (e.g., Côté et al. 2011; Peña-Sarrionandia, Mikolajczak and Gross 2015). Therefore, emotion regulation could represent a mechanism by which personality influences outcomes. The current study uses questionnaire data captured from 830 participants to explore whether emotion regulation mediates the relationship between affect-related personality and wellbeing, life satisfaction, aggression, friendship quality, and job performance. Results indicate that affect-related personality traits can directly and indirectly (mediated by emotion regulation) predict such outcomes. The current study concludes that emotion regulation may represent one of many mechanisms by which personality drives outcomes, raising numerous implications for interventions and understanding in these fields.

**Keywords:** Affect-related Personality, Emotion Regulation, Mediation

## Structural Models of the Short-Form Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire (TEIQue-SF)

**Thomas EVANS**

*Coventry University, United Kingdom*

✉ ab6443@coventry.ac.uk

Trait EI, a compound construct of affect-related traits (Pérez-González & Sanchez-Ruiz, 2014; Petrides, Pita & Kokkinaki, 2007), is most popularly measured by the TEIQue (Petrides & Furnham, 2001). However due to difficulties with item-level analysis of personality data (e.g. Marsh et al., 2010) few measurement models of Trait EI, and thus the TEIQue, have been explored. The current study analyses various measurement models of TEIQue-SF data from 830 participants, using MPlus (Muthén & Muthén, 2010). First, item-level analyses are presented, replicating existing concerns around personality measurement quality causing poor fit (Booth & Hughes, 2014). Second, scale-scored models using the four subscales were attempted, and achieved acceptable fit. Third, the TEIQue data was modelled alongside Big Five data, with excellent fit for models that reflected the theoretical context of Trait EI within existing personality models. The complexity of personality measurement and modelling, and relevance of global trait EI scores, are discussed.

**Keywords:** Trait EI, TEIQue, Personality, Big Five, Structural Equation Modelling

## Self vs. other ratings of personality as predictors of group cohesion

**Hallvard FØLLESDAL**

*BI Norwegian Business School, Norway*

✉ hallvard.follesdal@bi.no

Several studies have found that the personality composition of groups may be important for group cohesion. Such studies have mostly utilized self-ratings of personality. Others' ratings of personality, however, may in many instances be a better predictor than self-ratings. The present study will assess whether personality ratings by colleagues at work may predict perceived cohesion and task cohesion in groups in a different context. 265 participants in an executive leadership program in Norway were divided into 31 groups. Participants completed the Big Five Inventory (BFI), and after five days of interaction they rated their group on perceived cohesion and task cohesion. Each participant was also rated by 4-5 colleagues at work (N = 1141) on a 20-item version of the BFI. The data were analyzed in a multilevel framework, which makes it possible to assess these relationships at the individual and the group level. Results will be presented and discussed.

**Keywords:** Self vs. other ratings of personality, teams, cohesion, multilevel

**What's the relationship between personality dimensions, life events and well-being? A large sample study in Croatia**

**Renata GLAVAK TKALIĆ<sup>1</sup>, Andreja BRAJŠA ŽGANEC<sup>1</sup>, Ljiljana KALITERNA LIPOVČAN<sup>1</sup>, Zvezdana PRIZMIĆ-LARSEN<sup>2</sup> & Ines SUČIĆ<sup>1</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Croatia; <sup>2</sup>Washington University, St. Louis, USA*

✉ renata.glavak.tkalic@pilar.hr, ✉ andreja.brajsa-zganec@pilar.hr, ✉ ljiljana.kaliterna@pilar.hr,

✉ zprizmic@wustl.edu, ✉ ines.sucic@pilar.hr

The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between personality dimensions, positive and negative life events, and subjective and psychological well-being. The sample consisted of 4634 adult internet users from Croatia (76% female) aged 18 to 85 (M=35 years). This study is a part of longitudinal survey on well-being and life events in Croatia (CRO-WELL project, financed by Croatian science foundation). Measures used were International Personality Item Pool, Personal Wellbeing Index, one-item measure of Happiness and Flourishing Scale. The list of Life events contains 69 positive and negative events. Results of hierarchical regression analyses showed that personality dimensions contribute more to the explanation of psychological well-being measured by Flourishing Scale compared to the subjective well-being measured by the PWI and one-item measure of Happiness. Positive and negative life events equally contribute to the explanation of subjective well-being while positive events contribute more to the explanation of psychological well-being.

**Keywords:** personality dimensions, psychological well-being, subjective well-being, positive and negative life events

## Similarities in sociosexuality and their effects on the relationship quality in dating couples

Asmir GRAČANIN, Igor KARDUM, Jasna HUDEK-KNEŽEVIĆ & Nermina MEHIĆ

*Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Rijeka, Croatia*

✉ agracanin@ffri.hr, kardum@ffri.hr, hudekj@ffri.hr, nermina.mehic.cpp@ffri.uniri.hr

Previous studies have found a weak to moderate positive assortment for personality traits in romantic couples, with higher similarity being a positive predictor of various relationship outcomes. However, there is a dearth of research on couple similarity in the trait of sociosexuality and on the consequences of that similarity. Therefore, on a sample of 188 heterosexual dating couples, by using a round-robin design, we examined various indices of similarity in behavioral and attitudinal aspects of sociosexuality and their effects on relationship satisfaction. Positive assortment was found for both aspects of sociosexuality, somewhat higher for attitudes, and hypotheses of initial and active assortment rather than convergence and social homogamy were supported. Similarities on a higher level of sociosexual behavior appeared to be detrimental for both men and women's relationship satisfaction. The effects of attitudes' similarities were stronger and more complex for men's satisfaction. Potential mechanisms underlying these effects are discussed.

**Keywords:** sociosexuality; assortative mating; romantic couples; relationship satisfaction

## A Comparison of Unidimensionality and Measurement Precision of the Narcissistic Personality Inventory and the Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire

Michael P. GROSZ<sup>1</sup>, Wilco H. M. EMONS<sup>2</sup>, Eunike WETZEL<sup>3</sup>, Marius LECKELT<sup>4</sup>, William J. CHOPIK<sup>5</sup>, Norman ROSE<sup>1</sup> & Mitja D. BACK<sup>4</sup>

*<sup>1</sup>University of Tübingen, Germany; <sup>2</sup>Tilburg University, Netherlands; <sup>3</sup>University of Konstanz, Germany; <sup>4</sup>University of Münster, Germany; <sup>5</sup>Michigan State University, United States of America*

✉ michael-paul.grosz@uni-tuebingen.de, ✉ W.H.M.Emons@uvt.nl, ✉ eunike.wetzel@uni-konstanz.de, ✉ marius.leckelt@wwu.de, ✉ bill.chopik@gmail.com, ✉ norman.rose@uni-tuebingen.de, ✉ mitja.back@wwu.de

Narcissism has mostly been assessed with the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI; Raskin & Hall, 1979). However, the NPI suffers from several psychometric issues (e.g., lack of unidimensionality). Back et al. (2013) developed the Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire (NARQ). We investigated the extent to which the NARQ suffers from similar psychometric issues as the NPI. In particular, we used minimum rank factor analysis and item information curves from item response models to compare the unidimensionality and measurement precision of the NPI and NARQ subscales. The results from three samples (German: N1 = 1,949; American: N2 = 695; N3 = 5,234) confirmed our expectations that the NPI subscales were less unidimensional and had lower measurement precision than the NARQ subscales, when the NPI was administered with its traditional forced-choice response format. However, we also found that some of the issues of the NPI can be alleviated by administering it with a Likert-type response format.

**Keywords:** narcissism, unidimensionality, measurement precision, item response theory, reliability

## Psychometric Properties of the Gender Related Attributes Questionnaire (GERAQ)

Freya GRUBER, Eva DISTLBERGER, Thomas SCHERNDL, Tuulia ORTNER & Belinda PLETZER

University of Salzburg, Austria

✉ freyamagdalena.gruber@sbg.ac.at, ✉ eva.distlberger@stud.sbg.ac.at,

✉ thomas.scherndl@sbg.ac.at, ✉ tuulia.ortner@sbg.ac.at, ✉ belinda.pletzer@sbg.ac.at

Since the 1970ties scientist seek to assess sex- and gender related attributes of men and women, including mainly personality aspects and focusing on positive characteristics. We introduce a new questionnaire aiming to assess gender related attributes in a broader approach. Therefore, the developed questionnaire includes (a) not only personality traits, but also cognitions and interests, (b) not only positive, but also negative and neutral traits. Two independent datasets were acquired (Study 1: N=1.466; Study 2: N=471) for development and psychometric analyses. Factor analysis confirmed a hierarchical structure with two separate dimensions masculinity and femininity overarching multiple first-order domains personality, cognition and interests. Reliability scores and convergence with other gender identity- and personality scales were sufficient. Our instrument discriminated between biological sexes and was related to gender quota in individuals' occupation and social environment, thus providing evidence for criterion-related validity. Capabilities of the GERAQ will be discussed.

**Keywords:** gender role identity, gender stereotypes, masculinity, femininity, assessment

## Studying predictors of refugee adjustment – The role of personality

Elisabeth HAHN<sup>1</sup>, David RICHTER<sup>2</sup>, Jürgen SCHUPP<sup>3</sup>, Mitja BACK<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Saarland University, Germany; <sup>2</sup>Socio Economic Panel (SOEP) at German Institute for Economic Research, Germany; <sup>3</sup>Institute of Sociology, Freie Universität, Germany; <sup>4</sup>Socio Economic Panel (SOEP) at German Institute for Economic Research, Germany; <sup>4</sup>Department of Psychology, University of Münster, Germany

✉ e.hahn@mx.uni-saarland.de; ✉ DRichter@diw.de; ✉ jschupp@diw.de; ✉ mitja.back@wwu.de

Recently, many European countries experienced a massive influx of refugees posing major challenges to policy and society. This includes the exclusion versus inclusion in the fields of employment, culture and health. However, reliable empirical investigations are scarce, which aggravates the identification of determinants of a more or less successful integration. Therefore, the present study explores the role of individual characteristics for refugee adjustment in the areas of institutional, interpersonal and intrapersonal adaptation based on a representative sample of 4,611 refugees (M = 33.0 years, 39% women). We investigated the predictive power of sociodemographic characteristics (age, gender, months in Germany, religiosity), cognitive factors (cognitive ability, educational history, language skills, integration-courses participation) and personality (locus of control, risk appetite, willingness for reciprocity). Analyses indicated incremental predictive validity of both cognitive and non-cognitive skills for adjustment in different areas of life. Our results provide important implications for understanding integration processes.

**Keywords:** refugee adjustment, integration, migration, personality, non-cognitive skills



**At home I'm different – Consequences of p2-misfit:  
What are the effects when how I am at work does not resemble how I am at  
home?**

**Jane HERGERT & Laura KEMPER**

*FernUniversität in Hagen, Germany*

✉ jane.hergert@fernuni-hagen.de, ✉ laurakemper1989@gmail.com

Results on emotional labor indicate negative outcomes when a person has to act in a way at work that does not fit their current emotional state. In this study, we investigated whether these results generalize with regard to personality: As a first step, we checked, whether there are measureable differences between a so-called ‚private‘ and a ‚work personality‘. Cross-sectional online questionnaire data obtained from 445 participants revealed differences between those two aspects of personality on the Big Five Factors of agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness for experience.

In a second step, we investigated if results from research on person-environment-fit and emotional labor apply to the new concept of personality-personality- fit or p2-fit as we labeled it. Response surface analyses indicated some fit-effects of ‚work‘ and ‚private personality‘ on a number of work-related and private outcomes such as task-related job performance, work satisfaction, OCB, stress, life satisfaction, affect.

**Keywords:** person-environment fit, p-squared-fit, misfit, response surface analysis, personality-personality fit

**A matter of perspective: Understanding the role of microbiota-gut-brain axis and inflammation in depression through self-judgement and empathy**

**Nadja HEYM<sup>1</sup>, Bryony Claire HEASMAN<sup>1</sup>, Stephanie Roxanne BLANCO<sup>1</sup>, Grace WANG<sup>2</sup>, Richard SIEGERT<sup>2</sup>, Anthony CLEARE<sup>3</sup>, Kirsty HUNTER<sup>4</sup>, Glenn GIBSON<sup>5</sup>, Alexander Luke SUMICH<sup>1,2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Nottingham Trent University, United Kingdom; <sup>2</sup>Department of Psychology, Auckland University of Technology, Auckland, New Zealand; <sup>3</sup>Kings College London, Institute of Psychiatry, Psychology and Neuroscience, London, UK; <sup>4</sup>Division of Sports Science, Nottingham Trent University, Nottingham, UK; <sup>5</sup>Food and Nutritional Sciences, University of Reading, Reading, UK

✉nadja.hey@ntu.ac.uk, ✉bryony.heasman2016@my.ntu.ac.uk, ✉stephanie.blanco02@ntu.ac.uk, ✉grace.wang@aut.ac.nz, ✉richard.siegert@aut.ac.nz, ✉anthony.cleare@kcl.ac.uk, ✉kirsty.hunter@ntu.ac.uk, ✉g.r.gibson@reading.ac.uk, ✉alexander.sumich@ntu.ac.uk

Bidirectional communication exists between intestinal microbiota and the central nervous system. Bifidobacterium and Lactobacillus spp have been positively implicated in psychological health, through direct (vagus nerve) and indirect pathways (inflammation, hormonal regulation, neurotransmitter synthesis). We investigated the relationship between gut microbiota, inflammation and psychological risk factors for depression in the general population. Participants completed self-report questionnaires for depression, self-judgement, over-identification, affective empathy and cognitive empathy. Faecal and blood samples were taken to assay microbiota (Bifidobacterium and Lactobacillus spp) and the pro-inflammatory molecules C-reactive protein (CRP) and interleukin-6 (IL-6), respectively. Lactobacillus spp were associated with positive self-judgement (direct relationship, after control-ling for age, sex, depression and affective empathy) and lower affective empathy (mediated by self-judgement). C-reactive protein (CRP) was the strongest predictor of cognitive empathy (negative association). Findings suggest that lactobacilli and inflammation might make independent contributions to mood disorder via brain mechanisms underpinning self-judgment and cognitive empathy, respectively.

**Keywords:** microbiota-gut-brain axis, inflammation, depression, self-judgment, empathy

**Lost in Translation? – Establishing the accuracy and appropriateness of the English version of the Business-focused Inventory of Personality – 6 Factors (BIP-6F)**

**Carl Richard HOSSIEP<sup>1</sup> & David J. HUGHES<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>University of Muenster, Germany; <sup>2</sup>University of Manchester, Alliance Manchester Business School, UK

✉richard.hossiep@wiwi.uni-muenster.de, ✉david.hughes-4@manchester.ac.uk

In this paper evidence for the accuracy and appropriateness of the English version of the Business-focused Inventory of Personality – 6 Factors (BIP-6F) is presented. The BIP-6F is a 48-item short occupational personality questionnaire that was deductively constructed and that measures personality on six factors: Commitment, Discipline, Social Competence, Cooperation, Dominance and Stability. Drawing from a sample of n = 1457, Factor Analysis was performed to confirm the factor structure. In addition, Think-aloud (TA) sessions were conducted to investigate response processes. Results suggest accurate to excellent fit for a 6-factor model with the previously supposed factors. Data on ten outcome variables was gathered. All BIP-6F factors were significantly related to multiple outcomes. While factor scores explained around 10% of variance, item-level predictions increased the explained variance to around 20%. Results suggest item-level predictions as an addition to factor and facet scores in predicting work-related outcomes. Limitations and further implications are discussed

**Keywords:** occupational personality, personality measurement, personality in the workplace

## Strategic thinking and self-control differentiates Machiavellianism and Psychopathy: Introducing a new model and measure of Machiavellianism

David J. HUGHES & Ioannis KRATSIOTIS

*University of Manchester, United Kingdom*

✉ david.hughes-4@manchester.ac.uk

Contrary to theoretical reasoning, recent research suggests that Machiavellianism measures are indistinguishable from psychopathy measures (Miller et al., 2016). There are two likely explanations for this: (i) Machiavellianism and psychopathy are synonymous or (ii) current measures are inadequate. Across 4 studies, we developed and examined a new, theoretically comprehensive Machiavellianism measure which demonstrated excellent psychometric and predictive properties. Our work revealed six distinct factors, five (Self-serving, Power-hungry, Cynical, Amoral, Manipulative) loaded onto a single higher-order factor, representing a generic malevolent core, and one (Strategic thinking) did not. Rather than drop the non-loading factor, we examined interaction effects between the malevolent core and Strategic Thinking, with results revealing that those high in both behave in a manner consistent with theoretical conceptions of Machiavellianism, whilst those high in the malevolent core but low in Strategic thinking behave like psychopaths. These findings have numerous implications for the theory and measurement of Machiavellianism.

**Keywords:** Dark triad, Machiavellianism, psychopathy, impulsivity

## Taxonomy and structure of Polish social-effect descriptors

Ana IVANOVA, Oleg GORBANIUK, Paula WAWRZASZEK, Karolina RYKOWSKA & Karolina GREGOROWICZ

*The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland*

✉ anna.iwanowa.kul@gmail.com, ✉ oleg.gorbaniuk@gmail.com, ✉ paula.wawrzaszek@wp.pl,

✉ rykowska.karolina@gmail.com, ✉ karolinagregorowicz34@wp.pl

The goal of the study was to develop the Polish taxonomy of social effects following the principles of the psycho-lexical approach. Social-effect descriptors are defined as emotional, motivational, and cognitive reactions that a person causes in an observer. In the first step, all the person-descriptive terms were selected from the Universal dictionary of Polish language. In the second step, the identified descriptors were classified, based on the German classification system (Angleitner et al., 1990). Finally, a comprehensive set of 309 social-effect descriptors in different parts of speech, as well as social effects markers from the previous English (Saucier, 2010) and Croatian (Mlačić, 2016) studies were used for self-ratings (N=350) and peer-ratings (N=370). The analyses yielded the 4-factor solution for self-ratings and 3-factor solution for peer-ratings. The correlations between the Polish taxonomy of social effects and previous studies results were detected on the basis of used markers (Mlačić, 2016; Saucier, 2010).

**Keywords:** social effects, psycho-lexical approach, personality, self- and peer-ratings, Polish language

## Using Multivariate Pattern Analysis to Assess Resting State EEG Differences in Openness/Intellect

Hayley Kristina JACH & Luke D. SMILLIE

*The University of Melbourne, Australia*

✉hjach@student.unimelb.edu.au, ✉lsmillie@unimelb.edu.au

Openness/intellect (openness) is a personality trait reflecting aesthetic and intellectual curiosity. Recently, openness was found to relate to default network efficiency in resting state MRI (Beatty et al., 2016). The current study explores whether resting state EEG data can also be used to distinguish individuals' levels of openness, using the machine learning method Multivariate Pattern Analysis. Participants (N = 210) reported Openness/Intellect via the Big Five Aspect Scales, and provided eight minutes of resting state EEG. The Decision Decoding Toolbox (Bode et al., 2017) used cross-validation to train and test the data, and employed support vector regression to predict continuous values of openness. Results are presented concerning if, when, and where the classifier significantly distinguished levels of openness. Learning whether it is possible to decode personality through electrophysiological patterns provides evidence of emergent signal within the substantial noise—a key first step before developing mechanistic neurobiological theories of personality.

**Keywords:** Machine learning, openness/intellect, EEG, resting state

## Relation between dark triad traits and behavioral activation and inhibition system in Croatian sample

Krešimir JAKŠIĆ<sup>1</sup> & Zvezdan PENEZIĆ<sup>2</sup>

*<sup>1</sup>Croatian Employment Service, Croatia; <sup>2</sup>University of Zadar, Department of Psychology, Croatia*

✉kresimir.jaksic@gmail.com, ✉zvezdan@unizd.hr

Relation between dark triad traits and behavioral activation (BAS) and behavioral inhibition system (BIS) has not been explored in Croatian scientific literature yet, while results of worldwide studies have been mixed.

Having this in mind, our goal was to bring this topic into Croatian scientific community and to further validate results of the previous studies.

On-line study was done on 146 participants from general population. As a measure of the dark triad SD3 scale was used (Jones & Paulhus, 2012, Kristofich Ambruš et al., 2013). Behavioral activation and inhibition system were measured by BIS/BAS scales (Carver & White, 1994, Križanić et al., 2015).

After controlling for age, gender and other dark triad traits, machiavellianism emerged to be a positive predictor of BIS, BAS reward-responsiveness and BAS-drive. Narcissism was a positive predictor of BAS-drive and BAS fun-seeking, while psychopathy was not a predictor of neither BAS nor BIS.

**Keywords:** Dark triad, BAS/BIS, SD3

### When the self is our friend – the basic features of adaptive self-concept

**Tomasz JANKOWSKI & Waław BAK**

*The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland*

✉ tojankowski@kul.pl, wabak@kul.pl

Self-concept is one of the most important human adaptations which has an enormous impact on well-being and effective self-regulation. However, whether one's self-concept facilitates or hinders one's adjustment depends on several conditions. The aim of the presented research was to validate the theory-driven model including the most important features of the self-concept which are related to optimal functioning. Results of several studies (N>2000) suggest that there are five basic characteristics of self-concept: (1) certainty of self-beliefs, (2) openness to new information about the self, (3) modifiability of the self, (4) non-ruminative self-awareness and (5) ability to take a meta-perspective on the self. As the Adaptive Self-Concept Model (ASCM) predicts, these general factors are related to wide spectrum of aspects of well-being. The meaning of the ASCM for the better understanding of human optimal functioning is discussed.

**Keywords:** self-concept, adaptation, well-being

### A short test of contextualized emotion perception is associated with aspects of personality

**Konstantinos KAFETSIOS<sup>1</sup> & Ursula HESS<sup>2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>University of Crete, Greece; <sup>2</sup>Humboldt University, Berlin*

✉ kafetsik@uoc.gr, ✉ ursulakhess@gmail.com

Research into emotion perception accuracy has found limited associations with personality. A possible reason could be a neglect of social context in perceiving emotions. Research using the Assessment of Contextualized Emotions (ACE) finds that emotion perception accuracy and bias (perceiving additional emotions to those expressed) uniquely predict social interaction outcomes. Using a short version of the ACE we tested associations with personality traits in: an online study of 499 participants (S1), and a re-test study of 60 participants (S2). Emotion perception accuracy and bias had satisfactory internal and test-retest reliability. Accuracy was associated with lower alexithymia-S1 & S2, lower conscientiousness-S1, higher agreeableness-S2, lower neuroticism-S2, lower anxious attachment-S2. Bias was associated with higher positive affect-S1, higher loneliness-S1, higher social status-S1, higher suppression-S2, lower independence-S2, higher interdependence-S1, higher anxious attachment-S2. Importantly, none of those associations were predicted by the Faces part of the MSCEIT or the Reading in the Mind Test.

**Keywords:** emotion decoding, accuracy, social context, individual differences, empathy

## The motivational consequences of life satisfaction

Till KAISER<sup>1</sup>, Maike LUHMANN<sup>1</sup> & Marie HENNECKE<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany; <sup>2</sup>Universität Zürich, Switzerland

✉ maike.luhmann@rub.de, ✉ m.hennecke@psychologie.uzh.ch

Recent studies have shown that life satisfaction is prospectively associated with important outcomes in the life span like career success and better social relationships. To better understand the underlying processes, we test a model of motivational consequences of life satisfaction using longitudinal data of the German socio-economic panel study (SOEP) (waves 2005-2015; Ns between 2,201 and 28,636). Results show that life satisfaction and domain specific satisfaction are prospectively negatively related to changes in job, relocation, and changes in leisure activities, and that these effects are independent of positive and negative affect. Regarding job change, we found a negative interaction between job and life satisfaction such that controlling for job satisfaction, life satisfaction was positively associated with the likelihood of job change. Contrary to what we expected based on life-span theories, perceived control and importance of the domains did not significantly moderate the tested mechanisms.

**Keywords:** Motivation, subjective well-being, life span

## Daily Affect and Non-Exercise Physical Activity in Old Age: First Findings from a Mobile Sensing Project

Marko KATANA<sup>1,2</sup>, Christina RÖCKE<sup>2</sup> & Mathias ALLEMAND<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychology, University of Zurich, Switzerland; <sup>2</sup>University Research Priority Program “Dynamics of Healthy Aging”, University of Zurich, Switzerland

✉ marko.katana@uzh.ch, ✉ christina.roecke@uzh.ch, ✉ m.allemand@psychologie.uzh.ch

Individual differences in physical activity have been shown to be a key health enhancing factor and related to emotional well-being. Especially the sample of older adults is at risk of suffering from immobility and physical inactivity. However, little is known about how non-exercise physical activity impacts affective experience of older adults in daily life. The mobility, activity and social interaction study (MOASIS) uses an experience sampling method approach in combination with mobile sensing technology over the course of 30 consecutive days. Data from the pilot study consisted of a sample of 27 healthy older adults (M = 72 years). Daily affect was assessed at the end of each day and physical activity was continuously measured with an accelerometer on three axes. Multilevel modeling results have shown that daily positive affect was positively associated with sensor derived physical activity within individuals even after controlling for between-person differences.

**Keywords:** well-being, healthy aging, physical activity, accelerometer, multilevel modeling

### Short-term change in personality traits: Results from Japanese adults

**Tetsuya KAWAMOTO**

*The University of Tokyo, Japan*

✉ tk5049@p.u-tokyo.ac.jp

People become more socially dominant, agreeable, conscientious, and emotionally stable across the lifespan. These normative trends are mainly based on the Western findings, and those in non-Western countries are lacking. Therefore, this study examined mean-level personality change with a Japanese longitudinal data. A total of 2000 Japanese adults (50.0% male; Mean age = 40.9, SD age = 5.35) completed a web-based questionnaire in 2014. Of the 2000 adults, 1200, 1065, and 961 adults were participated in the second (in 2015), third (in 2016), and fourth (in 2017) surveys respectively. Personality traits were measured with the HEXACO-60. Using latent growth model, the results showed that the levels of Extraversion and Agreeableness significantly increased and that those of Emotionality and Openness significantly declined, which are consistent with the previous Western findings. However, the levels of Conscientiousness and Honesty-Humility significantly declined. These findings imply cultural differences in the trends of personality development.

**Keywords:** personality development, Japanese, adults, longitudinal data

### Uncovering the Relationship Between Personality and the Human Face

**Poruz KHAMBATTA & Michal KOSINSKI**

*Stanford University, United States of America*

✉ poruz@stanford.edu, ✉ michal@michalkosinski.com

To what extent is facial appearance connected to personality traits? Researchers have suggested facial cues diagnostic of personality may be too scarce to allow for highly accurate predictions. We test for this possibility using a sample of over 1 million facial images, corresponding personality scores from the IPIP proxy of the NEO PI-R, and a pre-trained neural network. We find that a computer can predict what strangers are like from facial images alone significantly more accurately than human perceivers can. Therefore, rather than being caused by simply a lack of diagnostic facial cues, human inaccuracy may be partly driven by reliance on inaccurate cues, which people have erroneously learned from prior social interactions. When the computer must learn to associate faces and personality in the same way human perceivers do (relying on third-personal interpretations of others' personality rather than self-reports), its errors more closely approximate those of people.

**Keywords:** social perception, nonverbal behavior, first impressions

## Changes in Emotional Intelligence with Age and Work Experience

**Mahreen KHAN & Amirali MINBASHIAN**

*UNSW Australia, Australia*

✉ mahreen.khan@unsw.edu.au, ✉ amiralim@unsw.edu.au

Emotional intelligence is an intriguing concept to researchers, primarily due to the extent of benefits that it confers to individuals. However, whilst there is considerable research on the positive outcomes of emotional intelligence, less is known about how it changes across the lifespan. This theoretical paper proposes that there is positive relationship between emotional intelligence and work experience in occupations involving high levels of emotional labour. This is because such occupations provide individuals the opportunity to practice the knowledge and skills associated with emotional intelligence. However, there is likely to be a curvilinear relationship between emotional intelligence and age, due to changes in physiology that occur with the ageing process. Understanding how emotional intelligence changes with temporal variables is important for understanding the nature of emotional intelligence, and is also useful for research aiming to improve emotional intelligence through training programs.

**Keywords:** Emotional intelligence, age, work experience, emotional labour

## The Influence of Korean Mothers' Personality and Parenting Stress on their Psychological Discomfort

**Hera KIM<sup>1</sup> & Jin-Young CHAE<sup>2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Daeduk University, Republic of Korea; <sup>2</sup>Chonbuk National University, Republic of Korea (South Korea)*

✉ junohr@ddu.ac.kr

The purpose of this study was to examine whether Korean mothers' personality (extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, openness) and parenting stress (parental distress, dysfunctional interaction of infant-mother, infant's temperament) would influence their psychological discomfort (somatization, depression, anxiety). 167 mothers of infant answered the questionnaire in South Korea. Data were analyzed through frequencies, Pearson's correlations, and multiple stepwise regression modeling using SPSS 21.0. Korean mothers' parental distress in parenting stress and neuroticism in personality affected their somatization; parental distress and dysfunctional interaction in parenting stress and neuroticism in personality affected their depression; parental distress in parenting stress and neuroticism and conscientiousness in personality affected their anxiety. These findings suggest that personality and parenting stress played a role for Korean mothers' psychological discomfort.



## The relative importance of various attractiveness and dominance measures in sexual selection on men

Tobias L. KORDSMEYER<sup>1</sup>, John HUNT<sup>2</sup>, David A. PUTS<sup>3</sup>, Julia OSTNER<sup>1</sup> & Lars PENKE<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Goettingen University, Germany; <sup>2</sup>Western Sydney University, Australia; <sup>3</sup>Pennsylvania State University, USA

✉tob.kor@gmail.com, ✉J.Hunt@westernsydney.edu.au, ✉dap27@psu.edu,  
✉julia.ostner@biologie.uni-goettingen.de, ✉lpenke@uni-goettingen.de

Recent evidence suggests that in sexual selection on men, intrasexual competition plays a larger role than female choice. In a sample of men (N=164) we sought to provide further evidence on the effects of men's dominance and sexual attractiveness on mating success and hence in sexual selection. Objective measures of men's traits purportedly under sexual selection (height, vocal/facial masculinity, upper body size, physical strength, baseline testosterone) and observer perceptions of dominance and sexual attractiveness based on self-presentation video recordings were assessed in association with mating success (SOI-R sociosexual behaviour and number of potential conceptions) in a partly longitudinal design. Results from structural equation models and selection analyses revealed that dominance, but not sexual attractiveness, predicted mating success. dominance mediated associations of upper body size and physical strength with mating success. These findings suggest a higher importance of intrasexual competition than female choice in men's sexual selection.

**Keywords:** sexual selection, mating success, dominance, sexual attractiveness

## A novel measure of lay definitions of happiness

Julia KRASKO, Sabrina INTELISANO & Maike LUHMANN

Ruhr-University Bochum, Germany

✉julia.krasko@rub.de, ✉sabrina.intelisano@rub.de, ✉maike.luhmann@rub.de

People differ in their individual definitions of happiness and the complexity of these individual definitions. Integrating concepts of happiness discussed in psychology and philosophy, we developed a novel measure of lay definitions of happiness. Here, we present first findings on the reliability and factorial validity of this measure based on a sample of German students (N = 265). To assess the factor structure, principal axis analyses with oblique rotation method were conducted. The parallel analysis suggests 9 factors: Joy and desires, positive attitude, comfort and security, tranquility, absence of negative affect and deprivation, belonging, openness for development, purpose, and luck. Responses show that lay people are not able to recognize all the distinctions we find in theory. Additionally to the factors, which were similar to those usually found in measures of lay definitions, we were able to discriminate distinct types of positive affect (e.g. tranquility).

**Keywords:** happiness, lay definitions, integrating conceptualizations of well-being, measurement

## Family Environment and Self-Esteem Development in Adolescence

Samantha KRAUSS<sup>1</sup>, Ulrich ORTH<sup>1</sup> & Richard W. ROBINS<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Bern, Switzerland; <sup>2</sup>University of California, Davis, United States of America

✉samantha.krauss@psy.unibe.ch, ✉ulrich.orth@psy.unibe.ch, ✉rwrrobins@ucdavis.edu

Self-esteem has positive consequences for important life outcomes, such as relationships, work, and health. But which factors shape self-esteem? In the present study, we investigate the impact of family environment on self-esteem development in adolescence (10-16 years), using 4-wave longitudinal data from 674 Mexican-origin families from the United States. To assess family environment, a multi-informant approach is used (i.e., mother, father, child), allowing us to construct latent variables that are free from response biases. Using cross-lagged panel models, we test the prospective effects of parenting behavior (warmth, hostility, monitoring, and involvement in child's education) and other characteristics of the family environment (quality of parental relationship, family values, maternal and paternal depression, economic conditions of the family, and presence of father). A detailed research plan of this study has been preregistered on November 13, 2017, on the Open Science Framework. At the ECP19, the complete results will be available for presentation.

**Keywords:** Family Environment, Parenting Behavior, Self-Esteem, Adolescence, Longitudinal

## Personality Traits and the Meaningfulness of Life

Shulamith KREITLER<sup>1,2</sup> & Michal KREITLER<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Tel-Aviv University, Israel; <sup>2</sup>Sheba Medical Center, Tel Hashomer

✉krit@netvision.net.il, ✉michalkreitler@gmail.com

The objective was to examine the relations between the big five personality traits and the meaningfulness of life (MOL) as assessed in terms of a new meaning-based measure that assesses MOL not only globally but in terms of specific domains. The participants were 120 students of both genders in the behavioral sciences at the university. They were administered the Brief Personality Inventory that provides scores for the big five, and the MOL that provides scores for the extent to which one's MOL is based on activities, sensory aspects, experiential aspects or contextual ones. Correlations between the two measures revealed that the highest correlations for activity MOL were Extroversion and Agreeableness, for sensory MOL Openness to experience, for experiential MOL Neuroticism and Conscientiousness, and for contextual MOL Agreeableness, Conscientiousness and Extroversion. The findings show that personality traits are involved in the network of meanings that constitute the core of one's well-being.

**Keywords:** Personality traits, Meaningfulness of life, Meaning

## The validity of lower-order dimensions: A psychometrical investigation of complex problem solving competence

André KRETZSCHMAR<sup>1</sup> & Philipp SONNLEITNER<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Tübingen, Germany; <sup>2</sup>University of Luxembourg, Luxembourg

✉kretzsch.andre@gmail.com, ✉philipp.sonnleitner@uni.lu

Psychological constructs are often multidimensionally and hierarchically conceptualized. For example, the complex problem solving (CPS) competence is based on the relatively independent subdimensions of knowledge acquisition and knowledge application. However, the validity of lower-order factors compared to a general factor (g) has been questioned in the research area of cognitive abilities. Therefore, the purpose of the present paper is to investigate the reliability and validity of the g-factor and the lower-order factors of CPS. On the basis of bifactor models, we analyzed three data sets (N1 = 227; N2 = 339; N3 = 553) of two different CPS measurements. The findings indicate that the assumption of two relatively independent subdimensions of CPS is not justified in terms of unique variance and incremental explanation of external criteria. We conclude that an assumption of multidimensionality and an interpretation of lower-order constructs should be based on a more elaborated approach than usually applied.

**Keywords:** complex problem solving, bifactor model, incremental validity, multidimensionality

## Longitudinal measurement of dark personality: Narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy among adolescents

Katarzyna KWIATKOWSKA, Radosław ROGOZA & Maria Magdalena KWIATKOWSKA

Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Poland

✉rogoza.radoslaw@gmail.com, ✉mms.kwiatkowska@gmail.com

Narcissism, psychopathy, and Machiavellianism are in overall captured as the Dark Triad of Personality (D3). The main objective of this study was to check the longitudinal change over time in terms of the D3 among adolescents. The study involved 297 students starting high school. Respondents were administered the Polish version of the Short Dark Triad questionnaire in three measurement points, i.e.: (1) during the first month of school, (2) three months, and (3) one year from the first measurement point. To investigate changes in all three variables over one year, a latent growth curve models were tested and all three fitted the data well. As a result, we demonstrated that adolescents significantly differ from each other in first measurement point and this difference persists over time. Narcissism, psychopathy, and Machiavellianism are relatively stable over one-year period and latent curves of those variables across individuals are similar.

**Keywords:** Dark Triad of Personality (D3); longitudinal measurement, latent growth curve (LGC)

## Dark personalities thrown into the network: Group position of narcissists, Machiavellians, and psychopaths at the zero-acquaintance

Maria Magdalena KWIATKOWSKA, Radosław ROGOZA & Katarzyna KWIATKOWSKA

Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Poland

✉mms.kwiatkowska@gmail.com, ✉rogoza.radoslaw@gmail.com; ✉kwiacia13@gmail.com

Current research suggests that individuals with Dark Triad (D3) personality traits (narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy) will be viewed negatively due to their disagreeableness, exploitativeness, and low empathy. However, is it noticeable at the beginning of the relation? The study involved subclinical sample of 545 adolescents starting high school, almost at the point of zero-acquaintance. Respondents were administered the Short Dark Triad and social network assessment. As a result, it was revealed that at the first sight all D3 features were positively linked with a number of incoming relations. Narcissism was additionally marked by larger amount of outgoing relations and liking others what suggest building future social potential. Both narcissists and Machiavellians have chosen many peers they liked but without any special reciprocity, however the latter were not generally liked compared to the rest. Inversely, psychopaths were characterized by selectivity in friendships while simultaneously being popular among their classmates.

**Keywords:** Dark Triad of Personality (D3), Social Network Analysis (SNA), narcissism, Machiavellianism, psychopathy

## Assessing Meaningful Within-Person Variability in Likert-Scale Rated Personality Descriptions: An IRT Tree Model Approach

Jonas W. B. LANG<sup>1</sup>, Filip LIEVENS<sup>2</sup>, Filip DE FRUYT<sup>1</sup>, Ingo ZETTLER<sup>3</sup> & Jennifer L. TACKETT<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ghent University, Belgium; <sup>2</sup>Singapore Management University, Singapore; <sup>3</sup>University of Copenhagen, Denmark; <sup>4</sup>Northwestern University, Evanston, IL

✉jonas.lang@ugent.be

Two critical methodological challenges that stymie current research on within-person variability are separating meaningful within-person variability from 1) true differences in trait level and 2) careless responding (or person unreliability). To partly avoid these issues, personality researchers commonly only study within-person variability in personality states over time using the SD across repeated measurements of the same items (typically across days)—a resource-intensive approach. In this paper, we detail an approach that utilizes IRT to address the challenges in within-person variability research. Our strategy builds on Böckenholt's (2012) three-process model for Likert-scale data to extract a meaningful IRT variability score from personality descriptions. Two studies (N=577; N=120-235) suggest that IRT variability generalizes across traits, has high split-half reliability, is not highly correlated with established indices of IRT person unreliability for directional trait responding, and correlates with within-person SDs from personality inventories and within-person SDs in a diary study.

**Keywords:** Variability, flux, adaptability, psychometrics, tree models

## Using Machine Learning Techniques to Examine the Relationship between Money, Personality, and Well-being

Rosa Ellen LAVELLE-HILL<sup>1,2</sup>, Peter A. BIBBY<sup>1</sup>, James GOULDING<sup>2</sup>, David D. CLARKE<sup>1</sup>, Anya SKATOVA<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychology, The University of Nottingham, UK; <sup>2</sup>N-LAB, Business School, The University of Nottingham, UK; <sup>3</sup>School of Experimental Psychology, University of Bristol, UK  
✉ Rosa.Lavell-Hill@nottingham.ac.uk, ✉ peter.bibby@nottingham.ac.uk,  
✉ james.goulding@nottingham.ac.uk, ✉ lpadc1@exmail.nottingham.ac.uk,  
✉ anya.skatova@gmail.com

This research replicates and extends Matz et al.'s findings that the degree to which peoples' personalities match their purchases positively predicts well-being. In study one we introduce a novel data-driven measure of psychological-fit, and compare it to the crowd-sourcing technique previously used. Multiple linear regression models were constructed from personality questionnaires for 9,933 individuals matched to 2,474,011 transactions within loyalty-card data. The two methods of calculating psychological-fit both confirm that psychological-fit is more important for predicting well-being than total spend. To extend this research, study two constructs a decision-tree model, a novel approach in the psychological study of well-being. This allowed us to unpack non-linearities and dependencies between age, income, gender, total spend, the Big 5, psychological-fit and well-being. The intrinsic ability of this non-linear approach to partition the dataset revealed new relationships between predictors overlooked by traditional models and provided fresh insights into the most important variables influencing well-being.

**Keywords:** Well-being, Machine Learning, Big 5, Decision trees, Psychological-fit

## Understanding the role of personality, affective states and social interactions in everyday psychotic-like experiences: an experience sampling study

Ljiljana LAZAREVIĆ<sup>1</sup> & Goran KNEŽEVIĆ<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of psychology and Laboratory for the study of individual differences, University of Belgrade, Serbia;

<sup>2</sup>Department of psychology and Laboratory for the study of individual differences, University of Belgrade, Serbia;

✉ ljiljana.lazarevic@f.bg.ac.rs

This study investigated the within-individual relationship between the mood/interaction with others and psychotic-like experiences and examined the role of personality traits in moderating these relationships. The design of the study involved an experience sampling methodology using the smart-phone app. A sample of 102 participants completed PANAS scale, a set of questions about social interactions with others, and a 12-item questionnaire assessing everyday psychotic-like experiences twice per day, during one week (variables at the first level of multi-level modeling). Participants also completed NEO-PI R assessing Big five traits, and DELTA questionnaire assessing Disintegration trait (variables at the second level). On average, everyday psychotic-like variations were explained equally by intra- and interindividual factors. At the first level, psychotic-like experiences were more strongly related to affective states than to the type of social interactions. At the second level, Disintegration trait, as expected, played the crucial role in the everyday psychotic-like experiences.

**Keywords:** Disintegration, psychotic-like experiences, Big Five, affective states, experience sampling

## Longitudinal Analysis of Ego-Resilience(ER-14) in Korean Adolescents

**Minyoung LEE**

*Korea University, Korea, Republic of (South Korea)*

✉10291220@hanmail.net

This is a longitudinal study which analyzed relationships between the initial values and slopes of three dimensions of ego-resilience (i.e. Active Engagement with the World (AEW), Repertoire of Problem Solving Strategies (RPSS), and Integrated Performance under Stress (IPS)), using latent growth modeling. The study utilized four-wave longitudinal data from a total of 2,351 students (at 14, 16, 19, and 20 years old). The results indicated that the initial values(I) and slopes(S) of AEW and RPSS were positively associated with each other (AEW(I)-->RPSS(S), RPSS(I)-->AEW(S)). It suggests that these two dimensions have a reciprocal relationship. Also, high initial value for AEW was associated with a higher rate of increase in IPS. In conclusion, the first step in developing ego resilience is to encourage AEW. This longitudinal study can promote understanding of development of ego-resilience and contribute to the literature by informing the design of programs to help successful adapt to adolescents.

**Keywords:** ego-resilience, latent growth model, longitudinal analysis

## How do men and women perceive a high stakes test situation? Situation perception predicts the acceptance of high stakes aptitude testing, but not testing outcome

**Julia LEINER, Thomas SCHERN DL & Tuulia ORTNER**

*University of Salzburg, Austria*

✉julia.leiner@sbg.ac.at, ✉thomas.scherndl@sbg.ac.at, ✉tuulia.ortner@sbg.ac.at

Results of medical high stakes aptitudes tests in Austria indicate sex differences in their results. It has been hypothesized that not (only) differences in aptitudes, skills and knowledge, but also gender differences in perception of the situation may mediate such differences. This study aimed to identify and further investigate how women and men estimate aspects of a high stakes test situation. Data including results and estimations in a real study entrance examination (753 applicants) were included. Test takers voluntarily evaluated the test situations and furthermore evaluated aspects of acceptance (e.g., general evaluation, measurement quality, face validity) immediately after completing the 4-hour test. Data analyses indicated significant sex differences in the perception of the test situation. Furthermore, estimations of the test situation did not predict test results, but significant relations between estimations of the test situation and test acceptance revealed. Results are discussed with reference to gender roles and fairness models.

**Keywords:** high stakes testing, situation perception, sex differences

### Intraindividual stability of chronotype

Anita LENNEIS<sup>1</sup>, Ahuti DAS<sup>1</sup>, Sakari LEMOLA<sup>1</sup> & Anu REALO<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Warwick, United Kingdom; <sup>2</sup>University of Tartu, Estonia

✉a.lenneis@warwick.ac.uk, ✉a.das.4@warwick.ac.uk, ✉s.lemola@warwick.ac.uk,  
✉a.realo@warwick.ac.uk

Chronotype – the time humans prefer to go to bed and wake up – is largely influenced by genes but personal characteristics such as age, gender, and personality also play an important role. Cross-sectional studies have firmly established that chronotypes become earlier with age but less is known about chronotype’s intraindividual stability across time. The current study examines the stability of chronotype in a sample of 683 adult participants (51.8% female; M = 48.9 years) who completed the Munich Chronotype Questionnaire twice with a time difference of three years. The retest correlation was  $r = .61$  ( $p < .001$ ) but mean values of chronotype significantly decreased across time. The intraindividual variability of chronotype will be further examined over a two-week period using the data from an ongoing experience sampling study with approximately 100 students. Knowing the intraindividual stability of chronotype will help us to understand better its effects on health and well-being.

**Keywords:** Chronotype, intraindividual stability, longitudinal, experience sampling

### A Network Science Approach to the Study of Relationships Between Psychological Constructs

Srebrenka LETINA, Balazs VEDRES & Tamer KHRAISHA

Central European University, Hungary

✉Letina\_Srebrenka@phd.ceu.edu

Psychological studies that used network analysis have examined the networks of facets/items within certain psychological concepts. Our research explores the associations between constructs from different frameworks that describe the complex system of personality. Specifically, we were interested in relative importance of constructs in such network.

Data from the “myPersonality Project” was used, which consisted of scores on psychometric measures of more than million people, from over 200 different countries. An undirected network was constructed, where nodes are psychological constructs (broad and narrow traits, values and interests;  $N=25$ ) and edges ( $E=255$ ) represented significant correlations between them.

Structural and centrality analysis obtained from (G)Lasso network resulted in Neuroticism as the most central trait, while Depression and Conscientiousness were the most peripheral. Robustness tests were conducted to check for stability of results. Conceptual and methodological issues will be discussed, in addition to some network science tools for addressing them.

**Keywords:** psychological networks, network analysis, personality traits, values, interests

## A Latent Variable Approach on Measuring Cognitive Performance in Young APOE $\epsilon$ 4 Carriers

Xiaojing LI<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Andrea HILDEBRANDT<sup>4</sup>, Werner SOMMER<sup>3</sup>, Oliver WILHELM<sup>5</sup>, Martin REUTER<sup>6</sup> & Changsong ZHOU<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Physics, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong; <sup>2</sup>Institute of Computational and Theoretical Studies, Hong Kong Baptist University, Hong Kong; <sup>3</sup>Department of Psychology, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany; <sup>4</sup>Department of Psychology, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald, Germany; <sup>5</sup>Department of Psychology, University of Ulm, Germany; <sup>6</sup>Centre for Economics and Neuroscience, University of Bonn, Germany  
 ✉lixiaojing@life.hkbu.edu.hk, ✉andrea.hildebrandt@uni-greifswald.de,  
 ✉werner.sommer@cms.hu-berlin.de, ✉oliver.wilhelm@uni-ulm.de, ✉martin.reuter@uni-bonn-diff.de, ✉cszhou@hkbu.edu.hk

Cognitive decline and personality change has been observed in Alzheimer’s Disease (AD). A genetic risk factor for AD is a polymorphism on the apolipoprotein E (APOE) gene, with the  $\epsilon$ 4 allele being associated with higher risk for AD. It has been however sporadically observed that carriers of at least one  $\epsilon$ 4 allele have better cognition as compared with non- $\epsilon$ 4 carriers. Findings are controversial, but explainable with the antagonistic pleiotropy hypothesis, suggesting that the APOE gene exhibits a pleiotropic control for some beneficial traits early and detrimental traits late in life. Controversies are partly due to the lack of studies going beyond single tasks, accounting for measurement error and relying on broad measurements of cognition. Here we revisited the APOE-cognition relationship. We modeled working memory measured by multiple, theoretically derived task classes through structural equation modeling and linked it to APOE polymorphisms. Our result does not support the antagonistic pleiotropy hypothesis.

**Keywords:** APOE, working memory, cognitive ability, structural equation modelling

## Seeking matches and seeking betters: Differential validity of two mate-selection processes for ideal-partner HEXACO personality traits

Jie LIU<sup>1</sup>, Steven LUDEKE<sup>2</sup>, Julia HAUBRICH<sup>3</sup> & Ingo ZETTLER<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Copenhagen, Denmark; <sup>2</sup>University of Southern Denmark, Denmark; <sup>3</sup>University of Hagen, Germany  
 ✉jie.liu@psy.ku.dk

Herein, we provide a clear framework on the applicability of two complementary mating preferences, namely, similarity preference and aspirational assortative mating preference. Specifically, we linked the traits of the HEXACO model to both preferences, depending on the trait’s relations with personal values and/or their socially desirable connotation. We conducted five studies (overall N > 900) across four countries (China, Denmark, Germany, and the US), looking at both HEXACO factors and facets, using both questionnaire-based and real-life data, and comprising both student and more heterogeneous samples. First, our findings support the idea that singles show a preference for similarity between self- and ideal partner personality regarding Honesty-Humility and Openness in particular, partially mediated by central personal values. Second, our findings support the idea that singles show a preference for aspirational assortative mating, i.e., ascribing ideal partners more socially desirable levels in Emotionality, Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness.

**Keywords:** HEXACO; ideal partner; mate selection; similarity; aspirational assortative mating



## Can meaning in life and well-being in students be explained by HEXACO personality model and academic flow?

**Tajana LJUBIN GOLUB & Majda RIJAVEC**

*Faculty of Teacher Education, University of Zagreb, Croatia*

✉tajana.ljubingolub@ufzg.hr; ✉majda.rijavec@ufzg.hr

Studies showed that having meaning in life is positively correlated to well-being while seeking meaning has negative link to well-being. Thus, investigating the predictors of having meaning in life is important, especially in emerging adults. The aim of this study was to assess role of HEXACO personality traits and academic flow in meaning in life and contribution of these variables to students' well-being. The sample comprised 156 university students (91% female) from Zagreb, Croatia. Several questionnaires were administered in order to assess personality traits, academic flow, meaning in life, and well-being.

Multiple regression analyses revealed that extraversion and agreeableness explained 27% of having meaning in life, and academic flow explained additional 3% of variance. Extraversion was negative predictor of seeking meaning. In final analysis with well-being (defined as flourishing) as criterion variable the most significant positive predictor was having meaning in life, followed by extraversion and conscientiousness.

**Keywords:** meaning in life, hexaco, academic flow, well-being

## Operationalizing of Social Investment

**Jennifer LODI-SMITH**

*Canisius College, United States of America*

✉lodismij@canisius.edu

Challenges to the social investment principle of personality maturation in the literature may be due to challenges in "getting the definition of social investment right" (Roberts & Nickel, 2017, p. 164). This talk will unpackage the social investment principle looking at potential mechanisms by which social roles promote personality maturation. It will argue that role attainment is often (but not always) necessary and rarely sufficient for personality maturation. This talk will examine the importance of measuring the quality and nature of role transitions in the context of the social investment hypothesis. For example, crucial factors include the extent to which role transitions are voluntary or involuntary, investment in and commitment to the role, as well expectations about and success in the role. Nuanced assessment of role transitions and mixed methods approaches to understanding role transitions will be essential to future research investigating social investment related personality maturation.

**Keywords:** social investment, mixed methods, personality development

## Personality differences among heterosexuals, homosexuals and bisexuals

**Amanda LONDERO-SANTOS & Jean Carlos NATIVIDADE**

*Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil*

✉amandalondero@me.com, ✉jeannatividade@gmail.com

Some consistent sex differences on big five factors of personality has been reported on literature in several of cultures. However, differences regarding sexual orientation are scarce. In this study we test differences on the big five factors among heterosexuals, homosexuals, and bisexuals. We have applied a big five factors of personality test in 4,618 Brazilians, from all regions of the country, of which 66% were women, 85.9% were heterosexual, 7% homosexual, and 7.1% bisexual. Our results showed that heterosexuals had significantly lower neuroticism and openness, and higher agreeableness than homosexuals and bisexuals (no differences were found between homosexuals and bisexuals). Concerning sex differences, women showed significantly higher levels of agreeableness than men. Interactions between sex and sexual orientation were observed for agreeableness and extraversion. We discuss the implications of these results, comparing them with the scientific literature, and present possible explanations of personality differences among sex and sex orientation.

**Keywords:** personality, sex differences, sex orientation

## The role of personality in the intergenerational transmission of educational accomplishment: Results from a genetically-informative, nation-wide assessment of public school students

**Steven LUDEKE<sup>1</sup>, Miriam GENSOWSKI<sup>2</sup>, Oliver JOHN<sup>3</sup> & Simon ANDERSEN<sup>4</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>University of Southern Denmark, Denmark; <sup>2</sup>University of Copenhagen, Denmark;*

*<sup>3</sup>University of California, Berkeley, USA; <sup>4</sup>Aarhus University, Denmark*

✉StevenLudeke@gmail.com

Using administrative data from all Danish public school students in grades 4 to 9, we examine why educational attainment runs in families. In the population as a whole, educated parents have children who (a) have psychological characteristics which contribute to stronger academic performance (specifically, Conscientiousness); (b) perform better on national standardized tests; and (c) pursue higher and more rigorous educations after grade 9. However, analyzing the subset of participants who are reared by non-family members (i.e. adoptees) suggests that this largely reflects genes shared between the parent and child, as neither (a) nor (b) holds among this sample, and (c) holds to a significantly attenuated degree.

**Keywords:** Intergenerational transmission; adoptees; personality and education; behavior genetics; causal inference

## Memory or emotion deficit? Autobiographical memory specificity and narrative emotional processing in alexithymia

Olivier LUMINET<sup>1</sup>, Christin KOBER<sup>2</sup> & Olivier DESMEDT<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium; <sup>2</sup>New York University at Abu Dhabi, UAE

✉olivier.luminet@uclouvain.be, ✉christinkoeber@nyu.edu,

✉olivier.desmedt@student.uclouvain

Alexithymia encompasses difficulties in identifying and expressing feelings and an externally oriented cognitive style. Previous research showed that high alexithymic individuals exhibit an impaired memory for emotional content. But they did not provide information regarding their way to narrate personal experiences. Many studies show that recalling and narrating of past personal experiences is impaired in emotionally disturbed patients in that they tend to recall overgeneral descriptions instead of specific single episodes which in turn impairs their narrative emotional processing. Therefore, this study investigated autobiographical memory specificity, cognitive, perceptual and emotional word use, and narrative closure in patients with alcohol-dependence selected for scoring high (HA) or low (LA) on alexithymia. Unexpectedly, HA told more specific personal narratives. They also used less negative emotion words than LA but an equal number of positive emotion words. Results are discussed in terms of cognitive and emotional processing, and narrative psychology.

**Keywords:** Alexithymia, Memory, Narrative, Emotion

## Psycholexical taxonomy of emotional states based on a comprehensive list of descriptors

Krystian Dariusz MACHETA<sup>1</sup> & Oleg GORBANIUK<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland; <sup>2</sup>University of Zielona Góra, Poland

✉krystian.macheta@gmail.com, ✉oleg.gorbaniuk@gmail.com

The vast majority of previous studies on the lexicon of individual differences were focused on dispositional traits. The purpose of the present research was to discover the structure of the Polish lexicon of emotional states. Eight judges selected 27,819 personal descriptors (adjectives, participles, nouns and verbs) from the unabridged Universal Dictionary of Polish Language (100,000 entries). The selected person-descriptive terms were classified by thirteen judges, according to the taxonomy proposed by Angleitner et al. (1990), resulting in 1,219 descriptors of emotional states. After morphological, semantic and familiarity analyses this list was reduced to 322 descriptors and was used in self-rating (N=404) and peer-rating (N=354) studies. A principal component analysis revealed a five-factor structure of the Polish lexicon of emotional states: four factors described the content, and one described the intensity of emotions. This structure was correlated with a six-factor structure of the personality lexicon and previous taxonomy of emotional states.

**Keywords:** taxonomy of emotions, psycholexical study, personality descriptors

### Borderline personality trait and memory

Aniko MARAZ<sup>1</sup>, Tamás NAGY<sup>2</sup> & Matthias ZIEGLER<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Humboldt University of Berlin, Germany; <sup>2</sup>Institute of Psychology, Eötvös Loránd University, Budapest, Hungary

✉ aniko.maraz@hu-berlin.de, ✉ nagytamas.hungary@gmail.com, zieglema@hu-berlin.de ✉

This study aims to explore memory bias associated with the emotionally unstable (i.e., borderline) personality trait. Given that behaviour largely relies on memory, memory bias is likely to affect the behaviour, thus lead to extreme emotional valence in the behaviour. In this study three potential sources of bias in memory consolidation are tested: mood congruency, negativity bias and extremity (splitting). Participants will be collected from the community, and randomly assigned to watch a positive, neutral or negative video clip at baseline assessment. They will then be required to recall the content based on standard tests one and two weeks following presentation. The study is currently under preparation, and will start recruiting in January 2018. We hypothesize that mood, general impression (anchoring), and extremity will influence the valence of recalling the given character, but the true effects after accounting for overlap between variables in the model remains to be explored.

**Keywords:** borderline personality trait, memory, splitting, valence, experiment

### A longitudinal analyses of personality state and piety changes due to daily prayer (salat): A Hierarchical Linear Modelling analyses.

Khairul Anwar MASTOR, Hasnan KASAN, Fatimahwati AB HALIM, Mohd Yusof OTHMAN, Azami ZAHARIM, Azman JALAR & Khairul Nizam AWANG KECIL

University Kebangsaan Malaysia, Malaysia

✉ hasnan@ukm.edu.my, ✉ atisha@ukm.edu.my, ✉ myho@ukm.edu.my, ✉ azami@ukm.edu.my, ✉ azmn@ukm.edu.my, ✉ uwais1521@gmail.com

The aim of the study was to examine the effect of five time daily prayers (salat) on the personality states and piety among Muslims based on the Social Investment Theory (SIT) perspective. A total of 208 Muslim students completed piety and personality states self-report after completed 5 times daily prayer for a consecutive period of three months. Data were restructured and a HLM data analyses was employed. At level one, piety predicted positive personality states at the first, second and third month but at a declining pattern from month 1, 2 and finally month 3. At level 2, quality of prayer (salat) predicted the piety stronger than personality states. The effect of salat on piety and personality states is concurrent and incremental. Further analyses indicated that piety as mediator between daily prayer (salat) and personality states. As conclusion, daily prayers help develop piety and positive personality within a person.

**Keywords:** Salat, daily prayer, personality states, piety, HLM

## Using digital footprints to study well-being: The case of money and happiness

Sandra MATZ<sup>1</sup>, Joe GLADSTONE<sup>2</sup>, David STILLWELL<sup>3</sup> & Andrew SCHWARTZ<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Columbia University, United States of America; <sup>2</sup>University College London, United Kingdom; <sup>3</sup>Cambridge University, United Kingdom; <sup>4</sup>Stony Brook University, United States of America

✉ sm4409@gsb.columbia.edu

Decades of research have suggested that money, above a low baseline, is unrelated to individuals' happiness. Studying well-being "in the wild" and through the lens of digital footprints (e.g. credit card transactions and social media), I suggest that there is more to the relationship between money and happiness than first meets the eye. First, I show that money can indeed buy happiness if it is spent right. Analysing over 76,000 bank transaction records, I find that those individuals whose purchases better match their personality report higher levels of life satisfaction. Second, I show that higher levels of income might not be related to higher levels of positive emotion, but that they are indeed related to lower levels negative emotion. Analysing over 2 million status updates and over 800 million Tweets, I find that high income individuals express substantially lower levels of anger, sadness and fear than their low income counterparts.

**Keywords:** Big Data, well-being, money, Big Five

## My Story is Different than My Traits: A Comparison of Narrative Redemption with Trait Resiliency and Emotion Regulation

Tara Patricia MCCOY<sup>1</sup>, Nicole HARAKE<sup>2</sup>, & William L. DUNLOP<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Monmouth College, United States of America

<sup>2</sup>University of California, Riverside, United States of America

✉ tamccoy@monmouthcollege.edu

In narrative identity research, redemption occurs when individuals construe their experiences as starting negatively (e.g., struggling alcoholic) but ending positively (e.g., shift to sobriety). Although individuals sometimes perceive redemption to be a form of resiliency or emotion regulation, a redemptive narrative varies theoretically from both constructs. However, empirical work has not tested such distinctions. In both studies, participants shared self-defining memories and completed measures regarding emotion regulation or resiliency. Using a correlational design, Study 1 (N=150) examined the relationship between redemption and two emotion regulation strategies: reappraisal and suppression. As expected, results indicated no relationship among constructs,  $r = .04$ ,  $p = .62$  and  $r = -.10$ ,  $p = .23$ , respectively. Study 2 (N=262), compared associations between redemption and two resiliency scales. Similarly, results indicated no associations among redemption and resiliency measures,  $r = .10$ ,  $p = .10$  and  $r = .05$ ,  $p = .47$ . These findings provide empirical support to the uniqueness of these personality constructs.

**Keywords:** Narrative identity, redemption, resiliency, emotion regulation

## Dynamic relationships between personal resources and innovative behaviour in entrepreneurs

**Emilia MIELNICZUK & Mariola LAGUNA**

*The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland*

✉ mielniczuk.e@gmail.com, ✉ laguna@kul.pl

Personal resources such as self-referent beliefs and affect are important in human functioning in different domains, including work domain. The study aims at revealing the effects of work related self-efficacy and affect on innovative behavior in entrepreneurs. The model postulating the mediating role of work-related affect in the relationship between self-efficacy and innovative behavior was tested. A longitudinal study with three measurement points was carried on. The sample consisted of N1 = 206, N2 = 178, N3 = 84 Polish entrepreneurs. The mediation analysis with bias-corrected bootstrapping method was used. The results confirmed that work related self-efficacy and enthusiasm towards work predict innovative behavior of entrepreneurs. The relationships between self-efficacy and innovative behavior occurred to be mediated by work-related positive affect: comfort and enthusiasm. These findings bring new insight into the personal resources theory and into better understanding of personal factors important for innovation.

**Keywords:** self-efficacy, affect, innovative behavior, entrepreneurship, longitudinal study, personality and work and organizational psychology

## Mapping the Moral Domain in Croatia: Validation of the Moral Foundations Questionnaire and its Relation to Personality and Emic Morality Dimensions

**Igor MIKLOUŠIĆ, Boris MLAČIĆ & Goran MILAS**

*Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Croatia*

✉ igor.miklousic@pilar.hr

Following the popularity of the Moral Foundations Theory, we examined the construct validity of the most widely used tool for accessing the moral dimensions proposed by this theory – The Moral Foundations Questionnaire. The instrument aimed initially at measuring five dimensions – Harm/Care, Fairness/Reciprocity, Ingroup/Loyalty, Authority/Respect, and Purity/Sanctity, was supplemented with new items aiming at the new potential foundation of Liberty/Oppression. We applied the six-dimensional MFQ on a sample of 649 students (self-ratings) and 649 their close acquaintances (peer-ratings) in Croatia. Factor analysis yielded a two-factor structure consisting of an individualizing factor and a binding factor, suggesting that two-factor solution may be the most acceptable. We discuss the relations between MFQ dimensions, Big-Five factors and morality dimensions derived from the natural language.

**Keywords:** moral foundations questionnaire, big five, personality, morality, lexical approach

## Actor and partner consistencies in interpersonal behavior across situations and time: A multi-occasion multi-method round-robin design

Nick MODERSITZKI<sup>1</sup>, Le Vy PHAN<sup>1</sup>, & John RAUTHMANN<sup>2,1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany; <sup>2</sup>Wake Forest University, NC, United States of America

✉ nick.modersitzki@gmail.com

Interpersonal behavior is a function of actors, partners, situations, and time and can thus be analyzed with variance decompositions. For personality psychology, consistencies in terms of actor and (evocative) partner effects across situations and time are particularly interesting. In a multi-occasion multi-method round-robin design study (N=120, k=30 groups), participants became acquainted with strangers in a series of dyadic interactions varying in situation content. Immediately after each interaction, they provided behavioral self- and other-ratings on four interpersonal states (dominance, warmth, extraversion, arrogance). Variances due to different sources were computed across situations and time with Social Relations Model analyses. We were thus able to examine levels, stabilities, and correlates of consistencies across partners, situations, and time. Generally, levels of consistency were moderate and tended to be relatively stable. However, some domain-specific trajectories could be observed. Possible explanations and implications are discussed.

**Keywords:** cross-situational consistency, temporal consistency, interpersonal behavior, Social Relations Model, interpersonal circumplex

## Characteristics of self-attitude and physical self-image of girls working as models

Natalia MOSKVICHEVA & Svetlana KOSTROMINA

Saint Petersburg State University, Russian Federation

✉ nmoskvicheva11@yandex.ru, ✉ lanank68@gmail.com

Attractive body and fashionable appearance occupy an important place in the standard of successful personality among young people. However, self-attitude of girls working in fashion as models under the conditions of strict requirements and competition has been little studied. We investigated self-attitude and physical self-image in girls from St Petersburg model agencies in comparison with female students (n = 62, average age 18.9 ± 0.9). Methods: modified Kuhn's technique "What am I?", Cherkashina's appearance evaluation technique, estimation of components of appearance by bipolar scales of Labunsky and Dembo-Rubinshtein techniques, Stolin's self-attitude questionnaire; comparative, correlation and content analysis. More references to the appearance in self-concept, greater satisfaction with social success and some body parameters in the group of models were revealed. Negative correlations of self-attitude and mirror physical self showed their expectation of low assessments from others, incongruence between self-images and the need for psychological support.

**Keywords:** physical self-image, self-attitude, girls working as models

## How narcissistic are “narcissistic issues” and how do they relate to burnout? – Testing a psychoanalytical theory

Simon MOTA, Kathrin Janz-WAWRZINEK & Mitja BACK

Westfälische Wilhelms-Universität, Germany

✉simon.mota10@gmail.com, ✉k\_janz01@uni-muenster.de, ✉mitja.back@wwu.de

Several studies point to positive associations between the personality construct of narcissism and burnout in different fields of work. However, the picture gets blurrier when differentiating between facets of narcissism and burnout. Focusing on the work field of psychotherapists, Glickauf-Hughes and Mehlmann (1995) proposed a theory on how narcissistic issues promote burnout. According to their theory, narcissistic issues such as (a) perfectionism, (b) parentification, (c) imposter feelings, and (d) interpersonal sensitivity foster therapists' burnout. We test these assumptions in a sample of  $n = 462$  therapists and  $n = 273$  controls. Specifically, we assess whether the narcissistic issues really are narcissistic ones by comparing the narcissistic issues with facets of narcissism (grandiose vs. vulnerable) in predicting facets of burnout. Furthermore, we examine whether the burnout-promoting effects are specific to narcissistic issues (or facets of narcissism, respectively) or whether they can also be explained by neuroticism in a more parsimonious manner.

**Keywords:** Narcissism, burnout, narcissistic issues, perfectionism, parentification, imposter feelings, interpersonal sensitivity, therapists

## Developmental trajectories of ADHD symptoms from childhood to adolescence

Aja Louise MURRAY<sup>1</sup>, Tom BOOTH<sup>2</sup>, Bonnie AUYEUNG<sup>2</sup>, George MURRAY<sup>3</sup>, Manuel EISNER<sup>1</sup> & Denis RIBEAUD<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Cambridge, United Kingdom; <sup>2</sup>University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom;

<sup>3</sup>Northumbria University, United Kingdom; <sup>4</sup>University of Zurich, Switzerland

✉am2367@cam.ac.uk; ✉tom.booth@ed.ac.uk; ✉bauyeung@exseed.ed.ac.uk;

✉george.murray@northumbria.ac.uk; ✉mpe23@cam.ac.uk; ✉Denis.Ribeaud@uzh.ch

Contrary to traditional notions of ADHD as an early onset childhood disorder, recent studies have suggested that there is considerable variation in the onset and course of symptoms across development. However, we currently know very little about the causes of this variation and, in particular, whether there are meaningful etiological and other clinically important differences between those who show a childhood, adolescent, or possibly even an adult onset of symptoms. In this study, we present results from a normative cohort of  $n=1571$  children where we evaluate whether developmental trajectories characterised by earlier versus later onsets are associated with different patterns of risk factors and outcomes. We argue that later onset is a milder subtype, potentially characterised by deficits primarily in reward processing, while those with early onsets may show a more generalised pattern of impairment.

**Keywords:** ADHD traits; development; longitudinal



## Home Environment and Inhabitants' Forgiveness

**Sofya K. NARTOVA-BOCHAVER & Alexandra A. BOCHAVER**

*National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation*

✉s-nartova@yandex.ru, ✉a-bochaver@yandex.ru

The study was aimed at investigation into relation between friendliness of the home environment and willingness to forgive oneself, other people, and bad life situations. Previous research showed that home as a place of living strongly contributed to both inhabitants' well-being and moral motives. Thus, we assumed that the friendlier home is the more likely inhabitants dispositional forgiveness have. The sample consisted of 149 students, Mage=18.1, 47% males, 65% atheists. To measure the friendliness of the home environment, we used the Functionality of The Home Environment and the Relevance of The Home Environment Questionnaires. To assess a forgiveness level, the Heartland Forgiveness Scale, The Forgiveness Scale, and the Forgiveness Likelihood Scale were used. As expected, many positive connections between features of the friendly home and inhabitants' forgiveness are used. In addition, these connections are moderated by gender and religiosity. Supported by the Russian Science Foundation, Project 14-18-02163.

**Keywords:** Home environment, forgiveness, youth

## Tell me what you remember, and I will tell who you are: Person memory and the Big Five Factors of personality

**Jean Carlos NATIVIDADE**

*Pontifical Catholic University of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil*

✉jeannatividade@gmail.com

The aim of this study was to test the relationship between self-traits and traits recalled from others. We have designed a survey in which a fictional character was presented to participants. That character had accentuated features of extraversion, agreeableness, neuroticism, conscientiousness, and openness. After reading the description of the character, the 4,711 participants performed some distraction tasks, and then they wrote down what they recalled about the character. Subsequently, participants answered a test to assess their levels on big five personality traits. Participants who remembered extraversion from the character showed significantly higher levels of extraversion than those did not remember; the same was found for agreeableness. We suggest that an associative network between self and traits have been activated during the reading about fictional person, and that had facilitated retrieval of certain traits later. We discuss the importance of the personality traits in the memorization of others' characteristics.

**Keywords:** five factors of personality, person memory, social cognition

## Testing dimensional models of borderline personality disorder and psychopathy

Jacek NECKAR & Katarzyna NOWAK

*Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland*

✉ jacek.neckar@uj.edu.pl, ✉ kasia89@gmail.com

The dimensional approach to personality disorders has been generally accepted by personality psychologists but not psychiatrists. In three studies we built predictive models for borderline personality disorder and psychopathy. General assumption that underlay our studies was similar to the hypothesis of five levels of severity in personality disturbance (Tyrer et al., 2011). We thus expected that the pattern of relations between the constructs in the general population sample would be similar to the one in the clinical sample. We focused on some important aspects of self-knowledge and social relationships rather than general personality traits. We also addressed the issue of possible adaptability of psychopathy by analysing its relationship with sociosexuality and strategies of solving everyday living problems. Data showed good fit to the proposed models, which provides further support for dimensional approach. The results also support the idea that psychopathy may be interpreted as a distinctive style of life.

**Keywords:** dimensional approach to personality disorders, psychopathy, borderline personality disorder

## Symbolic Racism and the Five Factor Model of Personality

John NEZLEK<sup>1</sup> & PJ HENRY<sup>2</sup>

*<sup>1</sup>SWPS Univ Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland; <sup>2</sup>NYU, Campus in Abu Dhabi, UAE*

✉ jychae@jbnu.ac.kr

Although research has examined the personality correlates of prejudice, little is known about the personality correlates of symbolic racism (SR). Participants in the present study (1086 White undergraduates, all US citizens) provided measures of Symbolic Racism (SR), the Five Factor Model of personality, attitudes about public policy issues, and affective evaluations of African Americans (feeling thermometers). Multiple regression analyses found that SR was positively related to Conscientiousness and was negatively related to Openness and Agreeableness. Mediation analyses found that the relationship between SR and Conscientiousness and the relationship between SR and Openness were mediated by how politically conservative participants' policy attitudes were, whereas the relationship between SR and Agreeableness was mediated by affective evaluations toward African Americans. These findings confirm SR as an attitude measure with roots in personality, while also confirming its content as a blend of conservative values with more basic, negative evaluative judgments of Blacks.

**Keywords:** Personality, parenting stress, psychological discomfort

**Be dominant, become entrepreneur? Assertiveness and parents' role modeling as predictors of entrepreneurial intentions**

**Carolin PALMER**

*Justus Liebig University Giessen, Germany*

✉ carolin.palmer@psychol.uni-giessen.de

This paper follows a process model of entrepreneurial development and researches differences in the prediction of entrepreneurial intentions (EI) between children of entrepreneurs (C/wEP) and potential entrepreneurs without parents who lead a company (Cw/oEP) determined by parents' role modeling. The sample comprises 3.914 students from Austria and Liechtenstein. At least one of the parents was self-employed for 31.9 % of the sample. To assess object-related and social-oriented dominance a scale composite was applied. Locus of control and EI have been assessed with scales chosen by the GUESSS project team. Summing up EI are predictable by gender, object-related dominance, and having self-employed parents. EI of Cw/oEP were predicted by gender, object-related dominance, and age. In contrast, EI of C/wEP depend on object-related dominance only. Having self-employed parents seems to be an important environmental aspect in the development of EI. Biographical data like gender and age only seem relevant for Cw/oEP.

**Keywords:** entrepreneurship, dominance, development, role modeling

**Personal rather than organizational variables matter in predicting sales self-efficacy**

**Ewelina PATYNOWSKA & Mariola LAGUNA**

*The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland*

✉ ewelina.patynowska@gmail.com, ✉ laguna@kul.pl

The aim of this study was to explain what are personal and organizational antecedents of sales self-efficacy. In order to answer to this question 317 sales representatives took part in the study. Two sets of predictors were analyzed: personal (conscientiousness, innovative behaviour, positive orientation, job embeddedness) and organizational (perceived organizational support, organizational support for development, perceived career opportunities, team engagement). Multilevel hierarchical linear modeling was applied for data analysis. In the final model, all personal variables: conscientiousness, innovative behaviour, positive orientation and job embeddedness resulted statistically significant predictors of sales self-efficacy. The results show importance of personal rather than organizational variables in predicting sales self-efficacy.

**Keywords:** personality traits, self-efficacy, organizational psychology, multilevel analysis

## Initial Evidence for an Integrative Model of Psychological Wisdom

Le Vy PHAN<sup>1</sup> & Eranda JAYAWICKREME<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Humboldt University of Berlin, Germany; <sup>2</sup>Wake Forest University, United States of America  
✉ phanlevy@hu-berlin.de, ✉ jayawide@wfu.edu

Psychological wisdom is a growing and flourishing field of research. However, despite several promising efforts to systematically conceptualize and operationalize this construct, there is no consensus on the definition of wisdom. We review major theories and models of wisdom and categorize them within a comprehensive framework using a combination of a lens model and the four Ps (Person, Products, Presses, and Processes) as derived from creativity research. This approach enabled us to identify both common components and blind spots. We further evaluated the respective models' construct validities using the lens model and compared psychometric properties of the corresponding measures. Based on our findings, we introduce an integrative and hypothesis-generating model of wisdom and extended this model to include wise reputation. Finally, we present preliminary empirical results of an initial investigation of our model. Our results suggest that intellect and open-mindedness are core components of wise reputation.

**Keywords:** wisdom research, wisdom theories, construct validity, four Ps

## What do personality scales measure if they do not measure underlying latent traits?

Alan David PICKERING & Andrew COOPER

Goldsmiths, University of London, United Kingdom  
✉ a.pickering@gold.ac.uk ✉ a.cooper@gold.ac.uk

There are several sources of evidence which suggest that established measures of personality traits may not measure an underlying causal trait as they are intended to do. We present a new perspective: the Multiple Additive Causes RRandomly Mapped to MEasures (MACRAMME) model. This account shows how very large numbers of independent causes, each exerting small effects by acting with variable strength on random subsets of the items within a scale, may give rise to the presence of a strong single factor during analysis. This model raises central serious questions about whether traits really exist as causal entities. It has forced us to reconsider our approach of using trait measures as DVs for which we try to find causal predictors. The paper will also suggest how this new model can offer possible explanations for phenomena such as the "missing heritability" of personality in behavioural genetics.

**Keywords:** latent traits, causal models

## Big-Five types and traits in the prediction of empathy: A head-to-head comparison

Aleksandra PILARSKA

*Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland*

✉ alpila@amu.edu.pl

This study used variable- and person-oriented approaches to examine prediction of Polish students' empathy (assessed with a Polish variant of Davis' IRI) from their Big-Five personalities (measured by a Polish version of the Mini-IPIP). Results were double cross-validated. A variable-centred approach, based on multiple regression analysis, displayed substantial relationships between the Big-Five traits and aspects of empathy, with the most robust effects found for agreeableness on empathic concern. The average cross-validation shrinkage was only 4%, but the regression equations differed across subsamples. A cluster analysis yielded three personality types, which corresponded – although not perfectly – to the RUO (ARC) types, and were meaningfully distinguished on the facets of empathy. Nevertheless, this approach showed a relatively lower cross-validated relationship between personality and empathic responding. In head-to-head comparisons the variable-centred approach appeared more powerful than the person-centred approach, although the latter did benefit from comparisons that were fairer to typological approach.

**Keywords:** Big-Five traits, personality types, empathy, variable-centred approach, person-centred approach

## Time perspective and negative affect at work in the context of counterproductive behaviors

Aneta PRZEPIORKA & Michał ZAORSKI

*The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland*

✉ aneta.przepiorka@gmail.com

The aim of the study was to analyze the relationship of stressors and counterproductive behaviors, taking into account the role of time perspective and negative affect. To investigate these relationships, Zimbardo's (1999) time perspective theory was applied. An empirical study was conducted on a group of 229 IT professionals aged 21-55. In the study, Polish adaptations of the following methods were used: Counterproductive Work Behavior – Checklist, Job-related affective well-being measure, Time Perspective Inventory the 4-item Interpersonal Conflicts at Work Scale (ICAWS), Interpersonal Workplace Conflict (ICAWS), the 5-item Quantitative Workload Inventory (QWI), the 11-item Organizational Constraints Scale (OCS). As a result, the relationship of stressors, time perspective, negative affect and counterproductive behavior was confirmed. Negative affect acted as a mediator between the stressors and the counterproductive behavior, while the time perspective moderated the influence of stressors on the counterproductive behavior.

**Keywords:** time perspective, negative affect, counterproductive behaviors, stressors

### Personal values' perspective in innovation research

Ewelina PURC<sup>1</sup>, Mariola LAGUNA<sup>1</sup>, Marjan J. GORGIEVSKI<sup>2</sup> & Juan Antonio MORIANO<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland; <sup>2</sup>Erasmus University Rotterdam; <sup>3</sup>The National Distance Education University (UNED)

✉ ewelina.purc@gmail.com, ✉ laguna@kul.pl, ✉ gorgievski@fsw.eur.nl,  
✉ jamoriano@psi.uned.es

Schwartz's theory of basic human values is well known and applied in many fields of psychological research, such as personality or cross-cultural psychology, but very rarely in innovation research. According to the theory, values can be described as trans-situational, cognitive representations of people's goals and motivations, serving as guiding principles in their lives. As variables which may explain people's behavior, personal values were examined in two studies predicting innovative behavior in the workplace. In the first study, 263 Polish employees took part. In the second multilevel study, 82 entrepreneurs and 685 their employees from Poland, Spain and the Netherlands were engaged. Results show that employees' values can to some extent predict their own innovative behavior, and also entrepreneurs' values are related to their employees' innovative behavior. These findings bring new insight into the theory of basic human values and into better understanding of personal factors important for innovation.

**Keywords:** values, innovation, innovative behavior, personality and work and organizational psychology

### The impact of an imagined intergroup contact technique on characteristics of internal dialogues

Małgorzata PUCHALSKA-WASYL

The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland

✉ wasyl@kul.pl

Studies show that imagining an event reliably increases the likelihood that the event will occur and that individuals are more likely to carry out an imagined target behavior. For this reason it is assumed that integrative behaviors practised in imagined/internal dialogues (IDs) can model positive social interactions. In this context determinants of integrative IDs should be sought. The present experiment (N=151) aimed to check how an imagined intergroup contact technique influences integrative (and confrontational) characteristics of IDs simulating social relationships. As expected, in IDs preceded by the imagined intergroup contact technique a general confrontation index and a confrontational attitude of a dialogue's author were lower than in the control group. However, contrary to expectation, in the experimental group a general integration index and an integrative attitude of an imagined interlocutor were lower as well. It will be discussed how the results contribute to the knowledge about imagined intergroup contact.

**Keywords:** internal/imagined dialogue, simulation of social relationships, imagined intergroup contact, integration, confrontation

**Does age moderate personality effects? A view based on a 40-year longitudinal study**

**Lea PULKKINEN**

*University of Jyväskylä, Finland*

✉ lea.pulkkinen@psyka.jyu.fi

Roots of adult personality traits are in childhood, but single characteristics do not make personality; rather, personality consists of combinations of several characteristics, and when these patterns are considered, the predictability of behavior is found. These findings are based on a longitudinal study from age 8 to 50 (Pulkkinen, 2017). The most extraverted adult profile groups, Resilient and Undercontrolled, had been higher in social activity than the Brittle profile group at age 14, not yet at age 8; and highly agreeable adults who were well-socialized into society had been emotionally more stable and compliant than less agreeable adults already at age 8. While high social activity in boys and high compliance in girls were risk factors for life success, high activity in girls and compliance in boys promoted life success. In adulthood, agreeableness generally increased, but not in the Brittle and Undercontrolled who were least agreeable, which accentuated individual differences.

**Keywords:** longitudinal study, personality development, profile groups, gender difference, life success

**Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth: significant association of Quietness component of Introversion with single nucleotide polymorphisms in two circadian clock genes**

**Arcady A. PUTILOV, Igor D. IVANOV & Victor V. NECHUNAEV**

*Research Institute for Molecular Biology and Biophysics, Germany*

✉ putilov@ngs.ru, ✉ diadoryh@ngs.ru, ✉ nechunaev@gmail.com

Genetic basis and evolutionary mechanisms responsible for maintaining variation in broad personality traits remain the mysteries. Recently, such most known broad personality trait as Extraversion/Introversion has been linked to a variable number tandem repeat polymorphism in PER3 gene. We genotyped four single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) in three circadian clock genes (PER2, PER3, and RORA) and found that the minor alleles of PER3 rs228697 and PER2 rs934945 were rather similar in terms of their significant association with a personality type nicknamed “demure persona” (i.e., described by such personality-relevant nouns as “quietness”, “restraint”, “taciturnity”, “bashfulness”, “timidity”, “constraint”, and “reticence”). We concluded that several distant polymorphic loci in circadian clock genes can contribute to the genetic variation in Extraversion/Introversion and that this contribution deserves further examination in future association studies of genetic basis of broad personality traits.

**Keywords:** candidate gene; boldness-modesty; sexual selection; polygenic adaptation; personality traits structure

## Individual, Situational, and Country-Level Determinants of Acquiescent Responding

Beatrice RAMMSTEDT, Clemens LECHNER, Melanie PARTSCH & Daniel DANNER

*GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany*

✉ beatrice.rammstedt@gesis.org ✉ clemens.lechner@gesis.org ✉ melanie.partsch@gesis.org

✉ daniel.danner@gesis.org

Acquiescence (“yeah-saying”) can seriously harm the validity of research based on self-report questionnaire data, inflating correlations and biasing mean comparisons. However, our understanding of the sources of individual differences in acquiescence remains very limited. To further our understanding, we integrated the available body of evidence into a unified conceptual model distinguishing three principal determinants of acquiescence: respondent characteristics (age, gender, education, conformity), aspects of the interview situation (interest in the interview, interview privacy), and country-level characteristics (corruption rate, GDP, aggregate-level conformity). Multi-level analyses based on representative samples from 49 heterogeneous countries pointed to higher age, lower education, higher conformity and (unexpectedly) higher interest in the interview as sources of acquiescence (measured with an innovative scoring method). Whereas the aforementioned effects were small, country-level characteristics emerged as strong predictors of acquiescence, whereby aggregate-level conformity proved most potent. We discuss implications for ensuring data quality in the growing number of cross-national surveys.

**Keywords:** acquiescence, multilevel model, individual-level determinants, country-level determinants, World Value Survey

## Predicting Personality and Subjective Well-Being from Mobile Positioning Data

Anu REALO<sup>1,2</sup>, Siiri SILM<sup>2</sup>, Jüri ALLIK<sup>2</sup>, & Rein AHAS<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Warwick, United Kingdom; <sup>2</sup>University of Tartu, Estonia

✉ a.realo@warwick.ac.uk

In recent years, there has been growing interest in studying the potential of the ‘big social data’ to predict personality. While many studies have shown that people’s online behaviour can be used to infer personality, less research has combined mobile positioning data with ratings of personality traits and subjective well-being (SWB). In this study, the associations of the Five-Factor Model personality traits (NEO PI-3) and SWB with passive (including Call Detail Records) and active (including various indicators of everyday spatial mobility) mobile positioning data during a one-year period were examined in a sample of 381 individuals (77% females; mean age = 50 years). Our results show that lower everyday spatial mobility is related to higher Agreeableness and SWB whereas more frequent phone calls and visits abroad predict higher Openness and Extraversion and their facets. Methodological issues are considered and suggestions are made for future research efforts in this area.

**Keywords:** mobile positioning data, personality traits, spatial mobility



## Multimodal stress trainings can increase emotional stability and extraversion

Karl-Heinz RENNER<sup>1</sup> & Gerlind PRACHT<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Bundeswehr University Munich, Germany; <sup>2</sup>FernUniversität in Hagen

✉karl-heinz.renner@unibw.de, ✉gerlind.pracht@fernuni-hagen.de

In a recent meta-analysis, Roberts and colleagues (2017) have shown that clinical and nonclinical interventions can lead to lasting personality trait changes especially regarding emotional stability and extraversion. Against this background, we have pursued the question of whether multimodal stress-trainings can also change broad personality dimensions. Because these trainings also concern dysfunctional cognitions and the regulation of emotions and hyperarousal, changes in personality traits, especially emotional stability, may be expected.

Results of two experimental studies show that a blended training that combines a two day presence stress-training with a subsequent online coaching (N1\_study\_1 = 14) and a two day presence stress-training without online coaching (N2\_study\_1 = 14; N1\_study\_2 = 47) lead to lasting increases in emotional stability and extraversion (small to medium effects) compared with control groups (N3\_study\_1 = 18, N2\_study\_2 = 53). The discussion is focused on the question as to whether these changes refer state and/or trait changes.

**Keywords:** personality trait change, stress trainings, intervention

## Expert validation of a non-verbal version of the Five Factor Model of Personality

John Magnus ROOS

University of Gothenburg, Sweden

✉magnus.roos@cfk.gu.se

This study explores the possibility to capture the Five Factor Model of Personality with non-verbal characters; i.e. neurotic, extravert, open-minded, conscientious and agreeable; versus emotionally stable, introvert, close-minded, impulsive and antagonistic. In the design process, personality theories are combined with research on body languages and facial expressions. The ten characters are co-created with graphic designers at an international top-ranking design and innovation agency, Veryday-McKinsey.

The aim of the present study is to validate the ten non-verbal characters through personality experts. Eighty-four experts at five international conferences (ECPA 2015; ICP 2016; World Conference on Personality 2016; ECPA 2017; CPSH 2017) evaluated to what degree (on a 5-point Likert scale) each non-verbal character corresponded to the Five Factor Model of Personality. Three of the five factors seem to be possible to capture with non-verbal characters. However, Openness to Experience and Conscientiousness remain challenging. The non-verbal characters need to be further validated.

**Keywords:** Big Five, non-verbal, psychological assessment

## Transdiagnostic Personality Types in Psychogeriatric Inpatients

Gina ROSSI<sup>1</sup>, Margo VERHASSELT<sup>1</sup>, Laurence CLAES<sup>2,3</sup>, Eva DIERCKX<sup>1,4</sup>, Babette POTOMS<sup>1</sup>, An HAEKENS<sup>4</sup> & Rudi De RAEDT<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB), Belgium; <sup>2</sup>KU Leuven (KUL), Belgium; <sup>3</sup>University Antwerp (UA), Belgium; <sup>4</sup>Brothers of Charity, Alexian Psychiatric Hospital, Belgium; <sup>5</sup>Ghent University (UG), Belgium

✉ grossi@vub.be, ✉ Margo.Verhasselt@vub.be, ✉ laurence.claes@kuleuven.be,  
✉ Eva.Dierckx@vub.be, ✉ Babette.Potoms@vub.be, ✉ an.haekens@fracarita.org,  
✉ Rudi.DeRaedt@UGent.be

Studies in adolescents and adults have identified an undercontrolled, overcontrolled and resilient personality type. It is not clear whether these types are consistent across the life span and can be corroborated in a clinical sample of older adults. Older adults are often more resilient due to maturation processes, possibly resulting in a decrease of under- and overcontrollers. We thus aimed to identify transdiagnostic personality types in 57 psychogeriatric inpatients based on clinically relevant individual differences, namely reactivity (Behavioral Inhibition and Activation system) and effortful control. The cluster analyses did not distinguish an overcontrolled or undercontrolled type, but validated a dysregulated and a resilient personality type. The dysregulated type showed more maladaptive coping and vulnerability to psychopathology. Furthermore, an apathic type appeared. Only the resilient type was characterized by high effortful control. Such insights in differences between transdiagnostic personality types can help us to develop individually-tailored treatment interventions for patients.

**Keywords:** older adults, psychogeriatrics, reactivity (BIS-BAS), effortful control, clinical personality types

## Psychosocial determinants of posttraumatic growth in a longitudinal study among people living with HIV: the unique role of resilience as a personality trait

Marcin RZESZUTEK<sup>1</sup>, Włodzimierz ONISZCZENKO<sup>2</sup> & Ewa FIRLAŁ-BURKACKA<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Psychology, University of Warsaw, Poland; <sup>2</sup>Faculty of Psychology, University of Warsaw, Poland; <sup>3</sup>Warsaw's Hospital of Infectious Diseases

✉ marcin.rzeszutek@psych.uw.edu.pl, ✉ wlodek@psych.uw.edu.pl, ✉ burkacka@poczta.onet.pl

This study investigated the level of posttraumatic growth (PTG) and its association with social support, stress coping strategies and resilience as a personality trait among people living with HIV (PLWH) in a one year longitudinal study. From the 290 participants, initially eligible for the study, 110 patients were recruited for the first assessment and 73 patients participated in a follow-up assessment after one year. Participants filled out the Posttraumatic Growth Inventory (PTGI), the Berlin Social Support Scales (BSSS), the Mini-COPE Inventory, and the Resilience Assessment Scale (SPP-25). Received support and resilience were positively, whereas religious coping was negatively related to the PTG. Interestingly, participants with a higher level of resilience in the first assessment experienced a smaller increase in PTG between the two assessments. Clinicians and researchers need to focus more on potentially positive consequences of HIV infection, i.e. PTG, and factors that might promote this positive phenomenon among PLWH.

**Keywords:** HIV; posttraumatic growth; social support; coping; resilience; longitudinal study.

## Personality, sleep, and consequences of sleep deprivation: A multi-method approach

Ingvild SAKSVIK-LEHOULLIER<sup>1</sup>, Eva LANGVIK<sup>1</sup>, Simen BERG SAKSVIK<sup>1</sup>, Johanna DAHLGREN<sup>1</sup>, Tiril TANUM<sup>1</sup>, Heidi RINGEN<sup>1</sup> & Alexander OLSEN<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway; <sup>2</sup>Department of Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, St. Olavs Hospital, Trondheim University Hospital, Norway

✉Eva.Langvik@ntnu.no, ✉Simen.berg.saksvik@ntnu.no, ✉beritjohannadahlberg@gmail.com, ✉tiriltanum@gmail.com, ✉heidi.ringen@gmail.com, ✉alexander.olsen@ntnu.no

Prior studies on personality and sleep have been limited by using short measures of personality traits and/or focusing solely on subjective measures of sleep. Here we investigated associations between personality traits using the NEO PI-3 and multiple objective and subjective measures of sleep, as well as effects of partial sleep deprivation (PSD) on cognitive control functioning and affect. Forty-one healthy individuals between 18-35 years was included in an 11-day study protocol with PSD the last 3 days of the study. Personality, especially high neuroticism, was related to insomnia and fatigue. However, low neuroticism was related to decrease in positive affect after PSD. There were no statistically significant associations between personality and sleep deprivation dependent effects on cognitive control function. Personality was not significantly associated with sleep duration and efficiency measured with actigraphy or sleep-diary. The results highlights the importance of a multi-method approach when investigating the relationship between personality and sleep.

**Keywords:** personality, sleep, five-factor model, sleep deprivation, actigraphy

## Small First Transgressions, Dramatic Next Effects: Slippery Slope Thinking Explained by Personality, Epistemic Motivation, and Ideology

Vassilis SAROGLOU<sup>1</sup> & Filip UZAREVIC<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>UCLouvain, Belgium; <sup>2</sup>Belgian National Fund for Scientific Research

✉vassilis.saroglou@uclouvain.be, ✉filip.uzarevic@uclouvain.be

“Decriminalizing soft drugs will lead to an opium addicted society”. Slippery slope arguments are partly irrational thoughts where a premise (e.g., action or reform) is rejected as bad since it prepares similar cases with much more negative further consequences. Related psychological research is sparse. Moreover, a positive version of the slippery slope thinking may exist: “smallest progress will transform the world”. In two European cultural contexts, UK and France, we investigated, in 1,924 participants, slippery slope thinking (negative and positive), big five personality traits, need for closure, religiosity, spirituality, and socio-demographics. Negative slippery slope thinking was predicted by religiosity, need for closure, Conscientiousness, low Openness, and low education. Positive slippery slope thinking was predicted by Agreeableness, spirituality, Openness, though again need for closure. Personality, epistemic motivation, and existential ideologies uniquely fuel the “small causes, big effects” thinking, but different traits and ideologies predict catastrophic versus utopian versions of it.

**Keywords:** Cognitive Bias, Slippery Slope Thinking, Big Five, Need for Closure, Religion

## The Role of Anger in Moral Courage

Julia SASSE<sup>1</sup>, Anna BAUMERT<sup>1,2</sup> & Anna HALMBURGER<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Max Planck Institute for Research on Collective Goods, Germany; <sup>2</sup>Technical University of Munich, Germany; <sup>3</sup>University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany

✉sasse@coll.mpg.de, ✉baumert@coll.mpg.de, ✉halmburger@uni-landau.de

Moral courage describes behavior of bystanders who intervene against others' norm violations, despite potential financial, physical, or psychological costs to themselves. With two studies, we aim to shed light on the role of interindividual differences in anger processes for moral courage. We propose that bystanders experience anger in response to perceived norm violations and express anger to communicate disapproval, hence the latter being a first step towards intervention. In Study 1 (N=68), participants witnessed a (staged) theft and anger experience and expression were assessed in a multi-method approach. As expected, detecting the norm violation elicited anger, and its expression was more closely associated with intervention than was experience. Using a staged fraud in the laboratory, in Study 2 (N=150) we explore why experienced anger in response to norm violations does not always translate into expression and intervention by looking at dispositional coping mechanisms and approach avoidance orientation.

**Keywords:** moral courage, norm violations, morality, emotions, emotion regulation

## Cross-Cultural Comparability for Moral Attributes and Moral Viewpoints

Gerard SAUCIER & Kathryn IURINO

University of Oregon, United States of America

✉gsaucier@uoregon.edu

Using a three-subset cross-validation procedure in samples from 27 nations, we tested measurement invariance (MI) of the Moral Foundations Questionnaire. Misfit was so severe that MI-analyses would not run the standard model, but target-rotation led to a re-specified model, that ran well enough in subset 2. Re-specification re-aligned factor content, so that only one of the theorized factors appearing as expected. This might be taken to indicate problems with the moral domain. But MI analyses of a rationally-derived model of moral traits (not viewpoints) in newer data referencing four American, Kenyan, Indian, and ethnically-Chinese populations) ran more regularly, indicating a problem either in the domain of moral viewpoints or in the MFQ itself. Prospects for improving models of individual differences in moralities are considered. Overall, these comparisons recommend against over-extraction and multiple measurement methods within an instrument, recommending in favor of deriving models not in single but rather multiple culture-contexts.

**Keywords:** morality virtues structure culture

## The pupil control ideology of teachers. Altering the ideology via self-views changes

Florin Alin SAVA<sup>1</sup> & Mirela SAMFIRA<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>West University of Timisoara, Romania; <sup>2</sup>USAMVB Timisoara, Romania

✉ afsava@gmail.com, ✉ samfirmirela@yahoo.com

The pupil control ideology of teachers varies on a continuum from a humanistic ideology that establishes a partnership between teachers and pupils to an authoritarian (custodial) ideology, in which the teacher strictly controls the child and decides what he or she thinks it is the best for the child. This presentation includes two studies. The first study (N = 155) showed existing associations between the controlling ideology and some traits (e.g., perfectionism), as well as some self-concepts (e.g., unconditional self-acceptance). In the second study (N = 100), a quasi-experimental design was employed. The experimental group received a six-session intervention meant to alter proximal outcomes (the level of perfectionism, the level of unconditional self-acceptance) so that more distal outcomes are also observed (change at the level of teachers' ideology of control). The results support our hypothesis, showing that altering the self-view leads to carry over effects on other areas of people's lives.

**Keywords:** pupil control ideology, unconditional self-acceptance, perfectionism

## Motivational Self-Knowledge: Do we have a sense for our motivational congruence?

Lena SCHIESTEL

LMU Munich, Germany

✉ lena.schiestel@psy.lmu.de

The ancient inscription 'Know thyself!' above the gates of the oracle at Delphi emphasizes the importance of self-knowledge for a good life. In the context of motivation psychology, this issue can be framed as motivational congruence - the accurate explicit (self-reported) representation of one's implicit motives. But the correlation between these measurements is miniscule - with only 1.7% of shared variance. This indicates that we should not be too optimistic about the accuracy of our own self-assessments. But are we at least fortunate enough to have a sense of our own accuracy? And serves this meta-knowledge of our motivational congruence our well-being? We will address these questions in a large (n > 400), preregistered online-study using the PSE as implicit motive measure and methods like polynomial regression with response surface analysis and SEM.

**Keywords:** self-knowledge, motivation, motivational congruence, implicit motives, well-being

## Personality Traits and Objective (Basketball) Performance Data: A Longitudinal Study

Christoph SCHILD<sup>1</sup>, Ingo ZETTLER<sup>1</sup>, Karolina SCIGALA<sup>1</sup>, Luca PLANERT<sup>2</sup> & Jonas W. B. LANG<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Copenhagen, Denmark; <sup>2</sup>University of Mannheim, Germany; <sup>3</sup>Ghent University, Belgium

✉ fhv726@ku.dk, ✉ ingo.zettler@psy.ku.dk, ✉ kas@psy.ku.dk, ✉ lplanert@mail.uni-mannheim.de, ✉ Jonas.Lang@UGent.be

Studies aiming to predict (youth team sports) performance via personality traits often suffer from one or more of the following three limitations: First, it is difficult to obtain objective and valid data assessing sports performance. Second, studies often rely on cross-sectional data of small and/or less representative samples. Third, studies often use data collected in the United States. In order to address these challenges as well as to extend previous research conceptually, we conducted a longitudinal study with over 300 players and coaches of the professional youth basketball leagues in Germany (NBBL/JBBL). Specifically, we measured personality characteristics prior to the start of the season. The presentation shows the differential validities for objective demographic data (e.g., players' exact age, body height) and self-reported personality traits (the HEXACO traits, Sports Mental Toughness) with regard to different objective (team or players') performance variables (e.g., games won, average points per game).

**Keywords:** HEXACO, sports performance, longitudinal data

## Stimulation to go: Capturing behavioral markers of sensation seeking with smartphones

Ramona SCHOEDEL<sup>1</sup>, Quay AU<sup>2</sup>, Sarah Theres VÖLKE<sup>3</sup>, Markus BÜHNER<sup>1</sup> & Clemens STACHL<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychology, Psychological Methods and Assessment, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Germany; <sup>2</sup>Department for Statistics, Computational Statistics, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Germany; <sup>3</sup>Media Informatics Group, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Germany

✉ Ramona.Schoedel@psy.lmu.de, ✉ quay.au@stat.uni-muenchen.de, ✉ sarah.voelkel@ifi.lmu.de, ✉ buehner@lmu.de, ✉ clemens.stachl@psy.lmu.de

Some people base-jump, while others play chess to feel aroused. Individuals vary widely in their need for external stimulation. In this regard, the traditional and biopsychological influenced concept of sensation seeking has stimulated much research within the last decades. However, existing literature lacks of identifying objective behavioral manifestations of sensation seeking in everyday-contexts. By means of behavioral markers (e.g. communication or app usage) collected via Android smartphones, we examined whether self-reported sensation seeking scores can be reliably predicted. Overall 250 subjects participated in our 30-days data logging real-life study. Using a machine learning approach, we evaluate cross-validated model fit based on how accurate sensation seeking scores in unseen samples can be predicted. Our findings highlight the potential of mobile sensing techniques in personality research and might help to recognize traits, associated with risk-taking, for the development of smartphone-based intervention programs.

**Keywords:** Sensation Seeking, Smartphones, Objective Behavioral Data, Machine Learning

## Assessing Self-Efficacy in Behavior Change Interventions

Ralf SCHWARZER

*Freie Universität, Germany*

✉ ralf.schwarzer@fu-berlin.de

Perceived self-efficacy is a powerful operative construct that refers to one's capability to master challenging tasks in the future. Its eminent role in health behavior change programs is discussed with a focus on theory, assessment, construct validity, and change. Self-efficacy has become part of most health behavior theories. In particular, the Health Action Process Approach has made a further distinction between pre-action task self-efficacy, coping self-efficacy, and recovery self-efficacy. This distinction has implications for the assessment. Measurement examples will be provided which have been used in various intervention settings targeting physical activity, dietary changes, and alcohol consumption. Moreover, examples from digital interventions are given. Convergent and discriminant validity has been examined using multiphase-multibehavior structural equation models. In terms of self-efficacy changes, it has been found frequently that scores do not improve, and the reason for this phenomenon will be discussed.

**Keywords:** self-efficacy, measurement, behavior change

## The role of Honesty-Humility in corrupted collaboration

Karolina SCIGALA, Ingo ZETTLER, Christoph SCHILD & Marco PIOVESAN

*University of Copenhagen, Denmark*

✉ kas@psy.ku.dk, ✉ ingo.zettler@psy.ku.dk, ✉ cs@psy.ku.dk, ✉ marco.piovesan@econ.ku.dk

Recent studies indicate that cooperation can increase dishonest behavior. For instance, it was found that people exhibit more dishonesty when this increases not only their own, but also other participants' profit, in comparison to when cheating benefits only the self (Gino, Ayal & Ariely, 2013; Weisel & Shalvi, 2015). But although so-called corrupted collaboration has been investigated more strongly recently, the role of individual differences in this phenomenon has not been investigated yet. Herein, we present some data investigating the relation between the HEXACO personality traits and corrupted collaboration assessed via the dyadic die-rolling paradigm where the incentive depends on the numbers reported by Player A (who is the first to report the number) and Player B (who is the second to report the number). Results from several experiments suggest that there is a negative relation between Honesty-Humility and corrupted collaboration both with regard to Player A and B.

**Keywords:** HEXACO, corruption, corrupted collaboration

### Tree typology of adolescent personality pathology

Amy Y. SEE, Theo A. KLIMSTRA, Mattis VAN DEN BERGH & Jaap J.A. DENISSEN

Tilburg University, The Netherlands

✉ a.y.see@uvt.nl, ✉ T.A.Klimstra@uvt.nl, ✉ M.vdnBergh@uvt.nl, ✉ J.J.A.Denissen@uvt.nl

Generating a typology based on dimensions of personality pathology (PP) is a way to bridge categorical and dimensional conceptualizations of PP. However, when based on large samples, typologies often contain (too) many classes, and relations among them are unclear. Latent class tree modelling (LCTM) is a new approach that could solve some of these issues. With LCTM, the classes are assessed stepwise until model fit no longer improves. This provides clear insight into how classes of PP are linked to one another. We applied LCTM to 25 facets of the Personality Inventory for DSM-5. Participants were 1,940 Dutch adolescents (52.6% girls). Preliminary analyses identified 3 main classes (varying levels of PP symptoms) that split up till 10 subclasses. These classes could reflect risk groups predicting later psychopathology. Beyond identifying classes, we predict classes with PP features to be associated with poorer aspects of interpersonal functioning (i.e., peer relationships and status).

**Keywords:** Personality pathology, PID-5, latent class tree, typology, adolescence

### Comparing the dimensional structure of intelligence between different groups of educational level using SEM

Erik SENGEWALD, Nicolas SANDER & Hendryk BÖHME

Federal Employment Agency, Germany

✉ Erik.Sengewald@arbeitsagentur.de, ✉ Nicolas.Sander@arbeitsagentur.de,

✉ Hendryk.Boehme@arbeitsagentur.de

The Psychological Service of the Federal Employment Agency furnishes vocational counsellors and clients with psychological reports on their occupational aptitudes. The main purpose of psychological testing is the integration of relevant attributes, which are known to predict occupational training and performance. General Intelligence (g) is known to be the best predictor of job performance. At the Psychological Service of the Federal Employment Agency, we developed a series of tests for measuring occupational aptitude ('Berufswahltest' (BWT)). This test series includes six tests of cognitive abilities based on the Berlin Intelligence Structure Model (Jäger, 1984). To offer vocational counselling for all students between 14 and 25 of age, we have to ensure measurement invariance and structural invariance of the intelligence model between several groups of educational level. The talk will cover our empirical results on the invariance of intelligence between these groups based on a sample of N > 30 000 students.

**Keywords:** Intelligence, Measurement Invariance, SEM, educational level



## Those Whose Calorie Consumption Varies The Most Eat The Most

Anya SKATOVA<sup>1</sup>, Neil STEWART<sup>2</sup> & Ed FLAHAVAN<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Bristol, United Kingdom; <sup>2</sup>University of Warwick, United Kingdom; <sup>3</sup>University of Warwick, United Kingdom

✉ [anya.skatova@gmail.com](mailto:anya.skatova@gmail.com)

Unhealthy eating habits are associated with various negative real world outcomes, including diabetes and higher mortality rates. Personality traits, such as self-control, in part explain variation in unhealthy eating habits. We used over a million of machine recorded transactions in one of the UK's largest suppliers of lunch time foods to investigate whether there is a relationship between higher calorie intake and individual sensitivity to external conditions of food consumption. We found that a general tendency to try new things predicts higher calorie intake. Further, we demonstrate that the people who consume the most variable food items and vary in their calorie consumption most across time of day, day of week, and month of the year are the people who consume the most calories. We suggest that the choice of more calorific food is associated with individual sensitivity to external conditions of food consumption environment.

**Keywords:** eating behaviour, big data, machine learning, personality

## Time perspective, preoperative pain and acute postoperative pain

Małgorzata SOBOL-KWAPIŃSKA<sup>1</sup>, Włodzimierz PLOTEK<sup>2</sup>, Michał MANDECKI<sup>4</sup>, Przemysław BĄBEL<sup>3</sup>, Marcin CYBULSKI<sup>2</sup>, Anna KLUZIK<sup>2</sup>, & Jolanta KRYSZCZYŃSKA<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Wroclaw University, Poland; <sup>2</sup>The Poznan University of Medical Science, Poland; <sup>3</sup>The Jagiellonian University, Poland; <sup>4</sup>Heliodor Swiecicki Clinical Hospital at the Karol Marcinkowski Medical University in Poznan, Poland

✉ [malgorzata.sobol-kwapinska@uwr.edu.pl](mailto:malgorzata.sobol-kwapinska@uwr.edu.pl)

The aim of this study was to test time perspective as a moderator of the pain before surgery- acute postoperative pain link. We measured time perspective and pain during the last week before surgery and 24 hours before surgery in 112 patients. Postoperative pain was measured on the first, second, and third day after surgery. Our results suggest that past negative time perspective and fatalistic perspective are significant moderators of the link between preoperative pain and acute postoperative pain. The tendency to think about negative events from the past and the belief that life is determined by fate may significantly increase acute postoperative pain, especially in patients with severe preoperative pain.

**Keywords:** acute postoperative pain; time perspective; past negative perspective; present fatalistic perspective; preoperative pain

## The effect of the Big Five personality traits (similarity) on the risk of divorce

Sascha SPIKIC & Dimitri MORTELMANS

University of Antwerp, Belgium

✉ sascha.spikic@uantwerpen.be, ✉ dimitri.mortelmans@uantwerpen.be

By making use of 14 yearlong nationally representative panel data from Australia (N= 3,048), we examine how each of the Big Five personality traits affects the risk of divorce among married couples. Event history models show that neuroticism, extraversion and openness increase the risk, while conscientiousness lowers it. Additionally, we examine personality similarity between spouses and find limited support for the spousal discrepancy theory. The results indicate that relationship satisfaction alone cannot explain the link between personality and divorce, additional pathways play a role.

**Keywords:** divorce risk, Big Five, panel survey, HILDA, event history analysis

## Authoritarianism and Supernatural Attributions for the 2016 US Presidential Election

Nick STAUNER<sup>1</sup>, Julie J. EXLINE<sup>1</sup>, Frank D. FINCHAM<sup>2</sup>, Ross W. MAY<sup>2</sup>, Roy F. BAUMEISTER<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Case Western Reserve University, United States of America; <sup>2</sup>Florida State University, United States of America

✉ nickstauner@gmail.com, ✉ julie.exline@case.edu, ✉ ffincham@fsu.edu,  
✉ rossmay00@gmail.com, ✉ baumeister@psy.fsu.edu

Religiousness generally predicts attributions involving God. Religiousness, conservatism, and right-wing authoritarianism correlate positively in the USA. In the 2016 US Presidential Election, a relatively conservative and authoritarian candidate won. Therefore, we preregistered the hypotheses that religiousness, conservatism, and right-wing authoritarianism predict election outcome attributions involving God's influence. We surveyed adult Internet workers through Amazon Mechanical Turk (N = 508). We excluded inattentive responders and used ordinal structural equation models. Religiousness, conservatism, and right-wing authoritarianism predicted greater divine attributions for the election outcome. Each factor contributed independently in multiple regression. These results suggest that explanations for major elections involving divine attributions reflect more than merely religious interpretations; they may also imply identification with the victor's personality or political group. We speculate that personality factors beyond religiousness may generally play independent and important roles in shaping judgments about the involvement of supernatural influences in world events.

**Keywords:** supernatural attribution, election, authoritarianism, conservatism, religion

## Is the Relationship Between Personality and Subjective Well-Being Mediated by Psychological Flexibility in Younger and Older Adults?

Priska STEENHAUT<sup>1,2</sup>, Gina ROSSI<sup>1</sup>, Ineke DEMEYER<sup>2</sup> & Rudi DE RAEDT<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Vrije Universiteit Brussel (VUB) - Belgium; <sup>2</sup>Ghent University (UGent) - Belgium

✉ Priska.Steenhaut@vub.be, ✉ Gina.Rossi@vub.be, ✉ Ineke.Demeyer@UGent.be,

✉ Rudi.DeRaedt@UGent.be

Numerous studies have been devoted to examining what increases our well-being, and personality is found a reliable predictor. However, it is rather difficult to influence one's personality in order to improve well-being, so possible underlying mechanisms must be investigated. Therefore, the aim in the current study was to investigate whether psychological flexibility is a mediator in the relationship between personality and subjective well-being. Given the evidence that differences exist in personality, flexibility, and well-being in younger and older adults, we recruited 138 younger (25-50 years) and 120 older (65+) from a non-clinical population. Self-report measures were used to assess personality traits, psychological flexibility and subjective well-being. Results showed that psychological flexibility indeed is an important mediator between personality and subjective well-being in both age groups. This has clinical implications, since existing interventions to heighten psychological flexibility, validated in younger and older samples, can be easily implemented to improve well-being.

**Keywords:** Personality, Psychological Flexibility, Subjective Well-Being, Ageing, Mediation Analysis

## Piloting Microinterventions for a Smartphone-Based Personality Change Intervention

Mirjam Nadine STIEGER, Nadia WOHLWEND, Chantal GERL & Mathias ALLEMAND

University of Zurich, Switzerland

✉ m.stieger@psychologie.uzh.ch, ✉ nwohlwend@hotmail.com, ✉ chantalgerl@hotmail.com,

✉ m.allemand@psychologie.uzh.ch

Smartphones are useful to deliver individualized behavior change interventions proactively at any time and place, which help people to achieve their change goals. The aim of an ongoing interdisciplinary project is to develop and evaluate a smartphone-based intervention for intentional personality change. Microinterventions such as (a) implementation intentions, (b) behavioral activation tasks, (c) reflective tasks, (d) psychoeducational inputs, (e) resource activation and (f) individualized feedback are included. Two pilot studies examined the adequacy and practicability of these microinterventions. In the first pilot study, participants (N = 80) were asked to test the adequacy of 60 behavioral activation tasks in their daily life. Results suggest that all tasks are feasible in daily life. The second pilot study (N = 10) examined all microinterventions in weekly individual coaching sessions per face-to-face video coaching during six weeks. This talk presents the study protocol of this project and the results of two pilot studies.

**Keywords:** personality change, personality intervention, microinterventions, smartphone intervention

## Reduction in lower alpha during Ganzfeld is associated with the production of images and trait positive schizotypy

Alexander SUMICH, John ANDERSON, Nadja HEYM, Christina HOWARD, Antonia CASTRO & Matthew BELMONTE

Nottingham Trent University, Division of Psychology, United Kingdom

✉alexander.sumich@ntu.ac.uk, ✉john.anderson03@ntu.ac.uk, ✉nadja.heyman@ntu.ac.uk,  
✉christina.howard@ntu.ac.uk, ✉antonio.castro@ntu.ac.uk, ✉matthew.belmonte@ntu.ac.uk

Light-flicker Ganzfeld (LFG) induces a lower-upper shift in EEG alpha frequency. We investigated alpha sub-bands during LFG across several flicker frequencies, in relation to propensity for Ganzfeld-induced imagery (GI), positive schizotypy and trait mental imagery (TMI). Healthy adults (n=46; 16m) completed psychometric measures (TMI, schizotypy), and three LFG (3x20min) conditions: mood-inducing soundscapes (fear, serenity) or pink noise (control). Pseudorandom light flickers were presented (8-24Hz; LED array). Participants responded to the onset of simple (Purkinje-type) or complex images. 12-16Hz flicker induced greatest GI (peak at 16Hz). Occipital lower alpha (8-10Hz) was reduced for 12-16Hz flicker and its association with GI was explained through schizotypy. Upper alpha showed a steady state response at 10Hz, which was unrelated to GI or schizotypy. Schizotypy and mental imagery made independent contributions to explaining GI. Findings support LFG as an experimental model of psychosis proneness and support a role for reduced lower alpha in perceptual anomalies.

**Keywords:** Ganzfeld; electroencephalography; alpha; schizotypy, mental imagery; perceptual anomalies

## Moral Courage under Uncertainty: The moderating role of different Justice Sensitivities

Daniel TORIBIO FLOREZ<sup>1</sup>, Anna HALMBURGER<sup>2</sup>, Anna BAUMERT<sup>1,3</sup>, Julia SASSE<sup>1</sup> & Mengyao LI<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Max Planck Institute for Research on Collective Goods, Germany; <sup>2</sup>University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany; <sup>3</sup>Technical University of Munich, Germany

✉toribio-florez@coll.mpg.de, ✉halmburger@uni-landau.de, ✉baumert@coll.mpg.de,  
✉sasse@coll.mpg.de, ✉li@coll.mpg.de

We investigate the interaction between situational and dispositional factors of costly bystander intervention against norm violations (i.e., moral courage). Specifically, we focus on sources of situational uncertainty that might conditionally affect norm violation intervention depending on individuals' Justice Sensitivity. A third-person punishment game (3PPG) will be used as a controlled context for manipulating two sources of situational uncertainty: (i) the ambiguity of the norm violation and (ii) the predictability of the costs of intervention (N=150). We predict that people with high (vs. low) perpetrator sensitivity will be reluctant to punish under ambiguity of the violation due to the higher risk of punishing unjustly. Further, we hypothesize that unpredictable costs of intervention will make people with low (vs. high) beneficiary sensitivity punish to a lesser extent. Finally, we will examine whether punishment rates in the 3PPG successfully predict participants' behavioral reactions to a (staged) fraud situation in an independent laboratory session.

**Keywords:** Moral courage, situational uncertainty, justice sensitivity, third-party punishment, social norms

### **Dispositions and Career Related Outcomes: The Mediating Role of Cognitive and Emotional Self-Regulatory Processes**

**Shagini UDAYAR<sup>1,2</sup>, Marina FIORI<sup>1</sup>, Amber Gayle THALMAYER<sup>3</sup> & Jérôme ROSSIER<sup>2,3</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Organizational Behavior, University of Lausanne, Switzerland;* <sup>2</sup>*Swiss National Centre of Competence in Research LIVES, University of Lausanne, Switzerland;*

<sup>3</sup>*Institute of Psychology, University of Lausanne, Switzerland*

✉ shagini.udayar@unil.ch, ✉ marina.fiori@unil.ch, ✉ AmberGayle.Thalmayer@unil.ch, ✉ jerome.rossier@unil.ch

This study investigates the ways a wide range of dispositions influence career related outcomes directly or indirectly via the mediation of affective and cognitive self-regulatory processes. Cognitive, affective, and personality dispositions, the self-regulatory processes of career adaptability and emotion regulation, and self-perceived employability and career decision-making difficulties were assessed in a sample of Swiss university students (N = 400). Overall, results revealed that trait emotional intelligence was the variable most strongly associated with career adaptability and with both career-related outcomes, namely self-perceived employability and career decision-making difficulties. This study emphasizes the importance of considering the emotional bases of both cognitive and emotional regulatory processes when assessing career-related outcomes and of employing comprehensive models to estimate the contribution of prominent predictors of these.

**Keywords:** personality, trait emotional intelligence, career adaptability, emotion regulation, career-related outcomes

### **Do Atheists Hate Only Ideological “Sin” or Ideological “Sinners” Too?**

**Filip UZAREVIC<sup>1,2</sup> & Vassilis SAROGLOU<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*UC Louvain, Belgium;* <sup>2</sup>*Belgian National Fund for Scientific Research*

✉ filip.uzarevic@uclouvain.be, ✉ vassilis.saroglou@uclouvain.be

Religious people were found not only to “hate the sin” (e.g., not help a gay person to attend a gay-pride), but also to “hate the sinner”: they even do not help a gay (but only a non-gay) person for a non-value threatening behavior (visiting a relative). Do atheists do the same toward their ideological (religious) outgroups? Or do they distinguish between religious opponents, to be liked as persons, from opposite, i.e. religious, ideologies--to be disliked? In three national samples (N = 1,815), we gave participants the opportunity to help a religious student (1) to spread religion (value-threatening), (2) or make course copies (non-threatening), or (3) a neutral student to make course copies. Compared to the third, control, condition, nonbeliever participants helped less the religious target, but only when the behavior was value-threatening. This work provides initial evidence indicating atheists’ better endorsement of the “sin-sinner” distinction compared to the religionists.

**Keywords:** Prejudice, Discrimination, Ideology, Atheism, Religion

## Implications of a desire for self-control

**Liad UZIEL**

*Bar-Ilan University, Israel*

✉ liaduziel@gmail.com

Self-control is a highly adaptive human capacity. Accordingly, development of self-control is widely encouraged. Whereas the benefits of having self-control are well documented, little is known about the impact of wanting self-control. The present investigation fills this void by exploring the effect of desire for self-control on the ability to exert self-control. It was expected that in the context of demanding self-control challenges a desire for self-control will highlight a discrepancy between one's goals and perceived performance potential, leading to reduced efficacy beliefs and task disengagement. Four studies (N = 635) supported the prediction. Study 1 showed that a strong desire impaired performance on a demanding task but not on a simple task. Study 2 conceptually replicated the decrement in performance and established causality by experimentally manipulating desire for self-control. Studies 3 and 4 showed that reduction in efficacy beliefs mediate the effect. Implications of the findings will be discussed.

**Keywords:** self-control, desire for self-control, self-efficacy, motivation, self-regulation

## Similarities and Differences in Self-Evaluation of Siblings (with use of EPI, LCQ scales)

**Oksana VASILEVNA BASKAEVA<sup>1</sup> & Svetlana DMITRIEVNA PYANKOVA<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*FGBNU "Psychological Institute of Russian Academy of Education", Russia*

<sup>2</sup>*Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia*

✉ baskaeva.oksana@gmail.com

Goal: To study peculiarities of self-evaluation of siblings. Participants: 99 sibling pairs (198 people; 55 same-sex and 44 opposite-sex pairs). The eldest sibling's age was  $23.3 \pm 3.47$ , the youngest –  $20.5 \pm 2.76$  years. Measures: Eysenck Personality Inventory (EPI); Locus of Control Questionnaire (LCQ). Data analysis: the Spearman's rank correlation coefficient has been calculated. Results. Significant correlations have been found between the following self-evaluation parameters of siblings: general internality assessments, subscale internality assessments (LCQ); social desirability (EPI). In every subsample of siblings (elder or junior) the following related indicators were found: self-evaluation of neuroticism and social desirability, internality indicators, LCQ and EPI indicators. The number of these connections is significantly different for elder and junior siblings. Conclusions. Similarity of some parameters of self-evaluation of elder and junior siblings were found in EPI and LCQ scales; the structure of studied interrelations is different in elder and junior sibling's subgroups.

**Keywords:** Sibling, self-evaluation, locus of control, neuroticism, social desirability

## Assessing Spatial Dependence in Geographic Personality Data with Spatial Regression

Gregory Daniel WEBSTER

*University of Florida, United States of America*

✉gdwebs@gmail.com

Personality psychologists are increasingly relying on geographic data to test theories. Using traditional generalized linear models (GLM; ANOVA, correlation, regression) with geographic units (counties, states, countries) is problematic because the data are spatially dependent; they produce non-independent residual errors, a clear violation of GLM assumptions. And because geographic data nearly always show positive (vs. negative) spatial dependence (i.e., clustering), GLM approaches underestimate residual error and inflate false-positive error rates. The present work shows (a) that interest in geographic data has increased rapidly in personality psychology journals (e.g., JPSP, PSPB); (b) personality researchers how to code for, assess, and control for spatial dependence using spatial regression; and (c) step-by-step examples of spatial regression using regional personality data. As psychology and other sciences face an ongoing reproducibility crisis, it is imperative that personality psychologists who use geographic data learn to control for spatial dependence now to avoid further proliferating probable false-positive findings.

**Keywords:** Geographic Data, Spatial Dependence, Spatial Regression, Data Analysis, Big Data

## Accuracy and positivity bias in person perception: Differential effects of liking and knowing

Nele Maria WESSELS<sup>1,4</sup>, Johannes ZIMMERMANN<sup>2</sup>, Jeremy BIESANZ<sup>3</sup> & Daniel LEISING<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Osnabrueck, Germany;* <sup>2</sup>*Psychologische Hochschule Berlin, Germany;*

<sup>3</sup>*University of British Columbia, Canada;* <sup>4</sup>*Technische Universität Dresden, Germany*

✉nele.wessels@uos.de, ✉j.zimmermann@psychologische-hochschule.de,

✉jbiesanz@psych.ubc.ca, ✉Daniel.Leising@tu-dresden.de

Research suggests that person judgments reflect both actual target characteristics and perceivers' attitudes towards targets, but our understanding of the differential effects of moderators is limited. In two studies, the second being a pre-registered replication of the first, we used comprehensive multilevel profile analyses to examine the differential effects of liking (i.e. the degree to which a perceiver is fond of a target) and knowing (i.e. the amount of information that a perceiver has about a target) on both accuracy and positivity bias. Across the two independent samples and two accuracy criteria (self- and peer-ratings of personality), results were surprisingly straightforward: Liking and knowing were positively associated, but liking had positive effects on positivity bias and negative effects on distinctive accuracy and "pure" normative accuracy (controlling for positivity), while knowing had negative effects on positivity bias and positive effects on both types of accuracy. We discuss implications for future research.

**Keywords:** accuracy, positivity bias, person perception, interpersonal relationships, social accuracy model

## Time-based parameters to differentiate between automatic and controlled facial expression

Axel ZINKERNAGEL<sup>1</sup>, Rainer ALEXANDROWICZ<sup>2</sup> & Manfred SCHMITT<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany; <sup>2</sup>Alpen-Adria University Klagenfurt, Austria

✉rainer.alexandrowicz@aau.at, ✉schmittm@uni-landau.de

The neuronal innervation of the facial muscles, and findings of the literature suggest that the facial expression of emotions can be performed via a controlled, and an automatic pathway. In a Study (N = 113) we investigated if the parameters speed, amplitude, onset-, apex-, and offset phases, symmetry and onset-lag between the activation of distinct facial muscles in the upper and lower face differ between posed and spontaneous facial expression. In the study, subjects were asked to pose joy, fear, disgust and a neutral face, and to view film clips, which induced the emotions joy, fear, disgust and no emotion, while being recorded on video. Video data was analyzed by the blenderFace open-source software procedure that allows a precise and continuous measurement of facial movements. Results show significant differences between the development of posed and spontaneous facial expression, when controlled for emotion regulation strategies (ERQ) and current mood (MDBF).

**Keywords:** facial expression measurement



## **POSTER PRESENTATIONS**

## Priming Religion Enhances the Value Given to Binding Moral Foundations

Busra AKTAS<sup>1</sup>, Onurcan YILMAZ<sup>2</sup> & Hasan G. BAHÇEKAPILI<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Istanbul University, Turkey; <sup>2</sup>Dogus University, Turkey

✉ b.eylemaktas@gmail.com, ✉ onurcanyilmazz@gmail.com, ✉ bahhasg@gmail.com

Moral Foundations Theory argues that there are two main moral foundations: individualizing (harm, fairness) and binding (loyalty, authority, sanctity). Although there are studies that relate religiosity and moral foundations to each other, there is no study that we know of to investigate this relationship experimentally. Moreover, it is not clear whether priming religion has a different effect on people who have different levels of religiosity. Therefore, in this study (n = 161), we tested whether religion priming influences moral foundations and whether it changes as a function of religiosity level. As hypothesized, priming religion enhanced the value given to binding, but not individualizing, foundations. To test the moderating role of religiosity, we conducted a multiple regression, but could not find any interaction effect, suggesting that this effect is valid for all religiosity levels. The results emphasize the important roles of situational factors, rather than individual differences, in this association.

**Keywords:** moral foundations theory, religion, priming, binding foundations, individual differences

## Values and personality traits

Olga ALEKSEEVA & Irina RZHANOVA

*FGBNU "Psychological Institute of Russian Academy of Education", Russian Federation*

✉ olga\_alexeeva@mail.ru, ✉ irinarzhanova@mail.ru

This study examines interrelations between personal values and personality traits. The sample included 261 participants (51 % female) from 18 to 75 years old. All participants of the study live in Moscow (Russian Federation). We used Russian version of Schwartz's Portrait Values Questionnaire to estimate values and Russian version of NEO PI-R to assess personality traits. Conscientiousness is associated with Security, Conformity, Tradition, Benevolence, Universalism and Stimulation. Extraversion and Openness are correlated with Self-direction, Stimulation, Hedonism, Achievement and Power. Agreeableness is associated with Benevolence, Universalism and Tradition. For Neuroticism there was found only one association with values: Neuroticism weakly correlates with Conformity.

**Keywords:** values, personality, Big Five

### Academic procrastination, conscientiousness, and the dark triad in different types of perfectionists

Magdalena ANTIČEVIĆ, Zvonimir VUKAS & Ana ŠIMUNIĆ

University of Zadar, Croatia

✉magdalena\_anticevic@outlook.com, ✉zzzvukas@gmail.com, ✉asimunic@unizd.hr

In today's academic society where perfection has become an often demand, the question on the influence of perfectionism on the quality of students' functioning seems justified. The aim of this study was to examine differences between students with different types of adaptive/maladaptive perfectionism in some other personality characteristics, procrastination, and their life satisfaction. A sample of 245 students at the University of Zadar completed self-assessment questionnaires. They were divided in four different groups of perfectionists (including non-perfectionists). The results showed that the groups with higher levels of maladaptive perfectionism were less satisfied, procrastinated more, and had increased machiavellianism. Adaptive perfectionism contributed to higher levels of conscientiousness and, interestingly, a higher level of narcissism when combined with an also higher level of maladaptive perfectionism. Life satisfaction was correlated to different variables for different groups of perfectionists. The results generally point to the complexity of perfectionism and its correlates.

**Keywords:** Perfectionism, Academic procrastination, Conscientiousness, The dark triad, Life satisfaction

### Relation of agency and communion to subjective well-being: The role of self-reported emotional competencies

Andreja AVSEC<sup>1</sup>, Gaja ZAGER KOCJAN<sup>1</sup>, Tamara MOHORIĆ<sup>2</sup>, Vladimir TAKŠIĆ<sup>2</sup> & Tina KAVČIČ<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Ljubljana, Slovenia; <sup>2</sup>University of Rijeka, Croatia; <sup>3</sup>University of Primorska, Slovenia

✉andreja.avsec@psiha.net, ✉gajazkocjan@gmail.com, ✉tmohoric@ffri.hr, ✉vtaksic@ffri.hr

Previous studies reported the importance of communion and agency for an individual's well-being. However, it remains unclear what exactly accounts for the predictive effects of these broad trait dimensions. In the present study, it was hypothesized that emotion-related competencies would mediate the relationship between the Big Two and subjective well-being. Specifically, intrapersonal aspects of emotion-related competencies were expected to mediate the relationship between agency and well-being, whereas interpersonal aspects were expected to represent a mediator in the relationship between communion and well-being. 443 Croatian and Slovene participants filled out the Emotional Skills and Competences Inventory, the Emotion Regulation questionnaire, the Mental Health Continuum-Short Form, and the Agency and Communion Scale. Results of the structural equation modelling confirmed the differential role of interpersonal and intrapersonal aspects of emotion-related competencies in the relationship of agency and communion with subjective well-being.

**Keywords:** agency, communion, emotional intelligence, subjective well-being

## Measurement of depressive emotions in non-clinical samples. Polish adaptation of STDS

Waclaw BAK & Malgorzata LYSIK

*The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland*

✉wabak@kul.pl, ✉lysiak@kul.pl

State-Trait Depression Scales (STDS; Spielberger et al., 2003) is a questionnaire designed to measure depressive emotions in contrast to clinical depression. It is expected that STDS is better, compared to clinical scales (e.g. BDI), in distinguishing between lower levels of depressiveness, which is especially important for the assessment of depression in non-clinical samples. The paper presents Polish adaptation of STDS conducted on a sample of over 600 participants. The results confirmed the expected factor structure of state depression (CFI = .94; RMSEA = .066) and trait depression (CFI = .95; RMSEA = .056), as well as proved the reliability of scales and subscales (Cronbach's  $\alpha$ 's ranging from .87 to .95). Additionally, the correlations with anxiety (STAI), anger (STAXI-2), emotional self-efficacy (RESE), hopelessness (HS) and clinical symptoms of depression (BDI) are presented. Finally, the differences between non-clinical and clinical samples are discussed.

**Keywords:** depression, emotions, state vs. trait, measurement

## National level ideology moderates preference for political candidate's vocal pitch among presidential, but not parliamentary, elections

Benjamin BANAI<sup>1</sup>, Lasse LAUSTSEN<sup>2</sup>, Irena PAVELA BANAI<sup>3</sup> & Kosta BOVAN<sup>4</sup>

*<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, Croatia; <sup>2</sup>Department of Political Science, Business and Social Sciences, Aarhus University, Denmark; <sup>3</sup>Department of Psychology, University of Zadar, Croatia; <sup>4</sup>Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Zagreb, Croatia*

✉benjamin.banai@gmail.com, ✉LL@ps.au.dk, ✉ipavela@unizd.hr, ✉kbovan@fpzg.hr

Individual differences in political ideology are related to voters' preference for political candidates, and are rooted in the way people perceive their social environment. Conservatives view the world as more dangerous and competitive place compared to liberals, and tend to choose more dominant leader. Research show that voice pitch serves as a cue for dominance: deeper voices are perceived as more dominant. Therefore it is hypothesized that conservative voters would prefer political candidates with lower-pitched voices. In this study we test if ideology moderates relation between politician's voice pitch and election outcome using highly ecologically valid design. We have used data on national level ideology collected during World Value Survey, and extracted voice pitch of political candidates of 69 elections held across the world. . Regression analysis revealed a strong preference for presidential candidates with lower-pitched voices in more conservative countries, while similar pattern was not observed for parliamentary elections.

**Keywords:** ideology, political psychology, voice pitch, voting

### Personality determinants of academic dishonesty among students

**Lidia BARAN & Irena PILCH**

*University of Silesia in Katowice, Poland*

E-mail: lidia.baran@us.edu.pl, irena.pilch@us.edu.pl

The aim of the study was to analyze relations between subclinical psychopathy, perfectionism and academic dishonesty, to test possible motivational mediators of those relations (self-efficacy, achievement goals, need of approval) and to identify types of persons who behave dishonestly, based on personality traits and rationale behind cheating.

The study was conducted on 390 university students using the online survey. Nine measures used in the study included the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure, the Adaptive and Maladaptive Perfectionism Questionnaire and the Academic Dishonesty Scale.

The results showed significant correlations between academic dishonesty and adaptive perfectionism, subclinical psychopathy and two of its subscales. The detailed analysis revealed that the tested model explained 26% of variance for academic dishonesty. Personality traits were connected with different rationale behind cheating and relations between personality traits and dishonest behavior were mediated by motivational traits. The study results can be used to develop programs preventing and counteracting academic dishonesty.

**Keywords:** academic dishonesty, subclinical psychopathy, perfectionism

### Post-traumatic growth as predictor of executive functioning

**Pieter BASSON**

*University of Johannesburg, South Africa*

E-mail: pbasson@uj.ac.za

Post-traumatic growth (PTG) entails constructive personal changes after exposure to trauma. PTG has been associated with changes in prefrontal neural pathways related to executive functioning. This study examined whether specific PTG factors can predict executive functioning. A purposive criterion sample of 234 students who experienced trauma between one and five years ago completed the Post-Traumatic Growth Inventory (PTGI) and the Executive Functioning Index (EFI). A hierarchical multiple regression analysis was performed to determine whether factors of the PTGI could predict executive functioning when age, ethnicity and sex were controlled for. The “New Possibilities” and “Personal Strengths” factors were found to be positive predictors of executive functioning. These findings indicate a relationship between the experience of post-traumatic growth and the biological substrates of the prefrontal cortex, thus indicating possible therapeutic value in promoting PTG which could lead to improvement in executive functioning and the benefits thereof.

**Keywords:** post-traumatic growth, executive functioning, trauma, hierarchical multiple regression

## Prospective associations between temperament and psychopathy in school-aged boys and girls with and without behavioral problems

Paola BASTIDAS, Yann LE CORFF & Jean-Pascal LEMELIN

*Université de Sherbrooke, Canada*

✉paola.bastidas@usherbrooke.ca, ✉yann.le.corff@usherbrooke.ca,

✉jean-pascal.lemelin@usherbrooke.ca

The present study aimed to assess the prospective associations between temperament traits and psychopathy dimensions in school-aged children. The sample included 327 girls and 386 boys, with and without behavioral problems, aged 6 to 9 years at the start of the study (T1). Temperament traits (Surgency/Extraversion (SE), Negative emotionality (NE) and Effortful control (EC)) were assessed with the CBQ-SF (Putnam & Rothbart, 2006), while psychopathic dimensions (Insensitivity, impulsivity, and Narcissism) were assessed with the APSD (Frick & Hare, 2001). Hierarchical regression analyses showed that temperament traits measured at T1 explained a modest but statistically significant part of the variance of psychopathy dimensions one year later (T2), over and above psychopathy dimensions and socioeconomic status at T1. Most results were similar for boys and girls, although some slight differences emerged. This study provides insight on the role of temperament in the development of psychopathy dimensions during childhood.

**Keywords:** psychopathy, temperament, traits development, personality development

## Emerging adults within the parkour community: A qualitative study of identity formation

Andrea Jill BERGMAN<sup>1</sup>, Celeste SANGIORGIO<sup>1</sup>, Megan MARTIN<sup>1</sup>, Emmanuel GARCIA<sup>2</sup>, Ryan SALIM<sup>1</sup> & Naama SARIG<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>St. John's University, United States of America; <sup>2</sup>City University of New York, United States of America

✉bergmana@stjohns.edu, ✉celeste.sangiorgio15@my.stjohns.edu,

✉megan.martin16@my.stjohns.edu, ✉manigarcia10@gmail.com,

✉ryan.salim15@my.stjohns.edu, ✉naama.sarig15@my.stjohns.edu

Emerging adulthood is a developmental period from late teens through mid-twenties during which individuals begin exploring life's possibilities to make decisions regarding love, work, and worldviews; to discover their place in the world and sense of self. Vulnerable youth can be defined as those currently uninvolved in school, employment, and who live in inner-city neighborhoods.

Parkour is a lifestyle sport popular among some vulnerable youth wherein participants aim to move efficiently among locations in urban spaces using only the landscape. It is unstructured, easily accessible, and doesn't require equipment. Recent growth of parkour among vulnerable youth may be due to its credibility in providing physical and mental benefits, such as increased self-efficacy through mastery over urban environments.

Our study is a qualitative investigation into the experiences of 25 emerging adults practicing parkour. This presentation will focus on how participation in the parkour lifestyle influences identity formation in these vulnerable youth.

**Keywords:** Emerging adulthood, identity development, qualitative research

## Pathological Personality Traits and Utilitarian Moral Judgments

Avi BESSER<sup>1</sup>, Sinead CRONI<sup>2</sup>, Jennifer VRABE<sup>2</sup> & Virgil ZEIGLER-HIL<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Sapir Academic College, Israel; <sup>2</sup>Oakland University, USA

✉besser@sapir.ac.il

The present study examined the connections between the pathological personality traits and utilitarian moral judgments. Participants made judgments about hypothetical moral dilemmas that involve inflicting either direct (personal) or indirect (impersonal) physical harm on another person in order to save several people (e.g., Is it morally acceptable to redirect a trolley so that it kills one person in order to save the lives of five other people?). We examined the relationships between pathological personality traits and utilitarian moral judgments in a sample of 2,201 Israeli community members. The results revealed that antagonism and disinhibition were positively associated with direct and indirect utilitarian moral judgments, whereas negative affectivity was negatively associated with direct utilitarian moral judgments. These findings show that pathological personality traits have important implications for how individuals make decisions involving moral judgments.

**Keywords:** pathological personality traits, utilitarian moral judgments

## Real Me, self-esteem and satisfaction with life in Internet and Facebook addiction: a cross-cultural study

Agata BLACHNIO<sup>1</sup>, Aneta PRZEPIORKA<sup>1</sup>, Menachem BEN-EZRA<sup>2</sup>, Adela Magdalena CIOBANU<sup>3</sup>, Emre SENOL-DURAK<sup>4</sup>, Mithat DURAK<sup>4</sup>, Michail GIANNAKOS<sup>5</sup>, Ilias PAPPAS<sup>5</sup>, Camelia POPA<sup>6</sup>, Anise WU<sup>7</sup> & Shu YU<sup>7</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland; <sup>2</sup>Ariel University, Israel; <sup>3</sup>University of Medicine and Pharmacy Carol Davila, Romania; <sup>4</sup>Abant İzzet Baysal University, Turkey; <sup>5</sup>Norwegian University of Science and Technology, Norway; <sup>6</sup>UNATC-CINETIC Bucharest, Romanian Academy, Romania; <sup>7</sup>University of Macau, China

✉aneta.przepiorka@gmail.com, ✉gatta@kul.pl

The main aim of the present study is to indicate the role of real me, self-esteem and satisfaction in Facebook and Internet addiction in different countries. We administered Facebook Intrusion Scale, Internet Addiction Test, Self-Esteem Scale and Satisfaction With Life Scale. The participants in the online study were N=2073 users of Facebook in Poland Israel, China, Romania, Turkey and Greece, 50% were woman, age ranged from 16 to 81. The results showed that in six countries the real me situated online enhances the Facebook intrusion, high level of self-esteem reduces the level of Internet addiction, high level of Internet addiction increases the level of Facebook intrusion. The cross-cultural differences will be discussed.

**Keywords:** Internet addiction, Facebook intrusion, self-esteem, real me, satisfaction with life

## Studying the accuracy of personality judgments on gelotophobia, gelotophilia, and katagelasticism at zero-acquaintance

Kay BRAUER, Marie-Louise IREDALE & René T. PROYER

*Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg, Germany*

✉kay.brauer@psych.uni-halle.de, ✉marie-louise.iredale@student.uni-halle,

✉rene.proyer@psych.uni-halle.de

Gelotophobia (fear of being laughed at), gelotophilia (joy of being laughed at), and katagelasticism (joy of laughing at others) are three unidimensional traits that describe individual differences in how people deal with ridicule and being laughed at. Based on the assumption that personality is expressed in how people describe themselves, we tested how accurately the three laughter-related personality traits can be inferred from short self-descriptions at zero-acquaintance. Therefore, 218 targets provided self-ratings in the three dispositions towards laughter (PhoPhiKat-45; Ruch & Proyer, 2009) and wrote short self-descriptions ( $M = 46$  words). Based on these descriptions, ten judges rated the targets' gelotophobia, gelotophilia, and katagelasticism. Conventional accuracy criteria showed substantial self-other agreement ( $r \geq .33$ ) and convergence between judges ( $ICC \geq .48$ ). Hence, how people deal with ridicule and being laughed at can be perceived above chance based on comparatively little textual information. Practical implications are discussed.

**Keywords:** Interpersonal Perception; Self-Other Agreement; Consensus; Zero-Acquaintance; Laughter

## How to teach non-psychologists to do personality assessment? Qualitative analysis.

Urszula Justyna BRZEZIŃSKA & Emilia Maria WROCLAWSKA - WARCHLA

*Psychological Test Laboratory of The Polish Psychological Association, Poland*

✉u.brzezinska@practest.com.pl, ✉e.wroclawska@practest.com.p

The poster will concern problematic issues in training for non-psychologists in personality assessment. Psychological Test Laboratory of the Polish Psychological Association since 2014 organizes trainings for non-psychologists working in HR departments; we will show educational path proposed to them, the program of trainings in psychometrics and in particular methods (e.g. Business-Focused Inventory of Personality) and strategies of building professional competence in testing based on EFPA EuroTest-WO. After training, the participants have to assess one person and write the assessment report; the next step is individual coaching meant to show what shall be changed in the assessment procedure to follow best practice in test use. In the poster we will show mistakes made by non-psychologists in the process of assessment, grouped in qualitative categories. Mistakes resistant to coaching, which may represent competence gap, will be highlighted, as well as strategies, that may be used to help non-psychologists to reduce them.

**Keywords:** personality assessment, training in test use, qualitative analysis, test users standards, European Standards EFPA EuroTest-WO



**Who uses Tinder (and other dating apps)?:  
Sex-specific personality effects**

**Rachel Ann BULYK & Peter Karl JONASON**

*Western Sydney University, Australia*

✉ rachelbulky@hotmail.com, ✉ p.jonason@westernsydney.edu.au

We examined individual differences in who uses mobile phone dating applications. Study 1 (N = 299) examined the differences in the Big Five traits and Dark Triad traits (i.e., psychopathy, Machiavellianism, and narcissism) between those who were using dating applications to those who do not and examined any differences in men and women. Those high in the Dark Triad traits—men in particular—were especially likely to use dating applications. Study 2 (N = 282) examined the differences between self-reported mate-value and attachment patterns between those who were using dating applications to those who were not and examined any differences in men and women. Those with a low sense of desirability and anxious attachment were more likely to use dating applications and this effect was especially strong for women. Results are discussed in terms of how personality traits may lead people to select mating environments.

**Keywords:** Online Dating, Personality, Sex Differences, Evolutionary Psychology

**Cognitive therapy of functional somatic syndromes**

**Catalina BUZDUGAN<sup>1,2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Romanian Neuropsychomotor Rehabilitation in Parkinson's Disease, Romania; <sup>2</sup>Institute of Philosophy and Psychology "C. Rădulescu-Motru", Romanian Academy, Romania*

✉ catalina.buzdugan@gmail.com

The fast growing incidence of Psychosomatic diseases and the increasing scientific knowledge on their aetiopathogenesis in recent years have led to the emergence of Psychosomatic Medicine and psychotherapy. Our work focuses both on understanding the biopsychosocial bases of functional symptoms, and on developing and evaluating interventions for these conditions.

To conduct a feasibility and efficacy therapy in somatization disorder and functional somatic syndromes such as chronic pain, irritable bowel syndrome, and chronic fatigue syndrome, de-fined as bodily distress syndrome.

We randomized 50 patients to cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) elements. They will have 3 medical meetings, 1 psychiatric evaluation and 10 psychotherapeutic meetings. The primary outcome measure was change in physical health from baseline to 6-month follow-up.

The study showed that cognitive therapy of functional somatic syndromes (FSS) is improving quality of life and decreasing the intensity of somatic symptoms.

**Keywords:** psychosomatic, cognitive behavioral therapy, functional somatic syndrome, somatization disorder

**Using the time-varying vector autoregressive model to study dynamic changes in situation perceptions and emotional reactions**

**Erica CASINI<sup>1</sup>, Juliette RICHTIN<sup>1</sup>, Emanuele PRETI<sup>1</sup> & Laura F. BRINGMANN<sup>2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>University Milano-Bicocca, Italy; <sup>2</sup>University of Groningen, Groningen, The Netherlands*

✉e.casini3@campus.unimib.it, ✉juliette.richtin@unimib.it, ✉emanuele.preti@unimib.it,  
✉l.f.bringmann@rug.nl

The use of intensive longitudinal data in psychological research has increased in the last decade. In this contribution, we present the semi-parametric Time-VARying autoregressive model (TV-VAR) as a new way to study the dynamic fluctuation of intra-individual phenomena over time. This model takes into account the non-stationarity of psychological processes and considers one individual at a time. We tested the TV-VAR model on data gathered through Ecological Momentary Assessment on adolescents, who for 5 times a day for 14 days, provided their perceptions of and their emotional reactions to a situation just experienced. The TV-VAR model showed how adolescents differed in their dynamic situation perception and emotion over time and how variations in emotional reactions related to variations in perception of situation. Results showed the potential advantages of the TV-VAR model in identifying individual trends describing changes in how each person reacts to situational events.

**Keywords:** dynamic change, situation perception, emotion

**Person-situation interactions in adolescence: Toward a better understanding of emotional and behavioral reactions to different situations.**

**Erica CASINI, Juliette RICHTIN & Emanuele PRETI**

*University Milano-Bicocca, Italy*

✉e.casini3@campus.unimib.it, ✉juliette.richtin@unimib.it, ✉emanuele.preti@unimib.it

We used the “Situational Eight” DIAMONDS (Duty, Intellect, Adversity, Mating, pOsitivity, Negativity, Deception and Sociality) to investigate psychological characteristics of socially rejecting situations. Moreover, we explored the relations between these characteristics and emotional and behavioral reactions to the situation, and whether these relations were moderated by individual differences in rejection sensitivity (RS). Two hundred adolescents (age range 14-18 years) described two recent social situations (neutral vs. rejecting) using the DIAMONDS and reported also their behavioral and emotional reactions to each situation. Participants also completed the RS questionnaire. A series of within-person mediation analyses showed how emotional reactions mediated the effect of the different characteristics of the two situations (neutral vs. rejecting) on behavioral reactions and how these different patterns were affected by RS. The exploration of the psychological characteristics of situations in adolescents allows shedding light on the behavioral and emotional outcomes related to the person-situation interaction.

**Keywords:** situation, emotion, behavior

### Charisma at First Sight: Warmth and/or Competence?

Avner CASPI, Ronit BOGLER & Eran CHAJUT

*The Open University of Israel, Israel*

✉avnerca@openu.ac.il, ✉ronitbo@openu.ac.il, ✉eranch@openu.ac.il

Warmth and competence are two core dimensions of people social perception. Warm people are perceived as friendly, helpful, and cooperative, whereas competent people are perceived as intelligent, skilled, and efficient. Charismatic leaders are expected to be perceived as both warm and competent. In two experiments we show that when forming an impression of a political leader based only on his or her name, irrespective of the perceivers' level of familiarity with the leader, the more the leader is perceived as charismatic, the more he or she is perceived as both warm and competent. However, when impression is based on viewing unfamiliar leaders in action (giving a parliament speech) the perception of charisma is distinctively associated with competent or with warmth, but never with both. We suggest that gaining more information about a leader refines the impression, thus accentuate the leader's prominent characteristics as either warm or competent.

**Keywords:** Charisma, Warmth, Competence, Impression formation

### Reciprocal Personality Assessment of Both Partners in a Romantic Relationship and Its Correlates to Couple Satisfaction

Evelyne CHARRON SMITH & Ghassan EL-BAALBAKI

*Université du Québec à Montréal, Canada*

✉evelynecsmith@gmail.com, ✉el-baalbaki.ghassan@uqam.ca

**Rationale:** In romantic relationships, the effects of one's personality traits and perception of the other's personality traits are at play between two partners reciprocally. This study aims to study self- and partner-perceptions of personality, their interdependent dynamics, and their correlates to couple satisfaction.

**Method:** 109 heterosexual dating couples, 21-30 years old, were recruited across Quebec. Participants completed the self- and partner-report of the NEO-Five Factor Inventory-3 and Personality Inventory for DSM-5 as well as the Dyadic Adjustment Scale. The Actor Partner Interdependent Model will be used and analyzed using structural equation modelling.

**Implications:** Results will offer a better understanding of the underlying variables of healthy and unhealthy relationships, help develop preventive marital education programs, and enhance couple therapy programs.

**Keywords:** Personality, five-factor model, maladaptive personality trait model, dyadic adjustment, actor-partner interdependence model

## The Relationship among Age, Gender and Students' Identity as a Science Learner

Chia-Ling CHIANG<sup>1</sup>, Huei LEE<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>National Dong Hwa University, Taiwan; <sup>2</sup>National Dong Hwa University, Taiwan

✉clchiang@gms.ndhu.edu.tw, ✉leehuei@gms.ndhu.edu.tw

Identity is a concept which has been used to enter into the study of students' response to science learning recently. Students' identity as a science learner includes four faces: engagement, imagination, alignment and nature. To investigate the relationship among age, gender and students' identity as a science learner, questionnaires were given to 1745 students from 4th to 8th grade. It was found that primary students had higher identity than junior high students. Students' identity as a science learner declined by their age, but the 7th graders' identity was the lowest. There was no gender difference on students' identity; however, an interaction between gender and age was found on the total score and the face of engagement. The girls' rate of decline in identity with increasing age is higher than boys. It indicated that students' identity as a science learner is inextricable from both the individuals and their surroundings.

**Keywords:** age, gender, identity as a science learner

## Changes in Q-sort narcissism from age 13 to 72 in six longitudinal studies

William CHOPIK<sup>1</sup>, Robin EDELSTEIN<sup>2</sup>, Abigail STEWART<sup>2</sup>, Brent ROBERTS<sup>3</sup> & Kevin GRIMM<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Michigan State University, United States of America; <sup>2</sup>University of Michigan, United States of America; <sup>3</sup>University of Illinois, United States of America; <sup>4</sup>Arizona State University, United States of America

✉chopikwi@msu.edu, ✉redelste@umich.edu, ✉abbystew@umich.edu, ✉bwrobrts@illinois.edu, ✉kjgrimm@asu.edu

The development of narcissism is a controversial topic in the field of personality psychology. Unfortunately, much of our existing knowledge rests on studies of cross-sectional age differences. Do these age differences in narcissism reflect how people change across the lifespan or how birth cohorts differ from one another? The current study examines changes in three narcissism scales—autonomy, willfulness, and hypersensitivity—in six longitudinal studies from age 13 to 72 (Block and Block Longitudinal Study, the Intergenerational Studies, the Mills Longitudinal Study, and the Radcliffe College Class of 1964; combined N = 740 individuals; n=2101 observations). Autonomy increased in a linear fashion across the lifespan; hypersensitivity declined across the lifespan, particularly after middle age; willfulness did not change overall. Gender moderation effects were found in which men increased in autonomy and willfulness at a faster rate compared to women. The results help characterize normative changes in narcissism across the lifespan.

**Keywords:** narcissism, development, q-sort, multi-level modeling

### Changes in relatedness following serious and non-serious health adversity

Robert Micheal CLARK, Christopher J. HOPWOOD, Ted SCHWABA & Wiebke BLEIDORN

*University of California, Davis, United States of America*

✉rmclark@ucdavis.edu, ✉cjhopwood@ucdavis.edu, ✉tedschwaba@gmail.com,  
✉wbleidorn@ucdavis.edu

Socioemotional selectivity theory asserts that people prioritize communal goals and invest in close relationships when they believe their time is limited. It is possible that life threatening events, such as serious health adversity, can stimulate this process. In this study, we examined whether and how the experience of health adversity can promote relatedness, a trait related to social connection and communion. Specifically, we analyzed 9 annual waves of data from a nationally representative panel study of the Dutch population ( $N \sim 7,000$ ) to examine the impact of health adversity on change in relatedness. Results suggest that health adversity is related to change in relatedness, but that people differ substantially in their individual trajectories depending on their context and background. We discuss the findings with regard to their theoretical and practical implications.

**Keywords:** health adversity, relatedness, socioemotional selectivity theory, longitudinal research, personality development

### Do you know what I feel? A validity study of the newly-developed informant version Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-INF)

Nicole Annalise COSENTINO<sup>1</sup>, R. Michael BAGBY<sup>2</sup> & Graeme TAYLOR<sup>2</sup>

*<sup>1</sup>University of Toronto Scarborough, Canada; <sup>2</sup>University of Toronto, Canada*

✉nicole.cosentino@mail.utoronto.ca, ✉rmichael.bagby@utoronto.ca,  
✉graeme.taylor@utoronto.ca

Can self-report methods adequately measure traits characterized by limited emotional-awareness? Alexithymia refers to deficits in one's ability to identify one's emotional feelings. While it is typically measured using self-report questionnaires, the most common of which is the Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-20; Bagby et al., 1994), there is some concern that the validity of self-report item responses is compromised when test-takers demonstrate limited emotional awareness. Informant reports of personality generally demonstrate incremental validity beyond self-report ratings (Klonsky et al., 2002). To date, there are no empirically-validated informant measures of alexithymia. The current study will be the first to validate an informant version of the TAS-20. Participants ( $N=200$ ) will complete the TAS-20 and nominate three close others to complete an informant version. Preliminary analyses show that participants reported significantly higher scores on total alexithymia and two of the three TAS-20 subscales, suggesting differences in impressions formed between individuals and their close others.

**Keywords:** Alexithymia, self-report, informant-report, validity

### Dislike at first sight: Do interpersonal problems predict perceiver effects?

Nicole COSENTINO<sup>1</sup> & Erika N. CARLSON<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Toronto Scarborough, Canada; <sup>2</sup>University of Toronto Mississauga, Canada

✉nicole.cosentino@mail.utoronto.ca, ✉erikan.carlson@utoronto.ca

People tend to perceive others in idiosyncratic ways, otherwise known as perceiver effects. While research has demonstrated that well-adjusted people tend to see the best in others (i.e. Human, Sandstrom, Biesanz, & Dunn, 2013), little is known about the generalized impressions that people with interpersonal problems form. The current study sought to determine whether interpersonal problems predict patterns of perceiver effects in a sample of undergraduate students. Participants (N = 175) provided self-report ratings of their interpersonal problems and then watched 4 video-taped interactions in which two strangers engaged in a brief "getting-to-know-you" conversation. After each video, participants were instructed to provide personality ratings for one of the two individuals shown (i.e. target). Those who reported dominance-related problems perceived targets as low in emotional stability, while communion-related problems did not predict perceiver effects at all. Results suggest that select interpersonal problems predict idiosyncratic impressions, which could have implications for relationship satisfaction.

**Keywords:** Perceiver effects, interpersonal problems, impression formation

### How individual differences predict an objective measure of Evidence Based Decision-Making (EBDM): A laboratory study

Christian CRIADO-PEREZ & Chris JACKSON

UNSW Sydney, Australia

✉c.criadoperez@unsw.edu.au, ✉c.jackson@unsw.edu.au

Why do some individuals engage in evidence based decision-making (EBDM) more than others? This paper introduces a novel and objective tool to study and measure EBDM in terms of evidence collection and evidence transformation. Drawing on goal orientation theory, the Theory of Planned behaviour, and the Cognitive Reflection Test (CRT), we propose that EBDM is predicted by learning goal orientation, subjective norms, and an individual's ability to override an intuitive wrong answer. Our study uses a 2x3 randomized lab experiment with a sample of 265 participants. Results provide evidence that all three individual difference variables predict EBDM. Evidence from the study suggests that EBDM can be objectively measured and that individual differences between people are important predictors of EBDM.

**Keywords:** Evidence based decision-making, Evidence based management, Learning goal orientation, Subjective norms, Cognitive reflection test

**Does APOE E4 moderate the associations of neuroticism and depressive symptoms with cognitive ability in older age? Results from two replication studies**

**Zander CROOK<sup>1</sup>, Tom BOOTH<sup>1</sup>, Simon R. COX<sup>2</sup>, Janie CORLEY<sup>1</sup>, Dominika DYKIERT<sup>2</sup>, Mathew A. HARRIS<sup>3</sup>, Catharine GALE<sup>4</sup>, Paul REDMOND<sup>1</sup>, Alison PATTIE<sup>1</sup>, Adele M. TAYLOR<sup>1</sup>, Sarah E. HARRIS<sup>5</sup>, John M. STARR<sup>6</sup> & Ian J. DEARY<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychology, The University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom; <sup>2</sup>Department of Psychology, The University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom; Centre for Cognitive Ageing and Cognitive Epidemiology, Department of Psychology, The University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom; <sup>3</sup>Centre for Cognitive Ageing and Cognitive Epidemiology, Department of Psychology, The University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom; Centre for Clinical Brain Sciences, The University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom; <sup>4</sup>MRC Lifecourse Epidemiology Unit, University of Southampton, Southampton, United Kingdom; Centre for Cognitive Ageing and Cognitive Epidemiology, Department of Psychology, The University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom; <sup>5</sup>Centre for Cognitive Ageing and Cognitive Epidemiology, Department of Psychology, The University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom; Medical Genetics Section, Centre for Genomic and Experimental Medicine, Medical Research Council Institute of Genetics and Molecular Medicine, The University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom; <sup>6</sup>Centre for Cognitive Ageing and Cognitive Epidemiology, Department of Psychology, The University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom; Alzheimer Scotland Dementia Research Centre, Department of Psychology, The University of Edinburgh, Edinburgh, United Kingdom  
 ✉zander.crook@ed.ac.uk, ✉tom.booth@ed.ac.uk, ✉simon.cox@ed.ac.uk,  
 ✉janie.corley@ed.ac.uk, ✉ddykiert@staffmail.ed.ac.uk, ✉mat.harris@ed.ac.uk,  
 ✉cgale@staffmail.ed.ac.uk, ✉paul.redmond@ed.ac.uk, ✉Alison.Pattie@ed.ac.uk,  
 ✉adele.taylor@ed.ac.uk, ✉Sarah.Harris@igmm.ed.ac.uk

Recent studies suggested the deleterious relationships of neuroticism and depressive symptoms with cognitive outcomes in older age may be stronger in carriers of the E4 allele of the Apolipoprotein E (APOE) gene. We attempted to replicate these findings in two older age cohorts.

We fitted latent curve models using Wave 1 predictor data and Wave 1-3 cognitive data from the Lothian Birth Cohort 1936 (n = 1,028). Neuroticism and depressive symptoms had small associations with (contemporaneously measured) general cognitive ability, or g. Plus, depressive symptoms were strongly related to subsequent cognitive decline.

Structural equation models fitted to 36-Day-Sample data (n range = 280-332) found depressive symptoms had a small association with g. Neuroticism and g were not related. In both samples, we did not replicate APOE-by-neuroticism and APOE-by-depressive symptoms interactions in relation to g. In the 36-Day-Sample, the results of interaction tests predicting cognitive tests residualised for g were mixed.

**Keywords:** neuroticism, depression, intelligence, genetics, longitudinal

## Personality and eating disordered behaviors in adolescent boys

Elide Francesca DE CARO & Lisa DI BLAS

University of Trieste, Italy

✉elidefrancesca.decaro@studenti.units.it, ✉diblali@units.it

There is increasing evidence showing that gender specific attitudes and behaviors predict the onset of eating behaviors. Excessive exercise to gain weight and muscularity typically reveal body dissatisfaction and predict eating disorders in males.

The present study explored how personality characteristics predict body dissatisfaction and muscle dysmorphia, in a sample of adolescent boys (N = 178) who provided self-reports along personality and body image concerns questionnaires.

Results from regression analyses showed that Dynamism and low Constraint concurrently accounted for a significant variance proportion in Muscle Dysmorphia. Perfectionism, Obsessiveness, and Ineffectiveness predicted higher scores on Body Dissatisfaction. Results were controlled for age and BMI. A second data wave will be collected soon in order to explore personality antecedents of changes in body dissatisfaction and muscle dysmorphia. The results will help understand how personality self-views represent risk factors for dysfunctional body images and related eating disordered attitudes, in young males.

**Keywords:** body dissatisfaction, muscle dysmorphia, personality, adolescence, eating disorders

## Individual differences in everyday choices

Valeria DE PALO<sup>1</sup> & Francesco BELLINO<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Humanities, University of Foggia, Italy; <sup>2</sup>School of Medicine: Basic Medical Sciences, Neuroscience and Sense Organs – University of Bari, Italy

✉valeria.depalo@unifg.it, ✉francesco.bellino@uniba.it

Why individuals differ in their everyday choices? In an attempt to address this issue, researchers investigated the extent to which some factors related to personality or cognitive processes could affect aspects of decision-making. This study sought to better understand the nature of the relationships between personality traits defined through the Big Five model, cognitive styles of Knowing, Creating, Planning, and decision-making tendencies. 460 university students completed a questionnaire comprising the Ten Item Personality Inventory, the Cognitive Style Indicator, and the Decision Making Tendency Inventory. Causal analyses were performed to examine whether personality traits and cognitive styles predicted variance in the tendency to maximize, to satisfice, or to minimize. Path analyses showed the mediating role of the cognitive styles of knowing and planning in the relationships between personality traits and the tendency to maximize. The research findings offered an interesting contribution to the research on individual differences in decision-making processes.



### To be or not to be? Dark Triad and Dark Tetrad profiles

**Bojana M. DINIĆ<sup>1</sup>, Selka SADIKOVIĆ<sup>1</sup> & Anja WERTAG<sup>2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Psychology, Serbia; <sup>2</sup>Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Zagreb, Croatia*

✉bojana.dinic@ff.uns.ac.rs, ✉selkasadikovic@yahoo.com, ✉anja.wertag@pilar.hr

The aim of this study is to explore possibility of latent profiles based on Dark Triad and Dark Tetrad traits. On a sample of 612 participants from general population, Short Dark Triad – SD3, Dark Triad Dirty Dozen – DTDD, Short Sadistic Impulse Scale - SSIS and Comprehensive Assessment of Sadistic Tendencies – CAST were used. Results of latent profile analysis (LPA) showed that based on SD3 and DTDD scores, separately, could not be extracted as distinct profiles, instead, dimensional approach is recommended. However, when sadism is included in LPA, typological approach seems appropriate. Moreover, when SSIS is included, results showed extraction of low and high Dark Tetrad traits, meaning that differences between profiles are only quantitative. However, when CAST is included, four profiles could be extracted: low and high Dark Tetrad, low Psychopathy-Sadism and high Psychopathy-Sadism profile. Results showed that sadism produced dark traits profiles, depending of measure of sadism.

**Keywords:** Dark Triad, Dark Tetrad, Latent profile analysis, SSIS, CAST

### The network of narcissism

**Bojana M. DINIĆ<sup>1</sup>, Aleksandar TOMAŠEVIĆ<sup>2</sup> & Valentina SOKOLOVSKA<sup>2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Psychology, Serbia; <sup>2</sup>University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Sociology, Serbia*

✉bojana.dinic@ff.uns.ac.rs, ✉atomasev@uns.ac.rs, ✉valentina@ff.uns.ac.rs

The aim of this study is to explore the structural organization of narcissism facets obtained from Narcissism Personality Inventory (NPI), Pathological Narcissism Inventory (PNI), Grandiose Narcissism Scale (GNS) and Five-Factor Narcissism Inventory (FFNI). The sample included 423 participants (50% females) from general population. Results of LASSO network analysis showed that exhibitionism (NPI) is the most central node, followed by the contingent self-esteem (PNI) and need for admiration (FFNI). Community network analysis showed that four communities could be detected: 1. exhibitionism, which also includes vanity and grandiose fantasies, 2. exploitativeness/entitlement, which also captures callousness, 3. authority/manipulativeness, and 4. vulnerable narcissism. The results revealed the complexity of grandiose narcissism, compared to vulnerable narcissism in applied set of instruments.

**Keywords:** narcissism, network analysis, grandiose narcissism, vulnerable narcissism

### Life satisfaction in middle-aged adults: the role of sociodemographic and health-related variables

**Petra DOLENC**

*University of Primorska, Slovenia*

✉petra.dolenc@pef.upr.si

Life satisfaction indicates a subjective well-being component and is viewed as a comprehensive indicator of successful aging. The purpose of the study was to examine the relationship between sociodemographic, health-related variables and satisfaction with life in middle-aged adults. The sample consisted of 156 participants with a mean age of 62.27 (SD = 1.34) from a Slovenian urban area. The Satisfaction with Life Scale (SWLS) was used to assess global life satisfaction. Participants assessed their mental health status using the General Health Questionnaire, their perceived physical health and physical fitness. The collected sociodemographic data included age, gender, educational level, expenditure and marital status. The multiple regression analysis indicated that all the predictor variables accounted for 48 % of variance in life satisfaction. In our sample, only expenditure and mental health significantly predicted SWLS score, which indicates that increased psychological distress and higher financial burden could lead to lower life satisfaction in middle adulthood.

**Keywords:** satisfaction with life, mental health, middle-aged adults

### Relations between personality traits and driving styles in young male and female drivers

**Diana DRAGAŠ, Andrea TOKIĆ & Ana SLIŠKOVIĆ**

*University of Zadar, Croatia*

✉diana.dragas@yahoo.com, ✉apupic@gmail.com, ✉asliskovic72@gmail.com

It is known that personality traits are related with driving styles. The aim of this study was to examine gender as possible moderator of these relations. The sample consisted of 307 young drivers (136 men, 171 women).

In spite of the fact that results showed some common relations for both genders, results in general suggest different pattern of relation between personality traits and driving styles for male and female young drivers. For example, agreeableness and consciousness were negative predictors of angry driving styles for both genders. However, additional negative predictors of angry driving style for female drivers included emotionality, and for male locus of control and openness, while extraversion was positive predictor of angry style for male drivers. Moderating role of gender in the relationships between personality traits and driving styles was also found for other four driving styles (dissociative, risky, careful and patient, and anxious driving style).

**Keywords:** driving style, personality traits, young drivers

### The Dark Triad and social activity

**Marina EGOROVA<sup>1</sup> & Maria SITNIKOVA<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russian Federation; <sup>2</sup>The Moscow School of Social and Economic Sciences, Russian Federation

✉ Sitn.mary@gmail.com

The aim of the study was to analyze the relationship between the Dark Triad traits and social activity.

In Study 1, two groups of students were compared: a group of socially active students (N=124; Mage=20.96) and a control group (N=559; Mage=20.16) comprising students from the different departments of the Lomonosov Moscow State University. The first group involved students who had demonstrated their social activity and were chosen to represent their universities at the National Youth Political Forum. We compared mean values and variance on all indicators of the Dark Triad. Results showed that socially active students have higher levels of narcissism, Machiavellianism, and a total score of the Dark Triad.

In Study 2, the same 124 social active students were given a specially devised 9-item questionnaire on General Activity level. Results showed that only narcissism shows a significant positive association with General Activity.

**Keywords:** Dark Triad; Activity

### Strengthening the link between personality and health behaviors with the use of behavioral frequencies

**Lorien G. ELLEMAN<sup>1</sup>, David M. CONDON<sup>2</sup> & William REVELLE<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Northwestern University, United States of America; <sup>2</sup>Medical Social Sciences Department, Northwestern University, United States of America

✉ lgelleman@u.northwestern.edu, ✉ david-condon@northwestern.edu,

✉ revelle@northwestern.edu

The current study investigates the type of personality items that tend to correlate most highly with health behaviors. In a prior investigation, 95% of these items were from self-reported behavioral frequencies, while 5% were from typical Big Five adjectival short phrase items (Elleman, Condon and Revelle, 2017). The current study follows up on these findings, utilizing a larger pool of items (454 behaviors and 696 adjectival short phrases), 15 health behavior variables, and a large web-based sample (approximately 100k participants). As the study is partly exploratory, it employs an iterative cross-validation methodology to minimize false positive findings. This study makes compelling cases for 1) the use of nontraditional personality items in personality-health research, 2) a parsimonious “behaviors predict behaviors” model, and 3) the utility of item-level analyses and empirical scale construction of personality constructs.

**Keywords:** Behaviors, personality & health, personality as behaviors, item-level analysis

### The role of gene NTRK2 in the development of mathematical anxiety in healthy individuals

Renata ENIKEEVA<sup>1</sup>, Anastasia KAZANTSEVA<sup>2</sup>, Sergey MALYKH<sup>3</sup> & Elza KHUSNUTDINOVA<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Bashkir State University, Russian Federation; <sup>2</sup>Institute of Biochemistry and Genetics, Russian Federation; <sup>3</sup>Psychological university of Russian educational academy, Russian Federation

✉enikeevarf@gmail.com, ✉kazantsa@mail.ru, ✉malykhsb@mail.ru, ✉elzakh@mail.ru

Mathematical anxiety (MA) manifested as a sense of high anxiety and awkwardness connected with difficulties in manipulations with numbers in both academic and everyday situations. High level of MA was present in 4% of students. The development of mathematical anxiety is a complex phenomenon caused by both genetic and environmental factors. The present study investigated the relationship between neurotrophic tyrosine kinase receptor type 2 (NTRK2) gene polymorphisms and level of MA. The study involved 523 healthy individuals from Republic of Bashkortostan (75% women) (mean age  $20.3 \pm 3.87$  years). MA level was assessed via MARS-test. SNPs genotyping was performed via PCR-RFLP. Statistical analysis was conducted with Plink v.1.07. The results of linear regression analysis indicate the association of the minor allele of the locus rs1387923 (NTRK2) with a high MA ( $p = 0,04$ ;  $r = 0,92$ ;  $\beta = -2,99$ ). This study was supported by Russian Foundation for Humanities 17-16-02009 a (r).

**Keywords:** mathematics anxiety, psychogenetics, genetics

### On the Associations Between Big Five Facets and Religiosity: A Cross-Cultural Perspective

Theresa M. ENTRINGER<sup>1</sup>, Jochen E. GEBAUER<sup>1</sup>, Wiebke BLEIDORN<sup>2</sup>, Peter J. RENTFROW<sup>3</sup>, Jeff POTTER<sup>4</sup> & Samuel D. GOSLING<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University Mannheim, Germany; <sup>2</sup>University of California, Davis, United States of America;

<sup>3</sup>University of Cambridge, UK; <sup>4</sup>Atof, Inc. Cambridge, Massachusetts, United States of America;

<sup>5</sup>University of Texas at Austin, United States of America

✉theresa.entringer@gmail.com, ✉mail@jochengebauer.info, ✉wbleidorn@ucdavis.edu,

✉pjr39@cam.ac.uk, ✉jp2017@jeffpotter.org, ✉samg@austin.utexas.edu

The association between personality and religiosity is insufficiently understood. We contribute to that understanding on three accounts. First, we examined whether the Big Five facets explain more variance in religiosity than the Big Five factors. Second, we examined the workings of two process-models explaining personality associations with religiosity: the expressiveness perspective (EP) and the sociocultural motives perspective (SMP). Finally, we examined the overall importance of culture for the associations between personality and religiosity. We conducted two studies (Study 1:  $N = 2,673,115$ , self-report, 102 countries; Study 2:  $N = 852,753$ , peer-report, 61 countries). Across both studies, the Big Five facets did not explain any more variance in religiosity than the Big Five factors. Further, we found similarly strong evidence for the EP and the SMP. Finally, the importance of culture for the associations between personality and religiosity was large.

**Keywords:** Big Five facets, religiosity, culture

## Knowledge matters, but so does the personality: The role of financial self-control and conscientiousness in explaining personal debt and savings

Nikola ERCEG<sup>1</sup>, Zvonimir GALIĆ<sup>1</sup> & Maja VEHOVEC<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of humanities and social sciences, University of Zagreb, Croatia; <sup>2</sup>The institute of economics, Zagreb, Croatia

✉nerceg@ffzg.hr, ✉zgalic@ffzg.hr, ✉mvehovec@eizg.hr

In economic literature, financial (i)literacy is considered to be the most important determinant of (un)responsible financial behaviors. Usually, it is defined as an objective financial knowledge variable with the reasoning that a lack of knowledge is a precondition of engaging into unreasonable financial behavior. However, psychological research indicates that sufficient levels of knowledge do not guarantee that individuals will engage into behaviors beneficial for their wellbeing. In this study, using the data collected on a nationally representative sample of Croatian citizens (N =1049), we demonstrated the importance of personality factors for financial outcomes over and above financial literacy. Specifically, we showed that financial self-control and conscientiousness explain levels of debts and savings, even after controlling for objective and self-reported financial knowledge, as well as for a range of socio-demographic factors. These results indicate a need for more inclusive models of financial behavior that encompass psychological variables such as personality traits.

**Keywords:** self-control, conscientiousness, financial literacy, financial behavior

## Romantic Partner Anger Scale

Amanda M. FISHER, Olga GULYAYEVA, Natasha MANN, Taylor HEEDLES, Kathryn MCGILL & Raymond DIGIUSEPPE

*St. John's University, United States of America*

✉amanda.fisher17@stjohns.edu, ✉olga.gulyayeva16@my.stjohns.edu,  
✉natasha.mann17@my.stjohns.edu, ✉taylor.heedles15@my.stjohns.edu,  
✉kathryn.mcgill13@my.stjohns.edu, ✉digiuser@stjohns.edu

Anger is an emotion characterized by antagonism and can become problematic when anger reactions are frequent, intense, and enduring. Anger can result in problems in interpersonal relationships including physical aggression, injury, and sexual coercion. We developed a measure to assess specific anger towards romantic partners, entitled the Romantic Partner Anger Scale (RPAS). The RPAS has excellent internal validity ( $\alpha < .93$ ), moderate correlations with general anger (Anger Disorders Scale-Short Form;  $r = .745$ ,  $p < .01$ ) and consists of two factors: externalizing anger and internalizing anger. A series of regression analyses demonstrated that the two factors of specific anger add unique variance to the equations when predicting relationship quality (the Dyadic Adjustment Scale) and relationship conflict (the Revised Conflict Tactics Scales) above general anger. Our study demonstrates the importance of utilizing more specific measures of anger when evaluating the role of anger and implementing treatments for anger and interpersonal violence.

**Keywords:** Anger Disorders, Romantic Relationships, Trait Anger, Personality measurement

## Eating disorders and personality correlates in men: A validity study of the Eating Disorder Assessment for Men (EDAM) in the Italian language

Marco FOLLA, Elide DE CARO & Lisa DI BLAS

*University of Trieste, Italy*

✉marco.folla@

Personality and eating disorders are associated in women, less is known however about how they are associated in men. The present study aimed at validating the Eating Disorder Assessment for Men (EDAM, Stanford & Lemberg, 2012) in the Italian language and exploring its correlates with personality variables. A non-clinical sample of Italian men (M<sub>Age</sub> = 39.0) provided self-ratings along EDAM and the HEXACO-PI and SD3 personality questionnaires. Principal component analysis of EDAM items suggested 5 content-coherent dimensions: Vigorexia, Compensatory strategies, Body satisfaction, Overeating, and Drive for thinness. They did not fully replicate the expected structure. Regression analysis showed distinctive personality-EDAM domain associations, with Vigorexia positively correlating with SD3 Machiavellism, Compensatory strategies being positively associated with SD3 Narcissism, lower Control over eating with lower HEXACO-PI Conscientiousness, and higher Drive for thinness with lower Extraversion. Results are discussed in relation to gender differences in eating disordered symptoms and correlates with personality variables.

**Keywords:** Eating Disorder, Personality, Males, Gender differences, Hexaco-PI

## Gratitude Facilitates Healthy Eating Behavior in Adolescents and Young Adults

Megan FRITZ, Christina ARMENTA, Lisa WALSH & Sonja LYUBOMIRSKY

*University of California, Riverside, United States of America*

✉mfrit001@ucr.edu, ✉carme001@ucr.edu, ✉lisawalsh08@gmail.com,

✉sonja.lyubomirsky@ucr.edu

Although prior work suggests that gratitude stimulates self-improvement efforts in multiple domains (Armenta, Fritz, & Lyubomirsky, in press), surprisingly little research has focused on the relationship between gratitude and eating behavior. In Study 1, among U.S. undergraduate students (N = 327), state gratitude following a writing activity significantly predicted healthier eating behavior at post-test,  $b = -0.219$ ,  $p = .047$ . In Study 2, across a 4-week intervention, 9th and 10th grade students (N = 1,017) from 4 high schools were randomly assigned to either write weekly gratitude letters or to list their daily activities each week (control). Students who expressed gratitude reported healthier eating behavior over time, relative to controls,  $(\gamma)_{11} = 0.28$ ,  $p < .05$ ,  $d = .54$ . This effect was mediated by lower average negative affect,  $b = 0.07$ ,  $p = .02$ . Thus, gratitude interventions may facilitate improvements in healthy eating behavior in adolescents and young adults.

**Keywords:** well-being, gratitude, health, positive psychology

## Giftedness is it a predictor or risk factor for mental health

Florim GALLOPENI<sup>1</sup> & Montserrat GOMA FREIXANET<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Heimerer College, Germany; <sup>2</sup>UAB, Spain

✉ florim15@gmail.com

Introduction: "Intelligence is the aggregate or global capacity of the individual to act purposefully, to think rationally and to deal effectively with his environment." (Wechsler, 1944).

Sample was N=583, 52% male and 48% female, age 12 to 19 the mean age was M=14.9, 31.9% was from rural area and 68.3% Urban area, from 28 municipalities of Kosovo.

Also t-test show that it's not any significant differences between gifted and non-gifted adolescents with emotional and behavioural problems. Linear regression analysis showed that in the model where the predictor were Intelligence, gender, age, place of living and success in school and mental health problems as a dependent variable, those factors explain 10% of variance and the model is significant, also significant predictor was Intelligence, gender, age and school success, same results just with higher predicted results was with Attention problems, where significant predictor was intelligence, age and school success.

**Keywords:** Intelligence, emotional problems, behavioural problems

## The German Perceived Academic Control (G-PAC) Scale

Fay C. M. GEISLER<sup>1</sup>, Jeremy M. HAMM<sup>2</sup>, Patti C. PARKER<sup>3</sup> & Raymond P. PERRY<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Greifswald, Germany; <sup>2</sup>UCalifornia at Irvine, USA; <sup>3</sup>University of Manitoba, Canada

✉ fay.geisler@uni-greifswald.de, ✉ jmhamm@uci.edu, ✉ umparker@myumanitoba.ca, ✉ Ray.Perry@umanitoba.ca

Academic control refers to student's belief about causes of their academic success and failure. This disposition is related to academic success and perceived stress. We present data from two student samples (N = 185 & N = 89) on a German translation of the Perceived Academic Control Scale (G-PAC; Perry, Hladkyj, Pekrun, & Pelletier, 2001). The scale showed good internal consistency and re-test reliability. Higher G-PAC scores predicted perceived stress in the second half of the semester after controlling for perceived stress at the beginning of the semester. Higher G-PAC scores were also associated with more engagement in coursework and other academic activities after controlling for trait self-control and perceived stress. These results validate the G-PAC. Furthermore, insight into the functionality of low academic control for students can be drawn from the finding that low academic control neutralized the association between academic ego involvement and perceived stress.

**Keywords:** academic control, perceived stress, engagement, academic ego involvement

### **The psychological profile of Academic Procrastinators: Assessment and personality, learning strategies and well-being correlates**

**Marcela Paz GONZÁLEZ-BRIGNARDELLO & Ángeles SÁNCHEZ-ELVIRA PANIAGUA**

*Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED), Spain*

✉mpgonzalez@psi.uned.es, ✉asanchez-elvira@psi.uned.es

Procrastination put students at a higher risk for failure and dropout affecting their well-being and academic performance. The present study offers a deeper understanding of this construct through, on the one hand, the development of a brief and reliable instrument resulting from the Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) of the unidimensional structure of the Academic Procrastination Scale (AP, González-Brignardello & Sánchez-Elvira). On the other hand, the analysis of the psychological profile of procrastinators based on PA relationships with general personality traits (BFI) and other relevant variables in the educational domain such as academic Engagement, Burnout, motivation, self-regulated learning strategies and well-being.

827 first-year undergraduate distance education students voluntarily completed an online battery of questionnaires distributed in different academic periods, after registration and previously to exams. Results identified a risk profile suitable to guide the further development of preventive strategies and more personalised interventions to promote students' retention and wellbeing in higher education.

**Keywords:** Academic Procrastination, achievement, drop-out, student well-being

### **Prosocialness, corporate social responsibility and job-related attitudes in SME's: A multilevel study**

**Oleg GORBANIUK, Emilia SAMARDAKIEWICZ-KIROL, Katarzyna ŚLIWKA & Ana IVANOVA**

*The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland*

✉oleg.gorbaniuk@gmail.com, ✉e.samardakiewicz@gmail.com, ✉kaciasliwka@op.pl, ✉anna.iwanowa.kul@gmail.com

The main aim of this study was to assess the role of employee's prosocialness in shaping employee's attitudes towards organizations which implement CSR activities and its consequences to employees' job satisfaction, affective organizational commitment and pride. Sample covered 155 small (10-49 employees) and medium (50-249 employees) companies and 1,425 employees from Poland. A multilevel modelling strategy was used to analyse the hierarchically organized data: level 1 – employee, level 2 – company. The results indicate that employee's prosocialness is connected with job satisfaction, affective organizational commitment and pride in companies implement CSR activities. This relation is mediated by attitudes towards CSR activities and moderated by perceived motivation of CSR actions on employee level.

**Keywords:** prosocialness, employee's organizational behaviour, CSR, SME



## Far over the misty mountains: A large-scale exploration of the relationship between mountainousness and personality

Friedrich Martin GÖTZ<sup>1</sup>, Stefan STIEGER<sup>2</sup>, Peter Jason RENTFROW<sup>1</sup>, Samuel D. GOSLING<sup>3</sup> & Jeff POTTER<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Cambridge, United Kingdom; <sup>2</sup>University of Konstanz, Germany; <sup>3</sup>University of Texas at Austin, USA; <sup>4</sup>Atof Inc., Cambridge, MA, USA

✉ fmg33@cam.ac.uk, ✉ stefan.stieger@uni-konstanz.de, ✉ pjr39@cam.ac.uk,

✉ samg@austin.utexas.edu, ✉ jpp2017@jeffpotter.org

Using a large American sample (N = 3,167,482), we examined the interplay between mountainousness and personality. Mountainousness was operationalised as the standard deviation in elevation above sea level within a certain radius from one's ZIP code's centre. Drawing from Oishi and colleagues (2015) and the frontier settlement literature, we hypothesised that Extraversion and Neuroticism would be negatively related to mountainousness. Consistent with our expectations, mountainousness negatively predicted Extraversion (beta = -.008) and Neuroticism (beta = -.011). Exploratory analyses also showed significant links to the remaining Big Five traits (Agreeableness beta = -.009, Conscientiousness beta = -.007, Openness beta = .028). While all effect sizes were small, the patterns remained robust when varying the radius (i.e., 20 miles vs. 50 miles) and the place of residence (present vs. youth). The present research is the first to pinpoint the impact of one's physical surroundings on personality traits and stresses the importance of environmental factors in regional psychological differences.

**Keywords:** geographical psychology, research methodology, Big Five, large-scale study, mountainousness

## How do narcissistic children respond to gaining and losing social status? An experimental-electromyography study

Efstathios GRAPSAS<sup>1</sup>, Eddie BRUMMELMAN<sup>2</sup>, Hae Yeon LEE<sup>3</sup> & Jaap DENISSEN<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Tilburg University, Netherlands, The; <sup>2</sup>University of Amsterdam, Netherlands, The;

<sup>3</sup>University of Texas at Austin, USA

✉ grapsas.stathis@hotmail.com, ✉ e.brummelman@uva.nl, ✉ jjadenissen@gmail.com

Children with higher narcissism levels tend to want higher social status. How do they respond affectively to gaining and losing such status? We present evidence from an experimental study in late childhood, the period when individual differences in narcissism first emerge. Children (N = 83, ages 8-13) created a personal profile and competed for popularity with fictitious peers in an online social network. They would randomly gain (n=41) or lose (n=42) status ( $\alpha$  error probability=0.05, two-tailed, power=0.80, detectable  $r \geq 0.297$ ). Because children with higher narcissism may not acknowledge their negative affect, we captured their affective experiences with facial Electromyography (EMG), a method that detects spontaneous facial muscle activity indicative of liking (i.e., smiling) and disliking (i.e., frowning). We expect that the affective impact of status gain or loss is most pronounced for children with higher narcissism levels. We discuss the implications of our findings for a motivational model of narcissism.

**Keywords:** Narcissism, Social Status, Childhood, Motivation, Electromyography

## Dispositional and Social-cognitive Resources of Resilience, Lifestyle, and Well-being. An Empirical Study Among Acute Coronary Syndrome Patients

Andrea GRECO, Marco D'ADDARIO, Anna ANNONI & Patrizia STECA

*University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy*

✉ andrea.greco@unimib.it, ✉ marco.daddario@unimib.it, ✉ a.annoni5@campus.unimib.it,

✉ patrizia.steca@unimib.it

Psychological resilience is the ability to develop oneself successfully despite adverse circumstances. Its protective role in relation to cardiovascular diseases is still understudied.

Aim of this study is to investigate the predictive role of dispositional and social-cognitive resilience resources, namely General Self-Efficacy, Optimism, Self-Esteem, Disease-specific Self-Efficacy and Sense of Coherence, in respect to lifestyle changes and well-being in patients at their first Acute Coronary Syndrome.

Two-hundred and seventy-five patients (84.0% men; mean age=57.5, SD=7.9) were enrolled. Variables were assessed two times (baseline and 6-month follow-up).

Path analysis using latent change models showed a significant effect of Self-esteem, Disease-Specific Self-Efficacy, and Sense of Coherence on lifestyle; moreover, Disease-Specific Self-Efficacy and Sense of Coherence predicted lifestyle improvement after ACS and patients' well-being.

Findings have relevant practical and clinical implications, because they underline the importance of working on resilience factors to promote lifestyle changes and well-being in cardiovascular patients.

**Keywords:** Resilience, Lifestyle, Well-Being; Acute Coronary Syndrome

## THE ABSENT FATHER, THE PRESENT FATHER imaginary and symbolic aspects implied in the psychology of paternity - a case study

Pavel Florin GRIGORE

*Romanian Academy, Bucharest, Romania*

✉ pavelgrigore@yahoo.com

In general, we know too little about the correlations between paternity and the development of children, the fathers being the invisible parents. The paternal role is mostly described as a social construct, and the presence of a father as a father involvement, being conceptualized in a limited manner as a temporal and strictly observable phenomenon. Therefore, we have less information about the psychological experience of having or being a father, or about effects of relation between fathers and sons.

The case study presented in this paper, a parson of 34 years old suffering of hypersexual behavior disorder exacerbated by abstinence, will allow the description of father as a psychological construct of a son, for which the experience of having a father presuppose on one hand a mandatory aspect, in the form of paternal function, the symbolic aspect, and another one as an object of his desire, the imaginary aspect.

**Keywords:** paternity, father-son relationship, imaginary, absent father, the paternal function

### Do personal value orientations predict civic engagement?

**Nvard GRIGORYAN & Narine KHACHATRYAN**

*Yerevan State University, Armenia*

✉nvardgrigoryan@ysu.am, ✉xnarine@gmail.com

The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between personal value orientations and civic engagement (participation and organization of petitions, strikes, writing letters to Government members, etc.). Data from 100 young people from Armenia was used. Subjects completed Personal Values Questionnaire (Sh. Schwartz, 2006) and answered questions regarding their readiness for civic engagement. Stepwise multiple regression analysis was used. The results indicate that in case of environmental issues Achievement is the positive predictor of civic engagement. The belief that the issue of domestic violence is important for the person's future and the value of Stimulation are positive predictors for civic engagement. In the case of customer rights the importance of this issue for the person's future and Universalism are positive predictors and the Tradition is a negative predictor for taking actions to change this situation. These findings indicate that different values can predict actions in various civic situations.

**Keywords:** Value orientations, civic engagement, environmental issues, domestic violence, customers' rights

### Executive functioning and positive psychological characteristics in an urban African sample

**Tharina GUSE**

*University of Johannesburg, South Africa*

✉tguse@uj.ac.za

Considerable research have focused on negative psychological characteristics associated with impaired executive functioning (EF), but less is known about its association with positive psychological characteristics. Additionally, existing studies have focused on college students. This study examined the relationships between EF, hope, life satisfaction, social well-being and psychological well-being in an urban African community sample.

Adults (n = 266) living in Johannesburg, South Africa completed self-report questionnaires. Most (66%) were Black African, with an equal number of males and females (mean age 31.31 (SD=9.07)). Correlational analyses and hierarchical regression analyses were implemented to examine relationships between the variables.

There were statistically significant relationships between EF and all the positive psychological characteristics. EF was a strong predictor of hope, but explained less of the variance in life satisfaction and the two components of well-being.

EF seems to be more central to cognitive-motivational aspects of positive psychological functioning than relational and intrapersonal aspects.

**Keywords:** life satisfaction, hope, well-being, executive functioning

**In Addition to Theory of Planned Behavior: The Predictors of Exercising  
(results from Armenian sample)**

**Anna HAKOBJANYAN & Narine KHACHATRYAN**

*Yerevan State University, Armenia*

✉hakobjanyan.anna@gmail.com, ✉xnarine@gmail.com

The current study aimed at revealing the specifics of exercising intentions. The theory of planned behavior was tested by using a TPB questionnaire. Taking into account the limitations of TPB, some additional variables were included and Treatment Self-Regulation Questionnaire was used. Data from 200 respondents was collected. In the step-wise multiple regression, past experience of exercising was entered first and explained 12% of the variance in the behavioral intention ( $F(1, 176) = 24.867, p < 0.001$ ). Further entered predictors were: the age of respondents (18-35): 7% ( $F(1, 175) = 14.850, p < 0.001$ ), gender (male): 3% ( $F(1, 174) = 5.937, p = 0.16$ ), autonomous motivation: 21% ( $F(1, 173) = 65.870, p < 0.001$ ), attitudes: 5% ( $F(1, 172) = 15.604, p < 0.001$ ), self-efficacy: 2% ( $F(1, 171) = 5.970, p = 0.16$ ) and finally subjective norm explained 2% more ( $F(1, 170) = 5.692, p = 0.18$ ). The results suggest that autonomous motivation is a core factor in predicting intentions for exercising.

**Keywords:** Intentions for exercising, theory of planned behavior, autonomous motivation, step-wise multiple regression analysis.

**Big five personality traits and information control conspiracy beliefs.  
Moderating effect of gender and age**

**Peter HALAMA**

*Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovak Republic*

✉peter.halama@savba.sk

The study focuses on conspiracy beliefs relating to unethical control and suppression of information by organizations such as the government, the media, scientists, etc. The goal of the study was to identify personality predictors of these beliefs and the moderation role played by gender and age. 542 Slovak participants (49.4% males, mean age 41.79) were administered NEO-FFI (Costa, McCrae, 1992) for measuring big five personality traits and the Information Control Conspiracy Scale (ICC) containing selected items from long-form Conspiracist Beliefs Scale (Brotherton et al., 2013). Multiple regression analysis showed weak but significant positive effect of conscientiousness and neuroticism on ICC. The analysis also showed that the relationship between traits and ICC is moderated by gender and age, e.g. tendency to believe in information control conspiracy is positively related to extraversion in females but negatively in males.

**Keywords:** personality traits, conspiracy, information control beliefs

### Who continues to foster?: Examining the role of personality and coping in foster parent satisfaction

Abigail J. HANSON, Katey HAYES, Katherine H. ROGERS & Morgan E. COOLEY

*University of Tennessee at Chattanooga, United States of America*

✉fbw634@mocs.utc.edu, ✉kate-rogers@utc.edu, ✉morgan-cooley@utc.edu

Approximately half a million children reside in foster care in the United States and about three quarters of these children live within foster families (USDHHS, 2013). In turn, foster parents play an integral role in the development and lives of their foster children. These caregiving roles can generate stress and threaten proper functioning of foster family units and foster child development, which can ultimately cause foster parents to reconsider fostering (e.g., Cole & Eamon, 2007). Caregiver response to stress can have a large influence on the overall experience of fostering for both the foster parent(s) and foster children. However, this remains an open question. The present study examines the relationship between personality of foster parents, coping styles, and their association with fostering satisfaction. This study may provide insight into foster parent personality, coping, and assist in the development of strategies for decreasing foster parent burn out.

**Keywords:** Personality, health, & well-being, Personality & development

### Missing at Random?: Examining who receives informant reports

Abigail J. HANSON & Katherine H. ROGERS

*University of Tennessee at Chattanooga, United States of America*

✉vcc245@mocs.utc.edu, ✉kate-rogers@utc.edu

Much research on personality, especially interpersonal perceptions and self-knowledge, depends on the use of informant reports. Most often informant reports are obtained by asking participants to nominate and provide contact information for friends and family. Despite nominating a similar number of individuals, the number of informant reports received can vary greatly across participants. Given this variability, it is necessary to examine the role of personality in the receiving of informant reports as results could have important implications for our understanding of personality and use of these methods. To examine who receives informant reports, undergraduates completed self-reports of personality (Saucier, 1994) and provided contact information for up to five close others (N = 224, data collection ongoing). We expect to find that target extraversion and agreeableness will be related to the number of informant reports received. Discussion will focus on implications for research on interpersonal perception and potential future directions.

**Keywords:** Personality, methods & statistics, Personality & social psychology

## Who is the pro-environmental individual? The relationship between personality and environmental concerns

Dietlinde Paula HEILMAYR

*Moravian College, Bethlehem, PA, United States of America*

✉ heilmayrdp@gmail.com

How does personality relate to environmental identity and concerns? Past research has resulted in a murky picture of the relationships between personality and environmental concerns, particularly in regard to conscientiousness. Thus, the goal of this study was to further clarify the links between higher-order personality traits, facets of conscientiousness, and environmental identity and concerns. Participants (N = 138) completed measures of personality and environmental identity and attitudes. Conscientiousness was positively related to environmental identity, seemingly driven by the facets of responsibility and order. Conscientiousness was also significantly related to egoistic (i.e., self-relevant) concerns about the environment, but not biospheric nor altruistic concerns. Neither extraversion nor neuroticism were related to environmental identity or concerns, but openness and agreeableness were positively related to both. Clarifying the links between personality and specific environmental concerns is important to both advancing theories of personality and environmental attitudes, as well as the promotion of pro-environmental behaviors.

**Keywords:** environmentalism, conservation, conscientiousness

## Personality traits, personality disorders and anaclitic dimension in women with Alzheimer's disease: Comparisons with control groups

Joana HENRIQUES-CALADO<sup>1,2</sup>, Maria Eugénia DUARTE-SILVA<sup>1</sup> & Ana Sousa FERREIRA<sup>1,3</sup>

*<sup>1</sup>Universidade de Lisboa, Faculdade de Psicologia, Portugal; <sup>2</sup>CICPSI, Research Center for Psychological Science, Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal; <sup>3</sup>Instituto Universitário de Lisboa - Business Research Unit (BRU-IUL), Portugal*

✉ joanahenriquescalado@gmail.com, ✉ meduartesilva@psicologia.ulisboa.pt,

✉ asferreira@psicologia.ulisboa.pt

This study sought to determine personality dimensions in Alzheimer's Disease (AD). The Five-Factor Model, Axis II personality disorders and Blatt's perspective, are taken as references. The study was conducted with four groups to whom were administered in individual interviews: NEO-Five-Factor Inventory, Personality Diagnostic Questionnaire-4+, Depressive Experiences Questionnaire. Two groups for the current personality measurement: AD Group, consisting of 44 female participants (M = 81.36 years); and Control Group, consisting of 80 female participants from the population at large (M = 75.84 years). Two groups for the pre-morbid personality measurement. An increase in the Neuroticism trait and a decrease in the Conscientiousness trait were confirmed as personality changes. A higher global personality disorder index and greater incidence of Clusters C and A are also confirmed. Stability across the life cycle in an anaclitic/dependency personality style. Investigations into personality in dementia may aid in new data for early and diagnostic evaluation.

**Keywords:** Alzheimer's Disease, Personality, Personality Traits, Five-Factor Model, Personality Assessment

### Relations between the DSM-5 model of pathological personality traits and Five-factor model in community

Joana HENRIQUES-CALADO<sup>1,2</sup>, Bruno GONÇALVES<sup>1,2</sup>, Rute PIRES<sup>1,2</sup>, Ana SOUSA FERREIRA<sup>1,3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universidade de Lisboa, Faculdade de Psicologia, Portugal; <sup>2</sup>CICPSI, Research Center for Psychological Science, Faculdade de Psicologia, Universidade de Lisboa, Portugal; <sup>3</sup>Instituto Universitário de Lisboa - Business Research Unit (BRU-IUL), Portugal

✉joanahenriquescalado@gmail.com, ✉bgoncalves@psicologia.ulisboa.pt, ✉rpires@psicologia.ulisboa.pt, ✉asferreira@psicologia.ulisboa.pt

Relations between the DSM-5 model of pathological personality traits and the Five-Factor Model were explored in the community. The sample consists of 338 adults (M = 41.07 years of age, SD = 13.56), to whom were administered two measures, the portuguese version of Personality Inventory for DSM-5 - Brief Form (PID-5-BF) - Adult and the NEO-FFI. Neuroticism and openness to experience predicted negative affectivity, explaining 31.30% of the variance; extraversion, neuroticism and agreeableness predicted detachment, explaining 37.10% of the variance; agreeableness and neuroticism predicted antagonism, explaining 22.00% of the variance; conscientiousness, neuroticism, agreeableness and extraversion predicted disinhibition, explaining 32.00% of the variance; neuroticism, agreeableness and openness to experience predicted psychoticism, explaining 25.90% of the variance. The data follow the conceptualizations that currently extend the field of psychopathology, valuing a dimensional approach and an empirical model based on the evaluation of the personality.

**Keywords:** DSM-5 Personality Trait Model, Assessment, Portuguese Version of the PID-5, Psychopathology, Mental Health

### Unbearable Psychological Pain Predicts Suicide Attempter Status Change in Students Beginning University

Ronald R. HOLDEN, Christine E. LAMBERT, Talia TROISTER, Zeinab RAMADAN, Vanessa MONTEMARANO & G. Cynthia FEKKEN

Queen's University, Canada

✉holdenr@queensu.ca, ✉c.lambert@queensu.ca, ✉taliatroister@gmail.com, ✉14zr5@queensu.ca, ✉12vm18@queensu.ca, ✉fekken@queensu.ca

Unbearable psychological pain (i.e., psychache) has been demonstrated to be a stable individual difference and is theorized to be the result of unfulfilled psychological needs. Recent meta-analyses have indicated that this personality construct of psychache is a core component of suicidal behaviour. The current prospective research evaluates the merit and relative efficacy of measuring psychache for predicting subsequent self-reported suicide attempts over 10 weeks among university students who are beginning university. For a sample of 516 elevated-risk undergraduates who were either active suicide ideators or who had a history of a previous suicide attempt, scales of psychache and depression, but not hopelessness, could predict change in suicide attempter status. When measures of psychache, depression, and hopelessness were considered simultaneously, only psychache provided significant, unique predictive power. Findings are interpreted as supporting Edwin Shneidman's model of suicide whereby psychache is seen as the cause of suicide.

**Keywords:** Psychological pain, suicide, depression, hopelessness

## Interpersonal Theory of Suicide Factors within a Multidimensional Model of Suicide Indicators

Ronald HOLDEN, Arjun JINDAL & G. Cynthia FEKKEN

*Queen's University, Canada*

✉holdenr@queensu.ca, ✉11awj4@queensu.ca, ✉fekken@queensu.ca

The Interpersonal Theory of Suicide (ITS) posits that perceived burdensomeness, thwarted belongingness, fearlessness about death, and their interactions produce suicidal behaviour. Models predating the ITS supported a two-factor model of multiple suicide indicators (i.e., suicide ideation, suicide attempts, communication of suicide actions, future suicide probability) labelled negative cognitions and action orientation. The current research with 244 adult community participants examines how the psychological variables in the ITS relate to suicide indicators. Data, analyzed through canonical correlation analysis, indicated that the links between psychological predictors and suicide indicators were multidimensional in nature. In addition to the known dimensions of negative cognitions and action orientation, a third dimension (communication of suicidal intent) emerged in our data. Whereas ITS variables loaded most strongly on a dimension of negative cognitions, pain-escaping motivations and extra-punitive / manipulative motivations associated most strongly with action orientation and with communication of suicidal intent, respectively. Implications are discussed.

**Keywords:** Perceived Burdensomeness, Thwarted Belongingness, Suicide

## Can recalling novel or nostalgic experiences increase state Openness?

Victoria HOTCHIN & Keon WEST

*Goldsmiths, University of London*

✉v.hotchin@gold.ac.uk, ✉keon.west@gold.ac.uk

Openness to Experience has been successfully manipulated experimentally, but it is not clear what mechanisms underly these effects. Two past state-level studies have employed tasks involving social components: a multi-cultural presentation, and nostalgic event recall. However, it is not known whether social content is necessary to induce change. We follow previous researchers in testing whether nostalgic event recall can increase state Openness compared to recalling an ordinary event, but also include a condition involving novel event recall, and test known state functions of nostalgia as mediators (N=140). Results indicate that both novel and nostalgic event recall increase state Openness, via positive affect and increased self-esteem. The valence of an event was a stronger predictor of state Openness than the social content, degree of novelty or nostalgia induced. Thus, social content is not necessary; but recalling a positive experience, whether novel, nostalgic or both, is important in increasing feelings of Openness.

**Keywords:** Openness to Experience, Big Five, personality change, intervention, life experiences



### Instagrammable personality: Big Five Personality Traits and Instagram use

Tiffany Matej HRKALOVIĆ<sup>1</sup> & Igor MIKLOUŠIĆ<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Zagreb; <sup>2</sup>Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Croatia

✉tiffanymatej@gmail.com, ✉igor.miklousic@pilar.hr

The content and characteristics (e.g. number of followers, etc.) of profiles on social media as well as motives for their use are known to be related to our personality. The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between profile characteristics on Instagram and personality, as well as the relationship between motivation for Internet use and personality. For the purpose of this study, 184 students at the University of Zagreb were examined via online questionnaires. Results of the study indicate that personality traits (extraversion, openness and emotional stability) are positively correlated with the number of followers, the number of photos posted and the number of people followed. Furthermore, results also demonstrate that there is a positive correlation between extraversion, emotional stability, conscientiousness and motivation for internet use to obtaining information about products and services. Our results show a significant effect of personality traits on personal profiles on Instagram.

**Keywords:** Instagram, Internet, Personality, Big Five Personality, Social Media, Motivation

### Comparative and Cross-cultural Validity of the Moral Actions Questionnaire

Kathryn Mary IURINO & Gerard SAUCIER

University of Oregon, United States of America

✉kiurino@uoregon.edu, ✉gsaucier@uoregon.edu

There have been notable integrations of moral character into measures of personality, particularly Honesty/Propriety in the Big-Six model (Saucier, 2009) and Honesty/Humility in the HEXACO model (Lee & Ashton, 2012). A potential limitation of these models is that the content that was included was based on factor analytic considerations about what makes a good model of personality as a whole, rather than a rationale-based consideration of what the basic ethical virtues are. The current study investigates the predictive validity and psychometric properties of a rationale-based measure for moral virtue that encompasses six core domains of ethical virtues emphasized across cultures and philosophies: beneficence, non-maleficence, truth-telling, justice, promise-keeping, and gratitude/reciprocity. The psychometric quality and validity of these scales is evaluated by looking at these scales' performance in comparison with other already established scales of the ethical domain within samples from the U.S., Hong Kong, India, Singapore, and Kenya.

**Keywords:** cross-cultural assessment, morality, personality structure, multi-method assessment, item response theory

## Exploratory structural equation modeling of the Short Dark Triad (SD3) in Croatian sample

Krešimir JAKŠIĆ<sup>1</sup> & Zvezdan PENEZIĆ<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Croatian Employment Service, Croatia; <sup>2</sup>University of Zadar, Department of Psychology, Croatia

✉kresimir.jaksic@gmail.com, ✉zvezdan@unizd.hr

Factor structure of the SD3 in Croatian sample was tested by Kristofich-Ambruš, Krapić & Bratko (2013), who confirmed its three factor solution using principal component analysis. However, to prove three factor model, one has to test it with the statistical method that is suitable for multidimensional inventories and more powerful. Additional need for the model testing stems from the fact that in the study of Kristofich-Ambruš et al. (2013) some items showed zero loadings, especially on the narcissism factor.

On-line study was done on 146 participants from the general population. SD3 (Jones & Paulhus, 2012, Kristofich Ambruš et al., 2013), with the replacement of one psychopathy item, following recommendations of Jones & Paulhus (2014), was used.

ESEM confirmed expected model. However, zero loadings were present for four out of nine narcissism items. Based on AIC, three factor model with excluded “zero loading” items showed better model fit than expected one.

**Keywords:** SD3, Dark Triad, ESEM

## Types of anxiety, professional experience and situation as predictors of performance anxiety in musicians

Konrad JANKOWSKI<sup>1</sup>, Małgorzata FAJKOWSKA<sup>2</sup>, Ewa DOMARADZKA<sup>2</sup> & Agata WYTYKOWSKA-KACZOREK<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Psychology, University of Warsaw, Poland; <sup>2</sup>Institute of Psychology, Polish Academy of Sciences, Poland; <sup>3</sup>University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland

✉konrad.jankowski@psych.uw.edu.pl, ✉mfajkowska@psych.pan.pl,  
✉edomaradzka@psych.pan.pl, ✉awytykow@swps.edu.pl

Performance anxiety (PA) is the most frequent debilitating condition amongst professional musicians, but the contributing/protective factors are still not well recognized. In particular, the contributions of trait anxiety and social anxiety are not clear given the interrelatedness between the types of anxiety. This study aimed to analyze the role of different types of anxiety, professional experience and performance setting (solo, band, practice) in experience of PA. Musicians completed a survey consisting of questions regarding demographics and experience in performing music, as well as standardized questionnaires regarding types of anxiety. Analyses showed that PA was greatest during solo performance and that the greater number of prior solo (but not in band) performances was linked to less PA during both solo and band performance. Trait anxiety and social anxiety predicted PA in all performance settings. The types of anxiety showed similar magnitude of associations with PA, but their prediction overlapped only partly.

**Keywords:** trait anxiety, performance anxiety, social anxiety

**Narcissistic issues in psychotherapists: Do perfectionism, parentification, imposter feelings, and interpersonal sensitivity predict therapist burnout?**

**Kathrin JANZ-WAWRZINEK, Simon MOTA & Mitja BACK**

*University of Münster, Germany*

✉k\_janz01@uni-muenster.de, ✉s\_mota01@uni-muenster.de, ✉mitja.back@uni-muenster.de

In the psychoanalytical literature it has been theorized that psychotherapists struggle with various narcissistic issues (e.g., perfectionism, parentification, imposter feelings, and interpersonal sensitivity) which negatively affect their therapeutic work (e.g., burnout). These assumptions have, however, never been examined from an empirical personality perspective. Based on a sample of  $N = 735$  subjects, we test the relation between the so called narcissistic issues and job burnout. Furthermore, we are going to examine whether therapists ( $n = 462$ ) show higher degrees of narcissistic issues compared to controls ( $n = 273$ ) and whether these issues lead to burnout especially in the therapeutic field.

**Keywords:** narcissism, burnout, psychotherapists, perfectionism, interpersonal sensitivity

**Relation between trait emotional intelligence and household income:  
Moderation effect of Machiavellianism**

**Tetsuya KAWAMOTO**

*The University of Tokyo, Japan*

✉tk5049@p.u-tokyo.ac.jp

Several previous studies showed that trait emotional intelligence (trait EI) is positively associated with income and socioeconomic status. However, the ways of attaining higher income status vary by the individual. People scoring high on the Dark Triad tend to attain benefits by manipulating others' emotions. Based on this thought, the Dark Triad traits might function as moderators of the association between trait EI and household income. The participants were 500 Japanese adults (50.0% men; Mean age = 45.42, SD age = 8.53), who completed a web-based questionnaire. The results of multiple regression analyses showed that trait EI was positively associated with household income. In addition, the interaction term between trait EI and Machiavellianism was statistically significant, which indicated that higher levels of Machiavellianism coincided with weaker associations between trait EI and income status. These results suggest that people with Machiavellian traits might partly gain benefits from non-EI skills.

**Keywords:** trait emotional intelligence, Dark Triad, income, Japanese, adults

### Sociosexuality is associated with height in both men and women

Tetsuya KAWAMOTO

*The University of Tokyo, Japan*

✉tk5049@p.u-tokyo.ac.jp

There have been many studies investigating the association between sociosexuality and physical traits in both men and women. However, those findings have been inconsistent and ambiguous. Therefore, the present study investigated their association with a Japanese adult sample, which has not been previously examined up. The participants were 960 Japanese adults (521 men; Mean age = 41.44, SD age = 5.13), who completed a web-based questionnaire. Sociosexuality was measured with the revised Sociosexual Orientation Inventory and the participants' self-reported height was measured as a physical trait. The results of rank correlation showed that height was positively correlated with sociosexual behavior in men. After adjusting for the participants' age and education level, height was positively associated with sociosexual behavior and desire in men and with sociosexual behavior and attitude in women. These results suggest that individual differences in mating tactics are partly explained by the levels of individual masculine traits.

**Keywords:** sociosexuality, height, masculinity, Japanese, mating strategies

### Predicting aggression with psychotic-like experiences

Philipp KERKSIECK<sup>1</sup>, Goran KNEZEVIC<sup>2</sup>, Johannes KELLER<sup>1</sup> & Stefan PFATTHEICHER<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Social Psychology, Ulm University, Germany;* <sup>2</sup>*Department of Psychology, University of Belgrade, Serbia*

✉philipp.kerksieck@uni-ulm.de, ✉gknezevi@f.bg.ac.rs, ✉johannes.keller@uni-ulm.de, ✉stefan.pfattheicher@uni-ulm.de

The Big Five taxonomy describes basic aspects of human personality. Nevertheless, it seems necessary to extend the Big Five as there is new empirical evidence supporting the existence of a continuous distribution of psychotic-like experiences in the general population. Particularly, the lexical approach, which is constitutive for the Big Five taxonomy, may not be sufficient in capturing subclinical symptoms, such as disintegration-like phenomena. Consequently, a new instrument was developed in order provide a full taxation of clinically relevant personality aspects. In the present study (N = 199), we successfully applied this instrument to examine its ability to predict aggressive tendencies above and beyond the Big Five. Overall, the present research accentuates the importance of measuring disintegration-like phenomena for personality research, as the obtained results indicated an improvement in the prediction of aggressive tendencies. In detail, the regression-model improved from  $\Delta R^2 = .37\%$  without disintegration to  $\Delta R^2 = .52\%$  including disintegration.

**Keywords:** Big Five, Disintegration, Psychotic-like experiences, Subclinical symptoms

## A Dual-Motivational Basis for Self-Enhancement Bias and Group-Enhancement Bias

Noam Semy KESHET & Sonia ROCCAS

*The Open University of Israel, Israel*

✉ keshet.noam@gmail.com, ✉ soniaro@openu.ac.il

In two studies we examined the motivational basis for self-enhancement and group-enhancement biases. We distinguished between dispositional motivation (personal values) and situational motivations (the importance of personal success and the group identification). In study 1 participants were tasked with spotting fake smiles ( $n = 118$ ) and in study 2 were tasked with spotting fake laughter ( $n = 97$ ). They evaluated their personal success relative to other students and the success of their ingroup members relative to members of other groups. Findings were consistent across the two studies: the importance of power values correlated positively with a biased evaluation of personal and of group success. Task importance correlated positively with a biased evaluation of personal success, and group identification correlated positively with a biased evaluation of group success. Thus, findings support that dispositional motivation (power values) and situational motivations contribute to self-enhancement and group-enhancement biases in performance evaluation.

**Keywords:** Personal values, Individual differences, motivation, self-enhancement bias, group-enhancement bias

## Sex differences of intimate partner violence type and influence of Dark Triad

Satoru KIIRE

*Graduate School of Humanities, Hosei University, Japan*

✉ s.kiire0518@gmail.com

Intimate partner violence (IPV) is one of public health problems. The present study investigated following three points. Firstly, whether perpetrators of IPV are classified by violence forms. Secondly, whether classified perpetrator clusters show sex differences. Lastly, whether Dark Triad traits effect on the probability of belonging to each perpetrator cluster. Japanese undergraduates participated and completed measures of various IPV forms and Dark Triad traits. I targeted participants who are border of IPV perpetrators ( $N = 180$ , mean age = 19.0, 97 females). Results showed 3 major points. Firstly, cluster analysis showed direct violence type (cluster 1) and control type (cluster 2). Secondly, chi-square test revealed that female were more assigned cluster 1 and males were more assigned cluster 2. Lastly, logistic regression analysis showed that higher Dark Triad traits, especially Machiavellianism, higher probability to belonging cluster 1 in female ( $b = -0.59$ ,  $p = .087$ ).

**Keywords:** Dark Triad, intimate partner violence, sex differences.

### Validation of The Big Five in Childhood

Mira KLARIN, Slavica ŠIMIC ŠAŠIĆ & Adriana BULAT

University of Zadar, Croatia

✉mklarinar@unizd.hr, ✉ssimic@unizd.hr, ✉adrianabulat1@hotmail.com

The aim of this research was to validate The Big Five in Childhood developed by Mačkiewicz and Ciecuch (2011). The questionnaire measures five personality traits from the Big Five model: extraversion, neuroticism, agreeableness, openness and conscientiousness. It is consisted of 28 questions or situations which each have a corresponding picture display view of possible answers.

The research was conducted on a sample of 305 fourth grade elementary school pupils.

The results of this research show that the openness subscale was not a reliable measure. The other subscales had a relatively low, but for research purposes sufficient, reliability ranging from Cronbach alpha = .60 for the neuroticism scale to Cronbach alpha = .64 for the agreeableness scale. Ultimately, the extraversion scale has 5, neuroticism 6, conscientiousness 5, and agreeableness 4 statements.

The conclusion of this research is that the The Big Five in Childhood questionnaire needs to be further developed.

**Keywords:** personality, big five in childhood

### Personality and coping: The best personality trait predictors of coping strategies

Elizabeth KNOWLTON<sup>1</sup>, William REVELLE<sup>1</sup> & David CONDON<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychology, Northwestern University, Evanston, IL, United States of America; <sup>2</sup>Department of Medical Social Sciences, Northwestern University, Chicago, IL, United States of America

✉elizabeth.knowlton@northwestern.edu, ✉revelle@northwestern.edu, ✉david-condon@northwestern.edu

Daily stress is inevitable, but how one copes with stressors is an individualized process that can be predicted by personality. Utilizing a large web-based sample (N=26,770), we examined how Big Five traits and 27 narrower personality scales from the SAPA Personality Inventory and over 6,000 additional public-domain personality items correlate with self-reported coping strategies. Using an iterative cross-validation methodology to explore the best predictors, only three of the Big Five traits and 14 of the 27 SPI trait scales were found to be fully replicable across 1000 iterations for prediction of the eight different coping strategies (eating, exercise, meditation/mindfulness, sleeping, spiritual practice, substance use, distraction from stress, ignoring stress, or other). Results suggest that while some coping strategies can be predicted by multiple or single personality traits, other coping mechanisms are more complicated and better predicted with item level analyses.

**Keywords:** Personality traits, coping strategies, iterative cross-validation, stress

## Adaptation and psychometric properties of the Slovak version of the BFI-2

Michal KOHÚT<sup>1</sup>, Peter HALAMA<sup>1</sup>, Peter ŽITNÝ<sup>1</sup>, Christopher J. SOTO<sup>2</sup> & Oliver P. JOHN<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Trnava, Slovak Republic; <sup>2</sup>Colby College, Maine, USA; <sup>3</sup>University of California, Berkeley, USA

✉michalkohuttn@gmail.com, ✉peter.halama@truni.sk, ✉peter.zitny@truni.sk,  
✉cjsoto@colby.edu, ✉o\_johnx5@berkeley.edu

The Big Five Inventory (BFI) has been used in many studies over the past 30 years. This research has brought several advances in our understanding of both personality structure and psychological assessment. A newly completed revision of this inventory, the BFI-2, reflects the hierarchical structure of the Big Five by assessing 3 specific facet scales within each broad Big Five domain. The BFI-2 also minimizes the biasing effect of acquiescent responding through fully balanced keying of the domain and facet scales, while retaining the original BFI's conceptual coherence and ease of understanding (Soto & John, 2017). In the presentation, we will report the Slovak adaptation and validation process of the BFI-2, which consisted of several administrations to both student and general population samples. We also describe the psychometric properties of the final Slovak version of the BFI-2, such as reliability, factor structure, and convergence with other Big Five measures.

**Keywords:** BFI-2, Big Five personality traits, personality assessment

## School achievement and life meaningfulness of Slovak students : The role of mediators

Veronika KOHÚTOVÁ

University of Trnava, Slovak Republic

✉veronika.kohutova@tvu.sk

The aim of current study is to present the relationship between school achievement and life meaningfulness in adolescent students, and the role of academic self-efficacy, academic locus of control and achievement as a source of meaning in life in this relationship. Sample consists of 256 Slovak high school students (M=17.79 years, SD=0.723), 67,2% female. Life meaningfulness scale (Halama, 2002), Academic Locus of Control (Trice, 1985), Self-efficacy scale for children (Muris, 2001), Personal Meaning Profile (Wong, 1998) and students' final grades were used. Small but significant correlation between school achievement and life meaningfulness was found. This relationship was multiply mediated by academic self-efficacy, academic locus of control and achievement as a source of meaning. Achievement in school can be important source of meaning for Slovak students, however, other mediators are important in this relationship.

**Keywords:** Life meaningfulness, School achievement, Academic locus of control, Academic self-efficacy

### Self-image congruity and self-evaluation motives: a study of young consumers

Magdalena KOLAŃSKA<sup>1</sup>, Oleg GORBANIUK<sup>2</sup>, Eliza BUDZAN<sup>1</sup>, Radosław ŚWIĄTEK<sup>1</sup>, Aleksandra GOŁĘBIEWSKA<sup>1</sup>, Monika BENDYK<sup>1</sup> & Dominika KOZOŁUBSKA<sup>1</sup>

1University of Zielona Gora, Poland; 2Katolicki Uniwersytet Lubelski Jana Pawła II, Poland  
✉magdalenakolanska@wp.pl, ✉oleg.gorbaniuk@gmail.com, ✉elibud@hotmail.com,  
✉swiatek.radek1@gmail.com, ✉ala\_golebiowska@wp.pl, ✉monika\_bendyk\_1995@o2.pl,  
✉dominika.kozolubska@gmail.com

Self-image congruity theory is one of the most important in explaining consumer behaviour. Literature assumes self-brand image congruence is based on self-evaluation motives, but so far it has not been empirically proven. The aim of the study was to reveal (1) main dimensions of the comparison with typical brand users and (2) correlations these dimensions with self-evaluation motives (self-enhancement, self-improvement, self-verification, self-protection, self-assessment). In the study, the total number of 415 adolescents aged between 13 and 17 were examined using interviews based on 60 product brands. A list of brand-user descriptors for the study self-image congruity was developed based on interviews with 101 teenagers. The results showed that teenagers compare with typical brand users on six dimensions (Stylishness, Gregariousness, Aloofness, Self-responsibility, Originality, Financial intelligence) via three perspective of congruence (desired self, actual self, undesired self), which are strictly connected with self-motives (self-improvement, self-verification and self-protection).

**Keywords:** self-image congruity, self-evaluation motives, personality, adolescents

### Character Strengths in the Turkey: To VIA from IPIP

Mediha KORKMAZ<sup>1</sup>, Duygu GUNGOR CULHA<sup>2</sup>, Yilmaz ORHUN GURLUK<sup>1</sup> & Gizem COMERT<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ege Universitesi, Turkey; <sup>2</sup>Dokuz Eylul Universitesi, Turkey  
✉mediha.korkmaz@ege.edu.tr, ✉duygu.gungor@deu.edu.tr, ✉yilmazorhungurluk@gmail.com,  
✉cmrtgizem@gmail.com

The aim of this study is to develop a psychometrically reliable and valid measuring instrument to measure the strengths of character. Peterson and Seligman (2004) have developed the Values in Action Inventory of Strengths-VIA-IS scale which has 6 factors and 24 sub-dimensions for example humour, hope, valor, gratitude, spirituality, curiosity, equity, citizenship.

The Character Strengths Scale item pool is taken from the IPIP. A preliminary study was conducted with 250 items overlapping with VIA and representing 24 sub-dimensions.

The participants consisted of 760 university students (mean age 21.4, 68 % female) and 182 adults (mean age = 38.7, 55% female). Adult participants' median Cronbach's alpha was .71 and ranged from .56 to .86, and younger participants' median Cronbach's alpha was .68 and ranged from .63 to .81.

For the criterion-related validity in the adult group, PANAS, Live Satisfaction Scale and Resilience Scale for Adults were used and many significant correlations were found.

**Keywords:** Character Strength Scale, IPIP, VIA, Turkey Sample, Psychometry



### Self-monitoring as a mediator between Dark Triad and self-presentation

**Dmitrii KORNIENKO & Fedor DERISH**

*Perm State University, Russian Federation*

✉dscorney@gmail.com, ✉fedor.derish@gmail.com

The Dark Triad (narcissism, Machiavellianism, psychopathy) is a complex of aversive traits associated with interpersonal manipulation. Past studies revealed association of the Dark Triad traits with higher skills in navigating through social situations and providing advantages to self-presentation.

We investigated the associations between the Dark Triad traits, perfectionistic self-presentation and self-monitoring with regression analyses. A mediational model (the Sobel test) was used to examine whether self-monitoring mediates between the Dark Triad traits and perfectionistic self-presentation. Participants were 297 undergraduate students, aged between 18 and 45 years ( $M = 19.6$ ;  $SD = 0.70$ ; 69% women).

The results indicated self-monitoring influences not only directly increases in self-presentation, but also plays a mediator role in relation between Machiavellianism and self-presentation. Obtained results suggest that those who scoring higher on more manipulating traits are more concerned with perfectionistic self-promotion and non-display of imperfection.

**Keywords:** dark triad, self-monitoring, self-presentation

### Procrastination: associations with self-efficacy and online social network use

**Dmitrii KORNIENKO<sup>1</sup>, Natalya RUDNOVA<sup>1</sup> & Anna FOMINYKH<sup>2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Perm State University, Russian Federation; <sup>2</sup>Psychological Institute Russian Academy of Science, Russian Federation*

✉dscorney@gmail.com, ✉fedor.derish@gmail.com

Procrastination is conceptualized as a self-regulatory failure, representative of low conscientiousness, high impulsivity, and thought control problems. The aim of our study was to examine whether procrastination and self-efficacy are associated with online social network (OSN) intrusion and intensity. A sample (52% female) of 173 undergraduate students and 184 full-time employees completed the following surveys: Facebook Intrusion Questionnaire, the Facebook Intensity Scale, the General Procrastination Scale, and the Self-Efficacy scales. Facebook Intrusion Questionnaire, the Facebook Intensity Scale's questions were transformed for Russian most popular online social network VKontakte. The present study aimed to examine group differences and the mediating role of self-efficacy in the relationship between procrastination and OSN intrusion and intensity. As hypothesised, a significant differences were observed between younger and older participants as well as between sexes. We found no mediation of self-efficacy in relation between procrastination and OSN intrusion and intensity.

**Keywords:** procrastination, self-efficacy, online social network

### Dynamic personality: willingness to change

Svetlana KOSTROMINA & Natalia GRISHINA

*Saint-Petersburg University, Russian Federation*

✉lanank68@gmail.com

Based on results of our researches (2013-2017) devoted to studying a human behavior in a changing life situation (large companies' employees (N=89); first-year students (N=193) moving to a big city to study; schoolchildren (N=257) choosing a study place), we received data about a significant impact of biographical facts, systems of beliefs and personal characteristics (a positive impact of mobility experience in childhood, values of aspiration to achievements and novelty, a strong negative impact of security values and traditional ones, and others.) on person's willingness to change his/her life situation. A "self-change potential" construct is proposed as an explanatory model of person's characteristics underlying an ability and readiness to change. It includes the following components: (1) human comprehension of situation's "challenges" and awareness of own changes need; (2) positive acceptance of this need as an opportunity for self-change, (3) willingness to act in accordance with perceived challenges.

**Keywords:** dynamic personality, willingness to change, self-change potential

### Personality Correlates of Breast Cancer

Shulamith KREITLER<sup>1,2</sup> & Michal KREITLER<sup>1</sup>

*<sup>1</sup>Tel-Aviv University, Israel; <sup>2</sup>Sheba Medical Center, Tel Hashomer, Israel*

✉krit@netvision.net.il, ✉michalkreitler@gmail.com

Previous studies about personality correlates of cancer led to inconclusive results. Studies in the framework of the cognitive orientation (CO) theory provided new methodologies and insights into personality correlates of cancer e.g., colorectal cancer. The goal was to examine whether personality tendencies grounded in the CO theory can be identified in breast cancer patients. The participants were 250 breast cancer patients and 180 matched healthy controls who responded to a CO questionnaire of breast cancer assessing personality dispositions identified in pretests. Discriminant and logistic regression analyses showed that patients and controls differed significantly in most personality dispositions, including concern with controlling oneself and others, dependence on others' evaluations, emotional blocking, perfectionism, and conflicts about self identity and giving to others. Some of these variables were related to medical features, none to demographic ones. In conclusion, there exist psychological correlates of breast cancer that could serve as basis for psychological interventions.

**Keywords:** Breast cancer, Cognitive orientation, Control, Self identity

## Humour styles as predictors of post-traumatic growth factors

**Gert KRUGER**

*University of Johannesburg, South Africa*

✉gkruger@uj.ac.za

Four humour styles have been associated with various psychological and physiological outcomes, including resilience, stress reappraisal, social facilitation, subjective well-being and constructive coping. Post-traumatic growth (PTG) involves positive personal changes after a traumatic event, including constructive coping with these life changes. In the current study a hierarchical multiple regression analysis was performed to determine whether the four humour styles could predict aspects of post-traumatic growth, when sex, age and ethnicity were controlled for. A purposive criterion sample of 234 undergraduate students who experienced trauma between one and five years ago, was included. Results indicated that self-enhancing humour was a positive predictor for all five subscales of the Post-Traumatic Growth Inventory (PTGI), whereas aggressive humour was a negative predictor for three PTGI subscales. These findings could have implications for the therapeutic encouragement of facilitative humour use in order to promote PTG.

**Keywords:** Humour styles, post-traumatic growth, coping, hierarchical multiple regression

## Impairments in executive functions and facial expression recognition in children with psychopathic tendencies by the age of 5

**Dino KRUPIĆ<sup>1</sup>, Silvija RUČEVIĆ<sup>1</sup>, Tijana BOROVIĆ<sup>2</sup> & Sandra VUČKOVIĆ<sup>3</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>University of Osijek, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Croatia; <sup>2</sup>University of Osijek, Faculty of Teacher Education, Croatia; <sup>3</sup>Centar za pružanje usluga u zajednici Osijek „JA kao i TI“, Croatia*

✉dkrupic@ffos.hr; ✉srucovic@ffos.hr; ✉tborovic@foozos.hr; ✉sandra.vuckovi@gmail.com

Psychopathic tendencies are related to the impairment of executive functions. To examine this relationship, we conducted a comprehensive study, in which we obtain data for a set of executive functions on a sample of 154 children by the age of 5. Both parents and kindergarteners rated the level of psychopathic tendencies in children. Results of correlational analysis indicate that children with elevated level of psychopathic tendencies show slight impairments in (a) affective decision making, which was obtained by Hungry Donkey test; (b) perceptual reasoning obtained by block design subtest of Wechsler Intelligence Scales for Children-IV; and they have (c) hostility bias in interpreting ambiguous facial expressions, which was measured by Assessment of Children's Emotions Scales. These findings contribute to the understanding of cognitive and emotional functioning preschool children with psychopathic tendencies, which might contribute to planning treatment for this particular population.

**Keywords:** executive functions, psychopathy, social competence, children

### The psycholexical taxonomy and structure of Ukrainian personality-descriptive adjectives

Olena KUTS<sup>1</sup>, Oleg GORBANIUK<sup>1,2</sup>, Halyna BEVZ<sup>3</sup>, Maria SVIDERSKA<sup>1</sup>, Julia GORBANIUK<sup>4</sup>, Maria CHAIKOVSKA<sup>1</sup>, Viktoriya KAPITAN<sup>1</sup> & Tetiana DOKUCHYNA<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Psychology, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland; <sup>2</sup>Institute of Psychology, University of Zielona Góra, Poland; <sup>3</sup>Institute for Social and Political Psychology, National Academy of Pedagogical Sciences of Ukraine, Ukraine; <sup>4</sup>Institute of Family Studies, The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland; <sup>5</sup>Kamyanets-Podilskyyi National Ivan Ohyenko University, Ukraine

✉olena\_kuts@ukr.net, ✉oleg.gorbaniuk@gmail.com, ✉galina.bevz@gmail.com,

✉pyhnasta.meri@gmail.com, ✉julia.gorbaniuk@gmail.com,

✉mariachaikovska1997@gmail.com, ✉vika.kapitan17@gmail.com, ✉zibrova.tatka@mail.ru

The main goal of the psycholexical study was to determine the structure of the Ukrainian adjective lexicon of personality. 8,408 person-descriptive adjectives were selected from Ukrainian unabridged universal dictionary containing 220,000 entries. These person-descriptive terms were then classified by five judges in accordance with the classification proposed by Angleitner et al. (1990). The taxonomic decisions of the judges have been verified due to their validity and internal consistency. 2,426 Ukrainian adjectives describing personality were identified. Morphemic and familiarity analyses allowed to reduce the list to 1,060 adjectives. It was then used in self-rating (N = 480) and peer-rating (N = 389) studies. The principal component analysis revealed a six-factor structure to be optimal. The correlation analysis showed that the structure of the Ukrainian adjective lexicon of personality is to a large extent coincident with four of the six cross-cultural factors: Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Emotional Stability, and Intellect.

**Keywords:** individual differences, personality structure, psycholexical taxonomy, Ukrainian language

### An examination of the five-factor structure of the Jackson Personality Inventory-Revised (JPI-R) in a French-Canadian sample

Yann LE CORFF & Mathieu BUSQUE-CARRIER

Université de Sherbrooke, Canada

✉yann.le.corff@usherbrooke.ca, ✉mathieu.busque-carrier@usherbrooke.ca

The Jackson Personality Inventory-Revised (JPI-R; Jackson, 1994) is a widely used objective self-report measure of 15 general personality traits that form a five-factor structure resembling the Big Five. The present study aimed to replicate the factor structure of the JPI-R in a French-Canadian sample. Participants were 3,856 adults (2,315 men and 1,541 women) who completed the French version of the JPI-R in personnel selection contexts. An exploratory factor analysis with oblique rotation replicated the five-factor structure, although some primary loadings differed from those of the original version, and the fifth factor (Opportunistic) was not well defined. Tucker's congruence coefficients (1951) varied from .96 to .99, and indicated a high degree of similarity between factor matrices for men and women. In conclusion, only partial replication of the five-factor structure of the French version of the JPI-R was obtained. Professionals should interpret the Opportunistic factor with caution.

**Keywords:** Jackson Personality Inventory-Revised, JPI-R, factor structure, factor analysis, construct validity

### ASR syndrome scales profiles of inpatients with cluster B personality disorder

**Yann LE CORFF, Karine FORGET, Eric YERGEAU & Zeineb HAMZA**

*Université de Sherbrooke, Canada*

✉yann.le.corff@usherbrooke.ca, ✉karine.forget@usherbrooke.ca,  
✉eric.yergeau@usherbrooke.ca, ✉zeineb.hamza@usherbrooke.ca

The Adult Self-Report (ASR; Achenbach & Rescorla, 2003) is a self-reported measure of behavioral, emotional and social problems. It includes height syndrome scales, and is used as a screening tool for adult psychopathology. The present study aimed to compare psychiatric inpatients with cluster B personality disorder (PDB) to psychiatric inpatients without PDB on the ASR syndrome scales. Participants were 131 psychiatric inpatients (76 women and 55 men) aged between 18 and 59 years ( $M=36.0$ ;  $SD=12.4$ ). Current diagnoses were assessed by the attending psychiatrists. Results showed that inpatients with PDB ( $n=56$ ) had higher scores than patients without PDB ( $n=75$ ) on Aggressive behavior, Delinquent behavior, Attention problems, Somatic complaints, and Thought problems scales. Inpatients with TPB were more likely to reach the clinical cutoff scores on Aggressive behavior, Delinquent behavior, and Attention problems scales. However, sensibility and specificity values for these three scales were modest, varying from 56% to 73%.

**Keywords:** personality disorder, Adult Self-Report, ASR, discriminant validity

### Cross-cultural Aspects of Students' Identity as a Science Learner: Amis and Han Chinese

**Huei LEE & Chia-Ling CHIANG**

*National Dong Hwa University, Taiwan.*

✉leehuei@gms.ndhu.edu.tw, ✉clchiang@gms.ndhu.edu.tw

Science is usually regarded as culture-free, and boys are expected to have higher identity of science learning. This study mainly investigates 7th- and 8th- grade student's identity as a science learner from cross-cultural aspects. There were 622 students who participated the study. And these students' race identity was Amis (an Austronesian ethnic group native to Taiwan which is matrilineality) or Han Chinese (the majority ethnic group in Taiwan which is patrilineality). Students' identity as a science learner includes four faces: engagement, imagination, alignment and nature. The result shows there is no significant different between Amis and Han students in their identity as a science learner. However, Han boys get higher scores than girls in the faces of engagement and nature, and there is no different between Amis boys and girls. It implicates science learning is not culture-free, and students' identity of science learning could be embedded with gender role expectation.

**Keywords:** cross-cultural aspect, gender role expectation, identity as a science learner

## The effects of personality traits on the developmental trajectories of academic burnout in Korean medical students

Soo Jin LEE<sup>1</sup> & Han CHAE<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Kyungsoong University, Korea, Republic of (South Korea);* <sup>2</sup>*Pusan National University, Korea, Republic of (South Korea)*

✉leesooj@gmail.com, ✉han@chaelab.org

**Rationale:** Personality plays pivotal role in academic burnout. The current study aimed to identify developmental trajectories and personality predictors of academic burnout in Korean medical students with a short-term longitudinal study.

**Methods:** Temperament and Character Inventory of 172 Korean medical students was employed at the beginning of semester and Maslach Burnout Inventory-Student Survey three times at the beginning, middle, and end of semester, respectively. The general growth mixture model and ANOVA were conducted to explore the latent burnout subgroups and to explain the differences of personality traits among them.

**Results:** Three (high, moderate, and low) distinctive latent burnout subgroups were identified. The low burnout subgroup showed low harm-avoidance and high persistence temperament and high self-directedness and cooperativeness character.

**Implications:** Personality traits might predict the burnout level in on-going medical education. The importance of character dimension for modulating the influences of temperament traits on academic burnout was discussed.

**Keywords:** Academic burnout, general growth mixture model, Korean medical students, temperament and character

## Personality correlates of career decidedness among university students

Pierpaolo LIMONE<sup>1</sup> & Maria SINATRA<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Humanities, University of Foggia, Italy;* <sup>2</sup>*Department of Educational Sciences, Psychology, Communication – University of Bari, Italy*

✉maria.sinatra@uniba.it, ✉pierpaolo.limone@unifg.it

Empirical research has widely demonstrated a significant relationship between personality characteristics and career decidedness above all among adolescents. Nevertheless, some questions remained unanswered. The aim of this research was to explore the contribution of personality traits to the nomological network for career decidedness by taking also into account academic achievement. 247 students, recruited from universities of Southern Italy, filled out a questionnaire composed of the Big Five Questionnaire and the Career Decidedness scale. Academic achievement was assessed by calculating the Grade Point Average (GPA). Results showed that career decidedness was correlated positively with openness, conscientiousness, and agreeableness, and negatively with neuroticism. No linkage emerged between extraversion and career decidedness. Moreover, the relationship between career decidedness and personality traits was found to vary as a function of academic achievement. The findings provided sufficient insight into educational practice and various suggestions for future research.

## Measuring Big Five Daily Behaviors in Older Adults

**Stefanie LINDNER & Mathias ALLEMAND**

*University of Zurich, Switzerland*

✉stefanie.lindner@uzh.ch, ✉mathias.allemand@uzh.ch

Individuals differ with respect to daily behaviors. The Daily Behavior Checklist (DBQ; Church et al., 2008) was developed to measure 50 Big Five behaviors (10 per trait). The present study used the DBQ in a sample of older adults and examined the relationships between the daily behaviors and the Big Five traits. Data came from the RHYTHM (Realizing Healthy Years Through Health Maintenance) study. The sample consisted of 136 healthy older adults (M = 70.45, range = 60-91), who reported their daily behaviors over ten days. In line with the findings by Church et al. (2008), neuroticism was related with daily neurotic behaviors, extraversion was related with daily extraverted behaviors and openness was related with daily open behaviors. However, the associations between trait and daily behaviors were not statistically significant for agreeableness and conscientiousness. Implications of these findings will be discussed.

**Keywords:** personality traits; Big Five; measurement; personality-related behavior; older adults

**Temperament and depression of Udmurt and Russian students**

**Marina LOBASKOVA<sup>1,3</sup>, Renata ENIKEEVA<sup>1,2</sup>, Elza KHUSNUTDINOVA<sup>1,2</sup> & Sergey MALYKH<sup>1</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Psychological university of Russian educational academy, Russian Federation; <sup>2</sup>Bashkir State University, Russian Federation; <sup>3</sup>Udmurt State University, Russian Federation*

✉lobaskovamm@mail.ru, ✉enikeevarf@gmail.com, ✉elzakh@mail.ru, ✉malykhsb@mail.ru

Udmurt republic is a region of cohabitation of multiple nationalities, biggest part of population consists of Russian, Udmurt and Tatar. Research objective of our study is indication of temperament differences and dispersion of Udmurt and Russian students. As measuring tool, we used M.K Rothbart Adult Temperament Questionnaire (ATQ) and Beck Depression Inventory (BDI). 300 people in age from 18 to 20 took part in this study, among them 120 men and 180 women, 150 Udmurt and 150 Russian students. We conducted analysis of difference in temperament and depression of Udmurt and Russian students. We carried out analysis of relation between temperament characteristics and depression variables in selection of both student's groups. Based on the results of the research conducted, we identified differences in temperament characteristics and peculiarity of depression precipitation of Udmurt and Russian students.

**Keywords:** Temperament, depression, Udmurt and Russian students

### Common method bias in implicit and explicit measurement - A multi-trait-multi-method matrix approach

Silvia MAGUREAN, Laurențiu MARICUȚOIU & Andrei RUSU

*West University of Timisoara, Romania*

✉silvia.magurean@e-uvv.ro, ✉laurentiu.maricutoiu@e-uvv.ro, ✉andrei.rusu@e-uvv.ro

The purpose of this research is to investigate the nature of the common method bias (i.e. concept, measurement or time-related common variance). In the present study, 137 students completed measures of two concepts (i.e. school attitudes, self-esteem) with two measurement methods (i.e. implicit/explicit), in five moments in time. We used a SEM-based multi-trait-multi-method matrix approach to analyze the complex data set. Bi-factor analyses (i.e. concepts vs. measurement methods, concepts vs. time moment, time moment vs. measurement methods) investigated how the variance is distributed between these sources of variance. We found that all only the measurement method factors (i.e. implicit/explicit) significantly account for the variance of our measures, while the loadings of the concept-related variables and the loadings of the time-related variables became insignificant. Our results raise concerns regarding the common method bias in research on explicit and implicit concepts.

**Keywords:** implicit, explicit, self-esteem, school attitudes, common method bias

### Willingness to pay for Enhanced Data Protection: Which Aspects of Privacy are Valued the Most?

Jasmin MAHMOODI

*University of Geneva, Geneva, Switzerland*

✉j.mahmoodi@outlook.com

The ubiquity of the Internet and technology and the increasing pervasiveness of data collection and usage practices have led to growing privacy concerns. Prior research focused on contingent valuations of privacy, but only few studies investigated valuation of different privacy aspects or the role of individual differences. The present study investigates the effects of personality on valuations of different privacy aspects: data collection, data control, and third party sharing. In an experimental online study, a series of binary choice tasks will be presented, contrasting a free-of-charge social networking service with one of four privacy-enhanced premium versions of the same service. Participants' willingness to pay for each of the four premium versions will be assessed and psychological mechanisms (e.g., privacy concerns, Big-Five personality) underlying these valuations will be examined. This study will offer insights into valuation of different privacy aspects commonly captured in privacy policies and psychological mechanisms underlying these valuations.

**Keywords:** Big-Five, Individual differences, Privacy paradox, Privacy aspects, Willingness to pay



## Metacognitive awareness and emotional regulation as predictors of teachers' emotional experience and job and life satisfaction

Martina MARIĆ, Izabela SORIĆ, Irena BURIĆ, Ana SLIŠKOVIĆ & Zvezdan PENEZIĆ

University of Zadar, Croatia

✉maric.martina@hotmail.com, ✉isoric@unizd.hr, ✉buric.irena@gmail.com,

✉asliskovic72@gmail.com, ✉penezic@gmail.com

Self-regulated teaching skills are built on metacognitive processes of setting goals, planning appropriate actions, selecting instructional strategies, monitoring and evaluating outcomes, and adjusting and revising their plans and strategies if necessary. The existing research on teachers' emotional experience indicates their influence on these processes, also (Sutton and Wheatley, 2003). Accordingly, effective teachers' emotion regulation strategies are crucial in reducing negative and promoting positive consequence of their emotional experience.

Therefore, this study was aimed to explore the relationship between teachers' metacognitive awareness and emotion regulation strategies, as well as, the contribution of these components for teachers' positive and negative emotional experiences, and their job and life satisfaction.

The sample consisted of 505 elementary-school teachers in Croatia. Obtained hierarchical regression analyses showed different patterns of predictors (gender, metacognitive awareness, emotional regulation strategies) for teachers' positive and negative emotional experiences and their job and life satisfaction.

**Keywords:** teachers, metacognitive awareness, emotional regulation, job satisfaction, life satisfaction

## Women leadership and the CIBART model

Claude-Helene MAYER<sup>1</sup>, Rudolf M OOSTHUIZEN<sup>2</sup>, Louise TONELLI<sup>2</sup> & Sabie SURTEE<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Institut für Therapeutische Kommunikation, Europa-Universität Viadrina, Frankfurt, Germany; <sup>2</sup>University of South Africa, South Africa; <sup>3</sup>HERS-SA, Cape Town, South Africa

✉oosthrm@unisa.ac.za, ✉claudemayer@gmx.net

This study's purpose is to explore women leadership in Higher Education from a system psychodynamic stance using the Conflict, Identity, Boundaries, Authority, Roles, Task model, contributing to research on women leader's health and well-being. Interviews were conducted with twenty-three women leaders from the Higher Education Research Service across eight institutions. Data were analysed through content analysis. The findings show that women leaders find themselves in a constant re-evaluation and reconstruction process in terms of the CIBART model. They experience CIBART as strongly related to gendered experiences, racial aspects, and other diversity markers. The experience of de-authorisation and role confusion seems to be problematic, and it impacts negatively on women's health and well-being in the workplace. The findings also provide a base for future research on women leaders, by addressing their needs and the unconscious aspects involved which impact on their health and well-being.

**Keywords:** Systems psychodynamic perspective, CIBART model, women leaders, higher education, South Africa

## Disentangling the link between dark triad and abusive supervision: The role of social support and need satisfaction

Gülgün MEŞE & Mehmet PEKER

*Ege University, Turkey*

✉gulgun.mese@ege.edu.tr, ✉mehmet.peker@ege.edu.tr

Abusive supervision is a form of unethical behavior which has negative influence over employees and organizations. The dark personality traits (narcissism, Machievallianism, psychopathy) of the supervisors can be considered as one of the factors that increase propensity to abusive supervision. This study aims to unravel the perceived effects of contextual factors that strengthen or alleviate the relationship between dark personality and abusive supervision. Based on self-determination theory and job demands-resources model, perceived social support and need satisfaction of the supervisors are proposed as contextual factors and moderating influence of these factors are hypothesized. Supervisors (N = 100) completed the dark personality scale, perceived social support scale and need satisfaction scale. The abusive supervision ratings were collected from subordinates of the supervisors (N = 277). Hierarchical regression analyses supported most of the hypothesized relationships and interactions. The findings and their contributions to the literature will be discussed.

**Keywords:** abusive supervision, dark triad, social support, need satisfaction.

## Effects of Dark Tetrad and HEXACO traits on utilitarian moral orientation

Miroslav MILOSAVLJEVIĆ, Jovana MANDARIĆ & Bojana M. DINIĆ

*University of Novi Sad, Faculty of Philosophy, Department of Psychology, Serbia*

✉mmiroslav@uns.ac.rs, ✉jovanamandaric@gmail.com, ✉bojana.dinic@ff.uns.ac.rs

The aim of this study is to explore effects of Dark Tetrad and HEXACO traits on utilitarian moral orientation. On sample of 337 (82% females) participants, HEXACO-PI-R, Short Dark Triad, Short Sadistic Impulse Scale and 10-item version of Marlowe-Crowne Social Desirability Scale were applied, along with 4 moral dilemmas in which active vs. passive harming and harming friend vs. harming unknown person were combined. In the 1st step of hierarchical regression analysis, gender, age and social desirability were included to control their effects, in the 2nd step dark traits were included, and in the 3rd step - HEXACO traits. Results showed that sadism and narcissism had positive effect on all dilemmas e.g. on utilitarian orientation, as well as Honesty-Humility and Emotionality (but in negative direction), except for passive-unknown person combination. Results showed that basic personality traits had incremental validity over dark traits in explanation of utilitarian moral orientation.

**Keywords:** utilitarian orientation, moral judgment, Dark Tetrad, HEXACO

### Teachers' self-efficacy and job stress: Mediating role of personality traits

Ilija MILOVANOVIĆ, Jasmina PEKIĆ & Selka SADIKOVIĆ

*Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad, Serbia*

✉ilijamilovanoci@ff.uns.ac.rs, ✉jpekic@ff.uns.ac.rs, ✉selkasadikovic@uns.ac.rs

Teachers' self-efficacy is negatively related to job stress and perception of stressors in the school environment. Some recent findings suggest that this relation might be mediated by dispositional characteristics of teachers, such as personality traits. The aim of this research was to examine the mediating role of personality traits in relationship between self-efficacy and job stress of teachers in secondary school. Data were collected on a sample of 202 teachers (63% female; mean age = 40.07 years) from secondary schools in Serbia, using the following instruments: BFI-44, which measures Big Five personality traits (Extraversion, Agreeableness, Openness, Conscientiousness and Neuroticism), Teachers' Self-Efficacy Scale with the composite score of self-efficacy in teaching, while the overall job stress was measured by Teacher Stress Inventory. Results of multiple mediating analysis suggest that Extraversion and Conscientiousness have a protective role, while Openness represents a vulnerability marker in the relation between teachers' self-efficacy and job stress.

**Keywords:** self-efficacy, job stress, personality traits, teachers

### Changing attitudes toward personality traits: An experimental evidence

Arina MISHKEVICH & Sergei SHCHEBETENKO

*Perm State University, Russian Federation*

✉ArinaMishkevich@ya.ru, ✉Sergei.Shchebetenko@me.com

Recently Shchebetenko (2014) proposed a construct of attitudes toward traits. It is bipolar evaluations of a given trait, without direct reference to that person. Although several studies have demonstrated that attitudes toward traits can mediate the relationships of traits with several life outcomes (Balabina 2015; Shchebetenko, 2017), it remains unclear whether the attitudes produce causal effects on behavior, or otherwise simply correlate with it. The participants were 193 undergraduates (including 58 men) from universities. Attitudes toward traits were measured with a modified version of Big Five Inventory (John et al., 2008). Attitudes were measured three times with an interval of 1.5 months. Immediately before the second measurement the participants watched a short film-lecture about the negative aspects of extraversion. Afterwards, the attitude toward extraversion became statistically more negative as compared to the control condition. Further perspectives of the research are related with studying behavior after changing the attitudes toward traits.

**Keywords:** traits, extraversion, attitudes toward traits

## The Structure of Polish Personality-Descriptive Adjectives: the Study in Non-restrictive Approach

Tomasz MISIURO<sup>1</sup>, Oleg GORBANIUK<sup>1,2</sup>, Małgorzata MAJEWSKA<sup>1</sup>, Marta OLBORSKA<sup>1</sup>, Piotr STEFANIAK<sup>1</sup> & Marta ZAJKOWSKA<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Zielona Góra, Poland; <sup>2</sup>John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland

✉tomaszmisiuro@gmail.com, ✉oleg.gorbaniuk@gmail.com

The purpose of this poster is to present the structure of personality trait contained in adjective personality descriptors, chosen in the non-restrictive (inclusive) approach from the Polish lexicon. So far, study on the Polish language has been carried out exclusively with a restrictive approach. The non-restrictive method of personality descriptors selection assumes the analysis of all parts of speech, however, analyzes done by Barelds and De Raad in the Dutch language in 2015 suggest that adjectives is a lexical category that could adequately represent the structure of the entire personality lexicon.

From a dictionary of the Polish language adjectives describing personality were selected. Subsequently, empirical self-rating studies were conducted. In this poster we will present the results of the factor analysis performed on the collected material and the comparison of the factor structure with the structure obtained in previous Polish studies conducted with adjectives in the restrictive approach.

**Keywords:** psycholexical study, non-restrictive selection, personality descriptors, adjectives

## Life Satisfaction and the Intention to Migrate among Armenian Young Adults

Anush MKRTCHYAN

Yerevan State University, Armenia

✉anushmkrtchyan@ysu.am

This paper provides empirical evidence of the influence of life satisfaction on intentions to migrate among Armenian young adults. In particular, whether there is any concurrence between the life satisfaction of the younger generation and their decision to move to more developed countries. Intercultural studies of subjective well-being are emerging faster, facing with the new challenges. The results show that those young people who have the desire to leave Armenia for a long-term period are overall less satisfied with their lives, this also includes the low satisfaction from the different aspects of their lives. Those who have no intention to leave Armenia are more satisfied with their lives and from their specific life domains. Especially they are more often satisfied with their standard of living, personal relationships, personal safety and community connectedness. These findings emphasize the significance of individual life satisfaction as a strong predictor of the individual migration intention.

**Keywords:** Subjective well-being, life satisfaction, migration intention, life domains.

## The Relation of Personality to General Intelligence: It's All About The Facets

Jazmin MOGAVERO & William CHAPLIN

St. John's University, United States of America

✉jazmin.mogavero15@stjohns.edu, ✉chaplinw@stjohns.edu

Literature on the association between personality and intelligence is vast and controversial.

This study includes a sample of 467 participants who completed one assessment of general intelligence (Quick Word Test) and one assessment of personality (NEO-PI-R). A previous study on this sample (Kong et al., 2012) had paradoxical findings, in which the “Openness to Experience” trait and the “Conscientiousness” trait were independently and dissimilarly related to higher general intelligence scores (i.e., high openness and low conscientiousness). The current study aims to elucidate this paradox by investigating the facets that comprise openness and conscientiousness, as well as how these facets interact with intelligence and each other. Results show that the “Openness to Ideas” facet correlates highest with general intelligence ( $r=0.250$ ;  $p<0.001$ ). Further, the “Openness to Ideas” facet interacts significantly with the “Conscientiousness-Order” facet ( $B=-0.039$ ;  $p=0.007$ ) and the “Conscientiousness-Deliberation” facet ( $B=-0.040$ ;  $p=0.019$ ) to predict general intelligence.

**Keywords:** personality, intelligence, openness, conscientiousness

## The pathway from personality to eudaimonic well-being through decision-making tendencies

Lucia MONACIS<sup>1</sup> & Flavio CEGLIE<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Humanities, University of Foggia, Italy; <sup>2</sup>Department of Educational Sciences, Psychology, Communication – University of Bari, Italy

✉lucia.monacis@unifg.it, ✉fceglie@libero

Maximizing, that is the tendency to seek the best option in choice situations, has frequently been associated with well-being. Although the traditional perspective described maximizers more prone to regret, less happy, depressed, positive associations or no-associations between maximization and well-being have recently been found when using differing operationalizations of both constructs. Given the few existing studies on the link between maximization and well-being in eudaimonic terms, this research intended to provide further empirical evidence to such association by hypothesizing personality traits as antecedents of decision-making tendencies and orientations to happiness. 328 participants filled out a questionnaire composed of the Decision Making Tendency Inventory, the Orientation to Happiness Questionnaire, and the Ten Item Personality Inventory. Results from structural equation modeling analyses showed that the relationships between personality traits and orientations to happiness were mediated by decision-making tendencies. These findings offered an important contribution to the new perspective on decision-making and well-being.

## The use of digital technologies as a way of personality self-realization in old age

Natalia MOSKVICHEVA, Larisa DARINSKAIA & Galina MOLODTSOVA

*Saint Petersburg State University, Russian Federation*

✉nmoskvicheva11@yandex.ru, ✉lars\_2000@mail.ru, ✉molodlg@mail.ru

Nowadays, researchers increasingly point out that the digital skills possession creates fundamentally new opportunities for activities and realization of the potential of elderly people. In terms of personal development, it allows them to share their experience and knowledge in an expanding communicative space, enriches the inner world of elderly people and actively integrates them into society. However, not all elderly people are ready for activity in the digital space. Our pilot study was aimed at identifying real needs and desire to master the digital world and self-perception of abilities in the elderly people in this field (n = 68, age from 58 to 84). Method: semi-structured interview. The attitude of elderly people of different age groups to the Internet as a means of communication and self-development, obstacles (lack of knowledge, skills, complexity of procedures, self-doubt, etc.) and emerging positive and negative experiences were analyzed.

**Keywords:** self-perception in old age, self-realization in old age, attitude to digital technologies

## Connection between the Personal Sovereignty and Moral Motives

Sofya K. NARTOVA-BOCHAUVER

*National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation*

✉s-nartova@yandex.ru

The personal sovereignty (PS) is a low-order trait demonstrating the extent to which a person can control their empirical Self. There are six domains of PS identified: body, territory, belongings, time habits, social contacts, and values sovereignty. As previous research showed, PS contributed to people' social adaptation and well-being. The aim of this research was to investigate whether PS is connected with higher personal features, namely, moral motives. The sample consisted of 539 students, Mage = 21.0, 125 males. We used the Personal Sovereignty Questionnaire-2010 by Nartova-Bochaver and Moral Motivation Model scale by Janoff-Bulman. It was found that relation between PS and moral motives was gender-sensitive. Significant positive correlations were found in female group only. The most positive connections were formed by values sovereignty (with not-harming, social justice, social order, self-reliance, and helping motives). The study was supported by Russian Foundation for Humanities, Project 16-06-00239.

**Keywords:** personal sovereignty, moral motives, youth

## The relationship between face recognition and personal values priorities

Mayan NAVON<sup>1,2</sup> & Sonia ROCCAS<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The Open University of Israel, Israel; <sup>2</sup>Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel

✉ mayanna@openu.ac.il

Face recognition, the ability to identify and discriminate faces, was recently shown to depend heavily on genetic heritage, but also on motivations within specific face-encoding contexts. Only few studies so far have addressed individual differences in face recognition, and findings are inconsistent. The present research was conducted as a first-step examination of the relationship between face recognition and perceivers' personal values—chronic motivations that transcend specific contexts, acquired mainly through socialization process. In a correlational study (N=143) participants completed the Cambridge Face Memory Test and the Schwartz Value Survey. CFMT scores were positively related to hedonism (i.e., pleasure, sensuous gratification) and self-direction (independent thought, action-choosing, exploring) values, and negatively related to benevolence (preservation of close others' welfare) and tradition (commitment to customs and ideas) values. We discuss the possible causal pathways between values and face recognition and their implication for heritability in value pursuit and of socialization in face recognition.

**Keywords:** Motivation, Face recognition, Individual differences, Personal values

## Personality changes related to forgiveness practices

Zenobia NICULIȚĂ

Romanian Adventist Theological Institute, Romania

✉ zenobia.niculita@gmail.com

As a radical change in attitude and behaviour, forgiveness encompasses a set of cognitive, emotional and relational skills that can be learned and practiced.

The research of this ongoing study includes up to date a qualitative analysis of 21 online individual interviews and 3 focus groups regarding the cognitive, emotional and relational skills involved in the process of forgiving, the practice of forgiveness and its perceived impact on personality.

One of the main findings of the research concerns the cyclical nature of forgiveness as a healing process. The majority of the participants identified the struggle to deal with recurring thoughts and residual emotions as one of the biggest challenges in forgiving others but also the greatest opportunity to develop resilience and heal emotional wounds. The changes in personality traits involved a greater openness to values and different ways of expressing other personality traits.

**Keywords:** forgiveness

### How differences in individual performance and interpersonal attraction influence group performance in problem solving tasks

Lucie NIKOLEIZIG & Sascha KRAUSE

*University Leipzig, Germany*

✉ lucie.nikoleizig@uni-leipzig.de, ✉ sascha.krause@uni-leipzig.de

In the present research we examined how individual performance and interpersonal attraction affect group performance in a problem solving task. 164 unacquainted participants (92 women) were assigned to 41 groups each consisting of four same sex members. First, participants introduced themselves in front of the group. Afterwards, participants were seated in separate cubicles to complete measures of interpersonal attraction towards each group member. Next, participants individually solved NASA's "Lost on the Moon" problem (Robins & Beer, 2001). Finally, all group members interacted together to find a common solution for the problem solving task. We found that mean individual performance explained 26% of the variance in group performance. Notably, the best individual performance or interindividual differences in individual performance did not substantially predict group performance in our model. Importantly, interpersonal attraction between group members additionally (and independently of individual performance) predicted group performance. Implications of these findings are discussed.

**Keywords:** interpersonal attraction, individual performance, group performance

### Reanalysis of sexual system functional scale and its relationships to personality, attachment, and short-term sexual orientation

Keisuke OKUBO

*University of Tokyo, Japan*

✉ kokubo@p.u-tokyo.ac.jp

The purpose of this study is to reanalyze sexual system function scale (SSFS; Birnbaum, Mikulincer, Szepeswol, Shaver, & Mizrahi, 2014) with Japanese sample. SSFS measure the hyperactivation and deactivation of our sexual system. We re-analyze the scale because that it has some problems of factor analysis and we think Japanese has specific sexual culture (e.g., many sexless couples). The participants of this research all have experiences of sex and the age is over 20 (n=600). From the result of factor analysis, we dropped some items and suggested that five factors model fits the data most (CFI=.924, RMSEA=.064, SRMR=.057). The five factors are anxiety about sex performance, unwillingness to sexual experience, sex without pleasure, indifference to sexual experiences, and anxiety about not having sex. Moreover, each factor has specific correlations to personality, attachment, and short-term sexual orientation. We need more comparative study about the factors of SSFS in different cultures.

**Keywords:** sexual experience, sexual system, reanalysis, attachment, personality



### The mutual influence of attachment and caregiving on frequency of taking housework in marital relationship.

Keisuke OKUBO

University of Tokyo, Japan

✉kokubo@p.u-tokyo.ac.jp

Japanese father is said to take their housework the least around the world (ISSP Research Group, 2016). So, the purpose of this research is, from the perspective of attachment theory (Bowlby, 1969; Hazan & Shaver, 1987), to examine the mutual influence of attachment and caregiving on frequency of joining in housework in Japanese marital relationship (N=800; Male=400, Female=400). From the result of APIM (Cook & Kenny, 2005), in addition to some controlled variables, it revealed F's attachment anxiety( $\beta=.18$ ), M's caregiving hyperactivation( $\beta=.31$ ), and interaction between F's attachment avoidance and M's caregiving hyperactivation ( $\beta=.12$ ) predicted M's outcome significantly ( $p<.05$ ). In addition, it also revealed that F's attachment avoidance ( $\beta=-.26$ ) and interaction between M's attachment anxiety and F's caregiving deactivation ( $\beta=.16$ ) predicted F's outcome significantly( $p<.05$ ). The result indicated that attachment and caregiving are important factor of taking part of housework and they have different effect in marital relationship.

**Keywords:** attachment, caregiving, marital relationship, housework, APIM

### Is life satisfaction related to having a pet? Predicting dog owners' well-being based on experience of emotional relatedness to a pet

Jelena OMBLA & Marina VIDAKOVIĆ

University of Zadar, Croatia

✉jlevac@unizd.hr, ✉mjurkin@unizd.hr

Attachments are qualitatively different from other types of relationships. Pet owners express strong affection to their pets, while animal companionship is related to positive well-being. This is highlighted in case of dogs as pet species. Studies indicate that positive pet effect is emphasized in specific social circumstances, so the aim of this study was to explore relation between emotional relatedness to a pet dog and life satisfaction while controlling for possible effects of owner's socioemotional climate and structure.

The sample consisted of 219 dog owners (179 female; average 34 years) who completed paper-pencil survey. Results confirm emotional relatedness to a pet dog as significant independent positive predictor of life satisfaction, while controlling for social structure indicators as well as owners' experience of social and emotional loneliness. This is consistent with complement hypothesis according to which provisions of pet-human relationship make a direct and unique contribution to owner's well-being.

**Keywords:** dog owners, attachment, life satisfaction, loneliness

## A teacher like me: personality similarity between Brazilian teachers and students

Gina PANCORBO<sup>1</sup>, Jacob LAROS<sup>2</sup>, Mieke DECUYPER<sup>3</sup>, Loes ABRAHAMS<sup>1</sup> & Filip DE FRUYT<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ghent University, Belgium; <sup>2</sup>University of Brasilia, Brazil; <sup>3</sup>Thomas More, Belgium  
✉gina.pancorbo@ugent.be, ✉jalaros@gmail.com, ✉mieke.decuypere@thomasmore.be,  
✉Loes.Abrahams@UGent.be, ✉Filip.DeFruyt@UGent.be

Research suggests that students tend to prefer teachers that have similar personality characteristics to themselves. The objective of this study was to examine the actual and perceptual similarity, and perceptual accuracy between teachers and students, as well as to evaluate its association with students' teacher preferences. A sample of 634 Brazilian secondary students (59% females) participated in the study. Students provided self-reports and reported their actual teachers' personality using a short Big Five personality scale. Thirty teachers reported their personality using the same instrument. Results showed a moderate level of perceptual similarity (Rpa Mdn = .31) and a less degree of actual similarity (Rpa Mdn = .13). Multilevel analyses indicated that the indices of perceptual similarity (i.e. agreement between students' self-description of personality and the report of their teachers' personality) had the greatest effect on teachers' preferences. Results highlight the importance of students' perceptions of similarity on their teachers' preferences.

**Keywords:** personality, education, similarity, accuracy

## Emotional display rules in Russian and Azerbaijani cultures

Alina PANKRATOVA<sup>1</sup>, Dmitry LYUSIN<sup>2</sup> & Nadezhda ZYRYANOVA<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russian Federation; <sup>2</sup>National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation  
✉alina\_pankratova@mail.ru

The Russian version of Display Rule Assessment Inventory (D.Matsumoto) includes 15 target interactants. A participant was asked to imagine that he/she feels seven basic emotions toward each interactant and to answer how he/she would display these emotions in two settings, private and public. Russians tend to show emotions as they feel them. In certain cases, they show them less with exception of contempt and disgust that are not shown overtly at all. Azerbaijanis use various display rules to hide their genuine emotions (more often show them but with another expression). When they do not hide emotions they show them more than they feel. The results correspond to the evidence about the relationship between individualism-collectivism and the level of emotional expressivity obtained in cross-cultural studies of D.Matsumoto.

The study was supported by the Russian Foundation for Basic Research, project 16-06-00363.

**Keywords:** basic emotions, display rules, culture, collectivism, individualism

### What's in a voice? Women's vocal characteristics and self-reported dominance, femininity and masculinity

Irena PAVELA BANAI<sup>1</sup> & Benjamin BANAI<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychology, University of Zadar, Croatia; <sup>2</sup>Department of Psychology, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Zagreb, Croatia

✉irena.pavela@gmail.com, ✉benjamin.banai@gmail.com

Previous studies have shown that the human voice can be a source of biologically important information, by implying speaker's sex, size, and even genetic quality. Voice can also provide cues to the speaker's personality. For example, there is evidence that pitch is negatively related to favorable personality traits, and perceived dominance among men. In this study, we expanded upon existing findings and investigated the relationship between women's vocal characteristics, self-reported dominance and gender roles. Since voice changes with the fluctuation of sex hormones, voice samples were obtained in menstrual, follicular, and luteal phase. After acoustic analysis, vocal characteristics were averaged across the cycle phases. Higher pitch variability was related to higher femininity and lower masculinity, while lower vocal quality, higher voice breathiness and hoarseness were related to higher masculinity. These results are in line with the growing body of research linking various vocal features with perceived personality traits and attractiveness.

**Keywords:** voice, femininity, masculinity, acoustic analysis

### Influence of personality, gender and nicotine dependence in abstinence after a one year smoking cessation treatment

Ana M. PÉREZ-GARCÍA<sup>1</sup>, Pedro AGUILAR<sup>2</sup>, Pilar KLOPPE<sup>2</sup> & Lucía SAN MIGUEL<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>UNED, Madrid, Spain; <sup>2</sup>AECC, Spanish Association Against Cancer, Madrid, Spain

✉aperez@psi.uned.es, ✉pedro.aguilار@aecc.es, ✉pilar.kloppe@aecc.es,  
✉lucia.sanmiguel@aecc.es

Tobacco consumption is a modifiable risk factor present in the initiation or maintenance of many chronic diseases. Different programs (psychological, pharmacological, or mixed) have been used to quit smoking, with variable success. Some of the factors that can predict this success, such as personality traits, gender, nicotine dependence, medication, or previous non-smoking experiences, were investigated in this research. Participants (N=196, 61.7% female, 23-69 years old) completed a smoking cessation treatment (10 sessions- 3 months) applied by the Spanish Association Against Cancer (AECC). At the end of treatment, 83.7% of participants stopped smoking. One year later, 52% remained abstinent. Smoking cessation was associated with previous non-smoking experiences (> 6 months), high scores in consciousness and openness traits, male gender, low nicotine dependence, and Varenicline medication (this one only at the end of treatment). These results provide factors to incorporate into the program to increase success, prevent relapse, and maintain long-term abstinence.

**Keywords:** Personality traits, Gender, Nicotine dependence, Smoking cessation, Long-term follow up

## Relationship between borderline personality traits, physical health and disability, and the mediating role of life satisfaction

Ana M. PÉREZ-GARCÍA, Beatriz THADANI & José BERMÚDEZ

UNED, Madrid, Spain

✉aperez@psi.uned.es, ✉bthadani2@alumno.uned.es, ✉jbermudez@psi.uned.es

This study analyzed the relationship between Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD; measured by the Personality Inventory for DSM-V), physical health (according to the SF-36 survey) and disability (through the World Health Organization Disability Assessment Schedule, WHODAS 2.0) in two groups of women: Clinical, diagnosed with BPD (N=138), and Control, with no physical or mental illness (N=124). The mediating role of life satisfaction (measured with the Satisfaction with Life Scale) in physical health and disability was also analyzed. Results showed that pathological personality traits were related to lower physical health and higher disability. The relationship between personality traits and disability was partially mediated by life satisfaction only in the control group. However, many SF-36 dimensions were partially mediated by life satisfaction in both groups. Therefore, new treatments for BPD may include developing life satisfaction, palliating the effects of this disorder on physical health and decreasing its impact on day-to-day tasks.

**Keywords:** Borderline personality disorder, Life satisfaction, Physical health, Disability

## Understanding origins of social attitudes: personal and contextual determinants

Boban PETROVIC

*Institute of Criminological and Sociological Research, Serbia*

✉boban.petrovic@iksi.ac.rs

Universal lexical social attitudes encompass Traditional Religiousness (TR), Unmitigated Self-interests (USI), Communal Rationalism (CR), Subjective Spirituality (SS) and Egalitarianism (EGA). Additionally, Nationalism (NC) was extracted from the Serbian language. We investigated main sources of variance of these attitudes, considering determinants from individual (HEXACO personality traits and Disintegration), family (number of family members, age, education, working status and socioeconomic status of parents) and broad contextual level (size, level of economic development, closeness to the conflict zone and multi-ethnicity of the place of residence). Sample included 540 respondents from general Serbian population. The abovementioned predictors explained from 19% (CR, EGA) to 45% (TR, USI) of variance of lexical social attitudes. Personality traits (primarily Openness and Disintegration) were the most significant predictors, explaining 15-35% of variance of social attitudes. USI, CR and SS were determined only by personality traits, but contextual factors had minor effects in determination of the TR, EGA and NC.

**Keywords:** social attitudes, lexical approach, personality, context, determinants

### Self-conscious emotions and empathic responsiveness: The moderating role of self-control and self-esteem

Aleksandra PILARSKA

*Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań, Poland*

✉ alpila@amu.edu.pl

Research has demonstrated that proneness to shame and guilt predict different patterns of empathic responding, with shame being more closely related to “self-oriented” personal distress, and guilt being more strongly associated with “other-oriented” empathic concern and perspective taking. This study (n = 349 young adults, 59.6% female) examined the additional predictive utility of self-control and self-esteem in relation to empathic responding as well as their ability to moderate the influence of the self-conscious emotions. Analyses revealed, as expected, that shame was a stronger predictor of personal distress than guilt, whereas the reverse was true for empathic concern and perspective taking. Self-control and self-esteem both explained additional variance in personal distress, and self-control also contributed to the prediction of perspective taking. In addition, both self-control and self-esteem moderated the guilt–personal distress relationship, and self-control was found to moderate the shame–empathic concern and (marginally) shame–personal distress relationships.

**Keywords:** guilt, shame, empathy, self-control, self-esteem

### Similarity to an interlocutor, certainty of a standpoint, and integrative attitude in an internal dialogue

Małgorzata PUCHALSKA-WASYL

*The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland*

✉ wasyl@kul.pl,

Numerous positive functions are ascribed to integrative internal dialogues. Presumably, a dialogue author’s integrative attitude which is worked out during the internal discussion with an imagined partner, can be transferred into real interpersonal relationships, so it is worth looking for its conditions. The present experiment (N= 215) aimed to check how the integrative attitude of the dialogue’s author is influenced by similarity to an imagined interlocutor and certainty of a dialogue author’s standpoint. It was stated that similarity of negative characteristics increased integrative attitudes of the dialogue authors, however, when positive similarity was taken into account an analogous relationship was not observed. This result sheds new light on status of negative and positive characteristics discussed in similarity-attraction theory. Additionally, it turned out that dialogue authors who were very certain of their own standpoints had significantly lower intensity of the integrative attitude than those who were less certain.

**Keywords:** internal/imagined dialogue, simulation of social relationships, integrative attitude, certainty of standpoint, similarity-attraction theory

## Personality development in emerging and young adulthood: A study of age differences

Sebastian PUSCH, Birk HAGEMEYER, Marcus MUND & Christine FINN

*Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Germany*

✉sebastian.pusch@uni-jena.de, ✉birk.hagemeyer@uni-jena.de, ✉marcus.mund@uni-jena.de, ✉christine.finn@uni-jena.de

Early adulthood is a time of substantial personality change characterized by large diversity. To further qualify this diversity, researchers have recently drawn on the theory of emerging adulthood, which proposes a distinct developmental stage at the beginning of early adulthood. However, others have criticized this concept, not least because it lacks a clear delimitation from other age groups. To inform this debate, 16-19 (N = 3,555) and 26-29 year-olds (N = 2,621) were tracked over the course of four years and compared regarding (i) average personality change, (ii) differential personality change, and (iii) selection and socialization effects associated with four life events. Multi-group latent change models revealed substantial age differences in average and differential change patterns. However, the four life events studied were only weakly linked to these age variations. Overall, the results support that investigating emerging adults' personality development presents a promising avenue for future research.

**Keywords:** Big Five Development, Emerging Adulthood, Life Events

## The Home Environment as a Resource of Coping Behaviour in Youth

Milana RADIOVNA KHACHATUROVA & Sofya KIMOVNA NARTOVA-BOCHAUVER

*National Research University Higher School of Economics, Russian Federation*

✉milanahse@mail.ru, ✉s-nartova@yandex.ru

In the following paper we emphasize that parameters of the home environment can be considered major resources of a personality's coping in youth.

The sample consisted of 344 participants (267 females and 77 males). We used the Functionality of the Home Environment Questionnaire, the Relevance of the Home Environment Questionnaire, the Home Attachment Questionnaire, and the Ways of Coping Questionnaire.

The results of the factor analysis allowed us to select a positive image of the home environment based on the parameters of functionality and the relevance of the home environment, as well as home attachment. The results of the correlation analysis showed that a positive image of the home environment is correlated with efficient strategies of self-control, seeking social support, planned problem solving, and positive reappraisal, and also with an inefficient strategy of confrontive coping.

*The study was conducted with the support of the Russian Science Foundation, Project № 14-18-02163.*

**Keywords:** functionality and relevance, home environment, home attachment, coping behaviour

## How Diagnostically Meaningful Are Perceiver Biases in Person Perception?

Richard RAU, Wiebke NESTLER & Steffen NESTLER

University of Leipzig, Germany

✉richard.rau@uni-leipzig.de, ✉w.nestler@yahoo.de, ✉steffen.nestler@uni-leipzig.de

Individuals consistently differ in the way they form impressions about other people's personalities. Such individual judgment tendencies are often referred to as perceiver effects and theorized to reflect differential stereotypes about the "generalized-other" (Kenny, 1994). To date, there is no established way of feasibly measuring such perceiver effects. We developed and validated a computer-based online-measure in which participants are asked to judge a preselected set of target persons on several personality traits. Targets were either presented on social network profile pages or in short video sequences. In a pilot study, the instrument showed good internal consistency with respect to differences in rater leniency or halo-bias. In several validation studies, we examined the instruments' test-retest reliability, divergent validity concerning global response tendencies and convergent validity concerning explicit beliefs about human nature and concerning perceiver effects measured in a face-to-face context (total N ~ 300, data collection currently underway).

**Keywords:** Person Perception, Perceiver Effects, Response Tendency, Leniency, Stereotype

## Implications of positive body image for well-being: A moderating role of sex

Magdalena RAZMUS<sup>1</sup> & Wiktor RAZMUS<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Maria Curie Skłodowska University, Lublin, Poland; <sup>2</sup>The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland

✉magdalena.razmus@gmail.com, ✉wrazmus@gmail.com

Previous studies suggest that body image is related to individual well-being and people who hold more favourable opinions of their bodies are happier than those who appreciate their bodies less. Since analyses concentrate mainly on women, the study was aimed to investigate moderating role of sex in the relationship between positive body image and general positive affect. There were 433 participants (55,3% women) aged from 19 to 77. Positive body image was indicated by body appreciation, and body-related authentic and hubristic pride. Both in men and women there was a positive relationship between positive body image and positive affect, yet the relationship in men was stronger. Moreover, there were no significant differences between sex-subsamples on positive body image measures, contrary to some studies evidencing more positive body image in men. The results suggest that corporeal experiences have become less significant in women's but more important in men's well-being.

**Keywords:** body image, positive affect, well-being, sex differences

## Do entrepreneurs' personal resources predict business success? Self and peer rating perspectives

Wiktor RAZMUS & Mariola LAGUNA

*The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland*

✉ wrasmus@gmail.com, ✉ laguna@kul.pl

Most studies analyzing relationship between personal resources and business success have used self-reported performance measures. The question is whether these measures are accurate. This study explores the relationships between entrepreneurs' personal resources (self-efficacy and optimism) and business success from two perspectives: entrepreneurs' and their business partners'. Data were collected from two subsamples: 57 entrepreneurs (23 women) and 475 business partners (162 women). Business success was measured using indicators related to entrepreneur's satisfaction, company reputation, customer's satisfaction, and corporate social responsibility and other. Business success of each entrepreneur was evaluated by their 8 to 10 partners. The results revealed that self-efficacy ( $B = .30$ ) and optimism ( $B = .27$ ) predicted business success only when data on business success came from self-reports. To establish the role of personal resources for business success, more objective measure of the success should be used.

**Keywords:** personal resources; business success, self and peer ratings, work and organizational psychology

## Regulatory Fit in Organizational Context

Eyal RECHTER

*Ono Academic College, Israel*

✉ eyal.rechter@ono.ac.il

Effective self-regulation requires two basic components: assessment and locomotion. Assessment involves comparisons and evaluations of goals and means, while locomotion involves initiating and maintaining movement (Kruglanski et al., 2000). Regulatory fit refers to the extent people can engage in an activity, in the manner that fits their motivational orientation (e.g., assessment or locomotion).

In the current work I focus on the consequences of regulatory mode fit in organizational contexts. In the first study, we look into the congruence of regulatory mode between leaders and followers in a sport organization. We examine both the simple effects of followers' regulatory mode, and the interactions between followers' and leaders' regulatory mode, on followers' affective reaction toward and satisfaction from their leader. Further studies, done in academic context, expand these findings and suggest possible implications of regulatory fit for evaluation, organizational identification and satisfaction.

**Keywords:** self-regulation, regulatory mode, regulatory fit



## Differential Associations Among Personal Values: A Moderated Mediation Analysis

Lyudmyla ROMANYUK<sup>1</sup> & Ralf SCHWARZER<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine; <sup>2</sup>SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland

✉ rslv2002@mail.ru, ✉ lyudmyla.romanyuk@icloud.com, ✉ ralf.schwarzer@fu-berlin.de

**Purpose.** The present study describes ten personal values prioritized by men and women from two countries, and it explores the relationships between two opposing values.

**Participants and Method.** The 40-item Portraits Values Questionnaire (PVQ), measuring ten basic values, was administered to 1,000 young adults from two countries.

**Results.** Minor sex and country differences emerged for some of the ten basic values. An indirect relationship among the three selected values was identified. Stimulation was found to operate as a mediator between achievement and benevolence. Sex moderated the Achievement – Stimulation path, whereas age moderated the Stimulation – Benevolence path. Sex also moderated the Achievement – Benevolence path.

**Conclusions.** For men, the association between achievement and stimulation values was stronger than that for women. For the younger persons, the association between stimulation and benevolence values was stronger than for older ones. For women, the level of benevolence was independent of their achievement level.

**Keywords:** Values, Achievement, Benevolence, Stimulation, gender, age, moderation, mediation

## Personality traits and personal values in two generations

Irina RZHANOVA, Olga ALEKSEEVA & Anna FOMINYKH

FGBNU "Psychological Institute of Russian Academy of Education", Russian Federation

✉ irinarzhanova@mail.ru, ✉ olga\_alexeeva@mail.ru, ✉ fanya-07@mail.ru

Personality traits and personal values are important psychological characteristics, serving as important predictors of many outcomes. This study examines interrelations between personal values and personality traits in two generations: generation of parents and generation of their adult children. Sample included parents (N = 289, 51% female) with children over 18 years of age, and their children (N=177, 57% female). All participants of the study live in Moscow (Russian Federation). We used Russian version of Schwartz's Portrait Values Questionnaire to estimate values and Russian version of BFI to assess personality traits. Comparing to older generation adult children demonstrated greater preference for Self-direction, Stimulation, Hedonism, Achievement and Power, while parents showed greater preference for Security, Conformity, Tradition and Universalism. Parents' Agreeableness correlates with Tradition, Self-direction, Achievement and Universalism. Adult children' Agreeableness links with Universalism. Parents' Openness is related Stimulation, Achievement and Power.

**Keywords:** values, Big Five, generational differences, families

### Personality traits and receptiveness to literature

Selka SADIKOVIĆ<sup>1</sup>, Milan OLJAČA<sup>1</sup>, Ilija MILOVANOVIĆ<sup>1</sup>, Filip NENADIĆ<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Faculty of Philosophy, University of Novi Sad, Serbia; <sup>2</sup>Faculty of Arts, University of Alberta  
✉selkasadikovic@yahoo.com, ✉milanoljaca@ff.uns.ac.rs, ✉ilijamilovanovic@ff.uns.ac.rs,  
✉nenadic@ualberta.ca

Individual differences between readers are noted as one of the main topics in contemporary empirical study of literature. The aim of this research was the psychometric evaluation of Receptiveness to Literature Questionnaire (UPK-19), as well as the examining contribution of personality traits in the expression of receptivity for literature. Data were collected on a sample of 1314 adult participants (48.2% male; mean age: 33.68 years) from Serbia, using the following instruments: BFI-44 which measures Big Five personality traits (Extraversion, Agreeableness, Openness, Conscientiousness and Neuroticism), while the receptiveness to literature was measured by UPK. CFA and IRT analysis of UPK indicate the optimal functioning of the items as well as the questionnaire in general. Results of the two multiple regression analysis suggest that Conscientiousness, Agreeableness and Openness have a positive contribution to the Interest and Thorough Reading, while Extraversion makes a negative relation only with the Thorough Reading.

**Keywords:** personality traits, receptiveness to literature, UPK, IRT analysis

### The impact of individual differences in the face of organizational change on qualitative job insecurity

Per Øystein SAKSVIK<sup>1</sup>, Ingvild SAKSVIK-LEHOILLIER<sup>1</sup>, Jonas VAAG<sup>1</sup>, Sturle TVEDT<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>NTNU, Norway; <sup>2</sup>UiB, Norway

✉peros@ntnu.no, ✉ingvild.saksvik.lehouillier@ntnu.no, ✉jonas.vaag@ntnu.no,  
✉sturle.tvedt@gmail.com

**Rationale:** We wanted to look into individual differences in personal resources for coping with organizational change. The global perspective on job insecurity has focused on threats of imminent job loss while the multidimensional perspective focuses not only on the threat of job loss, but also the loss of valued job features.

**Method:** Survey data was collected electronically in a sample as representative as possible for the Norwegian working population undergoing organizational change the last year (N= 465).

**Results:** Three hypotheses were tested related to how the impact of change on the individual reduces the experience of process healthiness and increases qualitative job insecurity. A model which incorporates the three hypotheses was achieved with reasonable fit (CMIN/DF=2.822 GFI=.979, AGFI=.954, CFI=.976, RMSEA=.063). The model explained 15%, and 37% of change process healthiness and qualitative job insecurity respectively.

**Implications:** Leaders have to be aware that employees' appraise the organizational changes differently.

**Keywords:** Individual differences, organizational change, job insecurity

### **Effectiveness of a Mindfulness training program for the improvement of well-being, resilience and self-compassion in incarcerated males: a pilot study**

**Angeles SANCHEZ-ELVIRA & Pilar RUBIO DE LEMUS**

*UNED, Faculty of Psychology, Spain*

✉ asanchez-elvira@psi.uned.es, ✉ prubio@psi.uned.es

Incarcerated individuals are at higher risk for psychological distress and mental disorders. A modest effectiveness of Cognitive-Based therapies and mindfulness-based ones in the reduction of prisoners' depression and anxiety symptomatology has been recently reported (Yoon, Slade & Fazel, 2017). The present research tested the efficacy of a three-month Mindfulness-based training program aiming at improving well-being, resilience, non-inner reactivity and self-compassion in a sample of incarcerated Spanish adult males with no psychiatric diagnosis, who volunteered to participate (22 Experimental and 20 Control). Data were registered in three different moments: at enrolment and after 15 and 30 days of practice.

Overall, the results of this pilot study, although limited, are encouraging as the experimental group showed significant positive and sustained changes. It can be concluded that training in Mindfulness could help at reducing prisoners' stress, enhancing their well-being and supporting their rehabilitation in prison and reintegration into society, as well.

**Keywords:** Mindfulness, Self-Compassion, well-being, stress, incarcerated adults

### **Personality measurement in therapy: Case study of changes in an anxious patient's self-concept throughout treatment**

**Celeste SANGIORGIO<sup>1</sup>, William CHAPLIN<sup>1</sup> & Warren REICH<sup>2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>St. John's University, United States of America; <sup>2</sup>Hunter College, City University of New York, United States of America*

✉ Celeste.Sangiorgio15@stjohns.edu, ✉ chaplinw@stjohns.edu, ✉ reichw@courttinnovation.org

Clinical research analyzes patient functioning following treatment; it often takes place at the trait-level of personality measurement, where average differences in constructs are compared across populations (Lamiell, 2013). Therapeutic intervention, however, may enact change at the person-level of measurement, where "the me exists as an evolving collection of self-attributions that result from the selfing process." (pp. 302, McAdams, 1996). The current case study investigates changes to structure, content, and elaboration of the self concept of an anxious patient over 18 months of psychotherapeutic treatment. Changes to self-concept and symptoms were measured at 3 time-points, using an 86-trait checklist for 21 social roles. The major findings were: association between symptom decrease and increased negative elaboration in self-structure (i.e., traits and identities), an anchor for identities throughout treatment in the positive role "myself as a mother," and increased insight; increasing patients' acceptance of negative qualities and roles can reduce mental health symptoms.

**Keywords:** therapy, insight, self-elaboration, self-concept, clinical, applied

### Benefit finding and psychological resources as predictors of emotional well-being of cardiac patients

Pilar SANJUAN<sup>1</sup>, Cristina GARCIA-ZAMORA<sup>1</sup>, Henar ARRANZ<sup>2</sup> & Almudena CASTRO<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Universidad Nacional de Educación a Distancia (UNED), Spain; <sup>2</sup>Hospital Universitario LaPaz-Cantoblanco, Spain

✉psanjuan@psi.uned.es, ✉crisgarz@hotmail.com, ✉henararranz@gmail.com,  
✉almudenacastro@gmail.com

Background: Benefit finding (BF) is defined as the individual's perception of positive change as a result of coping with an adverse life event. Emotional well-being (EW) plays a relevant role in the prognosis of cardiac patients. Both BF and psychological resources (self-efficacy, effective coping and social support) have been positively associated with EW. The aim of this study was to analyse the joint contribution of BF and resources on EW of cardiac patients after controlling for the effect of physical functional impairment. Methods: One hundred and fifty-three patients who had just suffered a first cardiac event were recruited when they began a Cardiac Rehabilitation Program (CRP). Results: BF and resources were positive predictors of positive affect, while only self-efficacy and social support were negative predictors of negative affect. Conclusions: To improve EW, including specific modules in CRP in order to enhance both BF and analysed resources would be convenient.

**Keywords:** Benefit finding, emotional well-being, psychological resources, Coronary Heart Diseases

### Personality and the fluctuation of driving behavior: Insights from a two-month weekly diary study

Paul SARBESCU & Laurentiu MARICUTOIU

West University of Timisoara, Romania

✉paul.sarbescu@gmail.com, ✉laurentiu.maricutoiu@e-uvr.ro

In this study we examined the links between Big Five personality factors and dangerous driving behavior. 102 drivers completed (for two months) a weekly driving survey regarding their traffic experiences in the previous week. Dangerous driving was measured in terms of errors and violations on the road, using a modified (weekly) version of the Driving Behavior Questionnaire (Lawton et al., 1997). Other aspects, such as km's driven, the pressure felt in traffic, general mood in traffic (and many more) were also measured weekly. Our analyses showed that there was more intra- than inter-individual variance for errors (70% to 30%), while the two percentages were close to 50% for violations. Also, while situational factors (felt pressure and general mood) showed clear links to both errors and violations, the impact of personality factors was rather scarce.

**Keywords:** Personality, Big Five, Driving behavior, Diary study.

## The role of value orientations in consumer buying behavior of Armenian young adults

Liana SARGSYAN & Svetlana HARUTYUNYAN

*Yerevan State University, Armenia*

✉ lianasargsyan@ysu.am, ✉ hlana68@gmail.com

The study examined the relationship between personal value orientations and consumer buying behavior types among Armenian youth. The sample included 400 young adults with ages between 18 - 30 years. Value orientations were assessed with Portrait Values Questionnaire (PVQ) (Schwartz, 2001). For assessing consumer buying behavior types the questionnaire was developed, which indicates two types of buying behavior (planned and impulsive behaviors). The results of stepwise multiple regression analysis indicate that the value orientations of Security and Power are positive predictors for planned buying behavior ( $\beta = 0.232$ ,  $p \leq 0.01$  and  $\beta = 0.205$ ,  $p \leq 0.01$ ). Whereas, value orientations of Stimulation and Hedonism are positive predictors for impulsive buying behavior ( $\beta = 0.242$ ,  $p \leq 0.01$  and  $\beta = 0.201$ ,  $p \leq 0.05$ ). The current study will be continued to include other personal variables.

**Keywords:** value orientations, consumer behavior, planned and impulsive buying behaviors

## Affect and practicing a musical instrument: A scoping review of the literature

Zofia SCHOLASTYKA MAZUR & Mariola Halina LAGUNA

*Institute of Psychology, John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland*

✉ zsmazur@gmail.com, ✉ laguna@kul.pl

Although practice is crucial for developing musical skills, young musicians often lack motivation to regularly learn their instrument. From the perspective of goal theories, affect may motivate musicians to practice an instrument in several ways. The aim of this scoping review was to comprehensively map existing empirical studies on affective experience and instrumental practicing, to provide summary of the current state of knowledge. To achieve this goal, we adopted a strategy that involved systematic searching for research evidence via electronic databases and reference lists. A total of five sources met the criteria for inclusion in the review. These studies show inconsistent findings regarding 1) the role of students affect in practice behavior, and 2) the correlates of affective experience while practicing. Our review should encourage researchers to explore the role of affect in musical motivation in more detail, which in consequence may lead to improvements in instrumental teaching and learning.

**Keywords:** affect, motivation, instrumental practice

## The Dark Side of Optimism and Pessimism

**Tadahiro SHIMOTSUKASA & Atsushi OSHIO**

*Waseda University, Japan*

✉t.shimotsukasa6060@gmail.com

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationships between the Dark Triad traits (Machiavellianism, narcissism, and psychopathy) and optimism/pessimism. Three hundred sixty-one young adult participants (M = 21.42 years; SD = 1.35; range 18-25; 236 women) responded to the online questionnaire including the Dark Triad scales and optimism/pessimism scales. The Dark Triad composite and narcissism positively related to optimism and negatively correlated to pessimism. On the other hand, Machiavellianism was positively associated with pessimism. These results suggested the dark side of optimism and pessimism.

**Keywords:** Dark Triad, Optimism, Pessimism

## Armenian adaptation of NEO-PI-R five factor model: development of personality instrument

**Astghik SEROBYAN & Narine KHACHATRYAN**

*Yerevan State University, Armenia*

✉astghiks@ysu.am, ✉xnarine@gmail.com

The aim of this research was to establish the factorial structure of the Armenian version of the personality inventory which is based on the NEO-PI-R model. This study include 249 students (Mage = 20.13; SD= 2.315, female=64.3%). The Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient for the five factors of personality questionnaire have an acceptable coefficient (0.861 for Extraversion, 0.856 for Neurotism, 0.817 forConscientiousness, 0.793 for Agreeableness and 0.718 for Openness). In this study it was applied the varimax model of exploratory factor analysis (principal component). Following the analysis, the items partial loaded the factors. Thus, total variance of the factors it is as follows: Extraversion (13, 19%), Neurotism (11.05%), Agreeableness (10.97%), Conscientiousness (9.98%), and Openness (7.29%). Results resembled closely the original five-factor solution represented by the NEO-PI-R taxonomy.

**Keywords:** armenian adaptation, NEO-PI-R model, Factor analysis

## **Bird Droppings and Black Cat: Do Positive and Negative Superstition are Derived from Different Motivations?**

**Eti SHMUEL, Eran CHAJUT & Avner CASPI**

*The Open University of Israel, Israel*

✉ETI@OGER.CO.IL, ✉eranch@openu.ac.il, ✉avnerca@openu.ac.il

The well documented association between believing in superstitions, trait anxiety (TA) and locus of control (LOC) was restricted so far to negative superstitions that directed at preventing bad luck. Positive superstitions, which aimed to promote good luck, gained little scientific attention. We conceived that positive and negative superstitions are derived by different motivations. Accordingly we hypothesized that positive superstitions will correlate more with LOC and less with TA and vice versa for negative superstitions. In the current study, 218 participants indicated their faith in negative and positive superstitions and then filled TA and LOC questionnaires. Contrary to hypothesis, no differences were found between the correlations of trait anxiety and locus of control on the one hand and negative or positive superstitions on the other. It is suggested that despite the fact that positive superstitions aimed at summoning good luck it virtually reflects the fear from the deficit of good luck.

**Keywords:** superstitions, anxiety, locus of control

## **Personality traits and self-regulatory processes as determinants of decision-making**

**Maria SINATRA<sup>1</sup> & Silvana MICELI<sup>2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Department of Educational Sciences, Psychology, Communication – University of Bari, Italy;*

*<sup>2</sup>Department of Psychological, Pedagogical and Educational Sciences – University of Palermo, Italy*

✉maria.sinatra@uniba.it, ✉silvana.miceli56@unipa.it

Considerable empirical research has focused on the characteristics of decision-making by analyzing the relationships between this construct and individuals' backgrounds, goals, strategies, cognitive styles or personality traits. This study examined the differential influence of personality traits and self-regulated motivation on decision-making tendencies. Two studies were conducted: Study 1 assessed the extent to which the Big Five personality traits predicted minimizing, maximizing, and satisficing tendencies; Study 2 tested the mediating role played by self-regulatory processes in the relationship between personality traits and decision-making tendencies by applying Structural Equation Modeling with latent variables. Results revealed that maximizing was positively predicted by conscientiousness, whereas satisficing was negatively predicted by openness to experience, conscientiousness and agreeableness. As for the mediational model, both locomotion and assessment mediated the relationships between personality traits and decision-making tendencies. This research provided interesting insights into the underlying strategies that lead individuals to maximize, satisfice or minimize.

## The Dark Triad and Mating strategies

**Maria SITNIKOVA**

*The Moscow School of Social and Economic Sciences, Russian Federation*

✉ Sitn.mary@gmail.com

In this study we analyze the relationships between the Dark Triad traits and four attitudes to the opposite sex and four corresponding mating strategies. Two of them reflected the orientation towards casual relationships without long-term commitment and two others – towards close and serious relationships. The sample consisted of 345 (225 female) students aged 16-23 ( $M = 20.6$ ;  $SD = 1.61$ ).

The correlation analysis shows that all the Dark Triad traits are positively associated with short-term mating strategies, while psychopathy is also negatively correlated with the long-term mating strategies. Comparing respondents with high and low the Dark Triad scores (separately for males and females), we found that students with low scores prefer long-term mating strategies, while high-scorers of both sexes use all types of strategies. The fact that students with high Dark Triad scores are not uniform in their preferences demonstrates that the Dark Triad individuals are not necessarily toxic in their relations to their partner.

**Keywords:** Dark Triad; mating strategies

## Neuroticism and internal dialogues in the context of time perspective

**Małgorzata SOBOL-KWAPIŃSKA<sup>1</sup>, Piotr OLES<sup>2</sup> & Joanna STOKLOSA<sup>2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Wrocław University, Poland; <sup>2</sup>John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland*

✉ malgorzata.sobol-kwapinska@uwr.edu.pl

We examined the relationship between neuroticism, internal dialogues and time perspective. Time perspective was a moderator and mediator of the neuroticism-internal dialogues link. One hundred and thirteen Polish people participated in this study (aged 20 to 40 years). In subjects with a high level of neuroticism, Carpe Diem perspective was a buffer reducing the strength of the relationship between neuroticism and internal dialogues. Our results suggest also that internal dialogues explain the positive association between neuroticism and past negative time perspective.

**Keywords:** neuroticism; internal dialogues; time perspective



## Exploring the adaptive role of boldness in The Triarchic Psychopathy Model

Katarina SOKIĆ<sup>1</sup> & Tajana LJUBIN GOLUB<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*EFFECTUS - College for Law and Finance - The University College, Zagreb, Croatia;*

<sup>2</sup>*University of Zagreb, Faculty of Teacher Education, Zagreb, Croatia*

✉sokickatarina@gmail.com, ✉tajana.ljubingolub@ufzg.hr

The Triarchic Psychopathy Model proposes that psychopathy encompasses three distinct phenotypic constructs: disinhibition, meanness and boldness. Unlike the other two, boldness can be viewed as an adaptive component of psychopathy, and can be useful for identifying “successful” psychopathy. Therefore, the aim of this study was to explore the relationships between boldness and different prosocial and antisocial criteria (empathy, impulsiveness and aggression) and whether boldness predicts these outcomes above meanness and disinhibition. Data was collected on 600 students (292 female) from various faculties in Zagreb, using the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (Patrick, 2010), Interpersonal Reactivity Index (Davis, 1983), The Barratt Impulsiveness Scale–11 (Patton et al., 1995), and Reactive–Proactive Aggression Questionnaire (Raine et al., 2006). Results showed that boldness was associated with some adaptive tendencies. However, it was also associated with some maladaptive tendencies, indicating that it cannot be conceived of as a purely adaptive expression of psychopathy.

**Keywords:** successful psychopathy, boldness, empathy, impulsiveness, aggression.

## Psychopathy and Emotion regulation: Examining the emotion goals related to psychopathic traits

Foteini SPANTIDAKI - KYRIAZI, Stefan BOGAERTS & Carlo GAROFALO

*Tilburg University, The Netherlands*

✉fotspaky@hotmail.com, ✉s.bogaerts@tilburguniversity.edu, ✉c.garofalo@tilburguniversity.edu

Psychopathy is a personality syndrome characterized by profound emotional disturbances. The current study employed a motivational framework to emotion regulation, in order to examine the individual differences in emotion goals (i.e. what people want to feel) related to psychopathic traits in two non-clinical samples (Undergraduate Students: N= 148; and Community Sample: N= 520). Specifically, we focused on four emotions: anger, fear, sadness, and joy. Further, we examined the role of two mediators: beliefs about the utility of emotions and attitudes toward emotions. Correlation and regression results indicated that higher levels of psychopathic traits were associated with increased preference towards negative emotion goals, with anger demonstrating stronger and more consistent associations. Only few (negative) associations occurred concerning the preference for joy. Mediation effects were found for anger (both mediators), fear (only beliefs about utility) and joy (only attitudes). The present findings provide preliminary evidence of motivated emotion regulation processes in psychopathy.

**Keywords:** Emotion regulation, Emotion Goals, Motivation, Psychopathy, Psychopathic Traits

**Psychoticism differentiates creative thinking across the norm and psychopathology.**

**Anna STARKOWSKA<sup>1</sup>, Katarzyna ADAMOWICZ<sup>1</sup>, Inga JANIK<sup>2</sup>, Martyna MACIEJEWSKA<sup>2</sup> & Jerzy SAMOCHOWIEC<sup>3</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Independent Clinical Psychology Unit, Department of Psychiatry, Pomeranian Medical University in Szczecin, Poland; <sup>2</sup>Department of Obstetric and Gynecological Nursing, Pomeranian Medical University in Szczecin, Poland; <sup>3</sup>Department of Psychiatry, Pomeranian Medical University in Szczecin, Poland*

✉a.starkowska.pum@gmail.com, ✉groszewska.katarzyna@gmail.com,  
✉inga.janik@wp.pl, ✉martyna.maciej@gmail.com, ✉samoj@pum.edu.pl

**Rationale:** Creative thinking (CT), psychoticism as a personality disposition and psychotic spectrum disorders have a common neurophysiological basis linked to dopaminergic activity. The aim of the study was to compare CT among various expressions of psychoticism (P).

**Methods:** The study included 90 individuals divided into 3 equinumerous groups: healthy with low (P1, 86.7% of females, Mage=27.7) and high (P2, 56.7% of females, Mage=25.4) intensity of psychoticism as a personality trait, and patients (P3, 43.3% of females, Mage=34.2) diagnosed with schizophrenia (ICD-10:F.20.). The tools used during individual sessions were Eysenck Personality Questionnaire and the Test of Creative Thinking–Drawing Production.

**Results:** P2 subjects presented greater creativity (Me=52.5) than P1 (Me=28.8) and P3 (Me=31.5;  $p < 0.001$ ). General CT score in P1 and P3 were equal, while P3 drawings were poorer in content ( $t(58) = -2.047; p = 0.045$ ), exhibiting a nonsignificant tendency to higher unconventionality ( $t(58) = 1.736; p = 0.088$ ).

**Implications:** High psychoticism, but still within normal limits, seems to be the most beneficial for CT.

**Keywords:** psychoticism as a personality trait, creative thinking, schizophrenia

**Personality basis of creative thinking – psychometric properties of a three-dimensional personality questionnaire to measure dispositions on a continuum from the norm to pathology: Preliminary results.**

**Anna STARKOWSKA<sup>1</sup>, Monika MAK<sup>1</sup>, Joanna PRES<sup>1</sup>, Daria SUCHECKA - FIDURA<sup>1</sup>, Jerzy SAMOCHOWIEC<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*Independent Clinical Psychology Unit, Department of Psychiatry, Pomeranian Medical University in Szczecin, Poland;* <sup>2</sup>*Department of Psychiatry, Pomeranian Medical University in Szczecin, Poland*

✉a.starkowska.pum@gmail.com, ✉monika.mak@gmail.com, ✉joanna.pres@gmail.com, ✉dariasuhecka@gmail.com, ✉samoj@pum.edu.pl

**Rationale:**The aim was to develop a three-dimensional questionnaire (PSH) to measure dispositions linked with greatest creativity (CT): psychoticism (P; individuality, strong ego, apathy), schizotypy (S; openness, eccentric, spirituality) and hypomania (H; activity, prosociality, enthusiasm).

**Methods:**709 healthy individuals (70.2% of females) aged 16-66 (M=26.80; SD=11.74) have been included in a 18-month pilot study to develop a tool and verify its factor structure, validity and reliability. EPQ-R Personality Questionnaire, O-LIFE Schizotypy Scale, TCT-DP Test for Creative Thinking and others have been used during individual and group sessions.

**Results:**PSH (84 items) achieved satisfied reliability ( $\alpha_P=0.846$ ,  $\alpha_S=0.810$ ,  $\alpha_H=0.861$ ) and proved validity. All scales correlated with general CT (N=221) and different CT factors: P correlated with abstraction ( $r=0.264$ ;  $p<0.001$ ), humor ( $r=0.280$ ;  $p<0.001$ ) symbolism ( $r=0.150$ ;  $p=0.026$ ); S with richer content ( $r=0.233$ ;  $p<0.001$ ), complexity ( $r=0.156$ ;  $p=0.021$ ) and perspective ( $r=0.203$ ;  $p=0.002$ ), H with unconventionality ( $r=0.226$ ;  $p=0.001$ ).

**Implications:**PSH construct may be utilized for assessment of creative potential among healthy individuals.

**Keywords:** Personality assessment, psychoticism, schizotypy, hypomania, creative thinking.

**Are motivational videos a source of interpersonal motivation? Individual differences in the effects on mood and left frontal activation**

**Maria STAVROU, Alan PICKERING & Andrew COOPER**

*Goldsmiths, University of London, United Kingdom*

✉m.stavrou@gold.ac.uk, ✉a.pickering@gold.ac.uk, ✉a.cooper@gold.ac.uk

The aim of this research was to test the effects of motivational videos on mood and left frontal asymmetry, as a marker of approach-motivation and activated positive affect. It also tests if extraversion and neuroticism carry mediator effects. To operationalize this pre-post manipulation design, the 12-Point Circumplex Structure of Core Affect (12-PAC; Yik, Russell, and Steiger, 2011), and the BFAS (De Young et al., 2007) were used. The line bisection task was administered as an indicator of differences in left frontal asymmetry. We found overall significant increases in activated affect for those who watched the motivational video. They also showed a significant rightward deviation bias in the line bisection task, indicating left frontal activation. There were higher scores of activated affect for those with high extraversion, and lower scores for those with high neuroticism. The findings propose the use of motivational videos as a novel method of approach-motivation induction.

**Keywords:** Personality, mood, activated affect, approach-motivation, left frontal asymmetry

## Evidence of Positive Personality Change Over the Course of Psychotherapy

Saniya A. TABANI & William F. CHAPLIN

*St. John's University, United States of America*

✉saniya.tabani16@stjohns.edu, ✉chaplinw@stjohns.edu

Psychotherapy outcomes have generally focused on a reduction in mental health symptomatology. However, it has more recently been suggested that psychotherapy might also impact more enduring characteristics, such as personality and positive motivational states. In a sample of 148 clients undergoing psychotherapy at a community mental health training clinic, we administered the Outcomes Questionnaire (OQ), the Ten Item Personality Inventory (TIPI), and the State Hope Scale, at biweekly intervals. We used mixed effects regression models to estimate linear change in each of these three measures. As expected, results indicated that, over the course of a year, clients, on average, showed a 10% reduction in symptom distress compared to baseline. However, importantly, these same clients also showed a significant increase of 3% in both emotional stability and hopefulness. Thus, these results add to the growing evidence that psychotherapy also has a positive impact on personality dimensions.

**Keywords:** psychotherapy, outcomes, personality, change, hope

## Personality Traits and Starting a Romantic Relationship on Social Media in a Turkish Sample

Melda TAÇYILDIZ & Ateş GÜL ERGUN

*Yaşar University, Turkey*

✉meldatacyildiz@hotmail.com, ✉gulergunn@gmail.com

The current study is interested whether there are any personality trait differences between individuals who started their romantic relationships on social media platforms or through circle of friends in daily life. Sixty-five participants between the ages of 18-30 filled out a three-question-survey with the Big Five Inventory. Four separate independent samples t tests were carried out. The results indicated that there was a statistically significant difference between people who had the first interaction with their partner online vs. real-life. The more extravert and agreeable traits reported the more people were likely to interact with their partner through circle of friends in real-life. Furthermore, we found that people who are less agreeable have a tendency to interact with their partners in social media for the first time. However, there was no statistically significant difference between how participants met with their partners without interaction in terms of extraversion and agreeableness traits.

**Keywords:** big five, extraversion, agreeableness, social media, romantic relationships

### Differential personality correlates of social anxiety and anger-out

Yusuke TAKAHASHI<sup>1</sup> & Kensuke OKADA<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Kyoto University, Japan; <sup>2</sup>Department of Psychology, Senshu University, Japan

✉takahashi.yusuke.3n@kyoto-u.ac.jp, ✉ken@psy.senshu-u.ac.jp

When facing social and psychological distress, some feel social anxiety, and others get anger-out. This study examined personality correlates of the common and distinctive features of social anxiety and anger-out simultaneously with longitudinal data from the Survey of Midlife Development in Japan (MIDJA). Participants were 634 Japanese middle- and older-aged individuals whose age ranged from 30 to 79. Hierarchical regression analysis revealed that Neuroticism predicted positively both social anxiety and anger-out ( $\beta = .23$  and  $.20$ , respectively), and that Extraversion had an opposite influence on these two negative emotions ( $\beta = -.24$  and  $.17$ , respectively). Additionally, lower Openness was specifically related to social anxiety ( $\beta = -.18$ ), and lower Conscientiousness to anger-out ( $\beta = -.10$ ). Our findings suggest that higher Neuroticism could be a common factor of psychopathologies, and that lower Conscientiousness seems to be specific to anger-out development and lower Openness seems to be specific to social anxiety development.

**Keywords:** Big five, distinctiveness, social anxiety, anger-out, MIDJA

### Mediating effect of optimism for the relationship between psychopathy and risk-taking behaviors

Ayame TAMURA, Sayaka SUZUE & Yoshinori SUGIURA

Hiroshima University, Japan

✉iristamura0714@gmail.com, ✉b145938@hiroshima-u.ac.jp, ✉ysugiura@hiroshima-u.ac.jp

Psychopathy is antisocial personality and is associated with risk-taking behavior. However, most studies postulate this mechanism to be derived from impulsivity or sensation-seeking. Optimism, which is tendency to expect positive outcomes even in the obstacles (Scheier & Carver, 1985), predicts various adaptation such as psychological and physical well-being. However, optimism includes easy-going aspect, which is related to reduce perceived risks and leads to risky behaviors (Yoshimura, 2007). By measuring this facet of optimism, we investigated the mediating effect of optimism for the relationship between psychopathy and risk-taking behaviors. A mixed-gender sample of undergraduate students ( $N = 171$ , mean age =  $19.16 \pm 3.6$ ) completed the questionnaires consisted of psychopathy, optimism, and risk-taking behavior. Result indicated that the positive relationship between primary psychopathy and risk-taking behavior was mediated by high easy-going facet of optimism. This finding suggests that risky behaviors in psychopathy may come from optimistic risk perception.

**Keywords:** psychopathy, optimism, risk-taking behaviours

### **Bullying in their classes : The role of two types of popular students**

**Yinqi TANG**

*The University of Tokyo, Japan*  
onkei1908@gmail.com

This study examined how two types of popular students are related to bullying in their classes. One type of students are those who are high on perceived popularity, indicating social dominance and visibility. Another type is sociometrically popular students based on how well they are liked. Japanese university students (N = 396) completed retrospective questionnaires about their classmates in middle school and reported both aggressive and prosocial behavior of who they thought as “the most socially central and the one who stands out in your class” (perceived popular students) and “the most well liked and the one you like in your class” (sociometrically popular students). Both types of students were respectively clustered into subgroups based upon other-reported aggressive and prosocial behavior. High level of aggressive behavior clusters resulted in both types of students, but only clusters of perceived popular students were related to high level of bullying in their classes.

**Keywords:** Bullying, Perceived popularity, Sociometric popularity, Peer relations

### **Does personality matter - The difference between ideal and prototypic personality profiles of athletes of different sports**

**Sophia TERWIEL & Maike LUHMANN**

*Ruhr-Universität Bochum, Germany*  
✉sophia.terwiel@rub.de, ✉maike.luhmann@rub.de

Sports do not only have varying physical demands, but athletes of different sports also show distinct personality profiles, and these personality profiles may depend on the athletes' achievement levels. However, systematic research on these personality differences among sports is currently missing. In this preregistered study, expert ratings of the Big Five using the BFI-2-S for 167 different sports were collected in an online survey. For each sport, up to 60 experts rated the typical and ideal personality profiles of either a female or a male athlete of their sport. These data allow a systematic investigation of the discrepancy between ideal and prototypic personality profiles of athletes.

**Keywords:** Big Five, sports, achievement levels

## The psycholexical structure of Polish personality-relevant verbs: self- and peer-rating study

Nasturcja TORUJ, Anna CZARNEJKO, Oleg GORBANIUK & Jakub WSZOŁA

*The John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin, Poland*

✉nasturcja.t@gmail.com, ✉anna.czarnejko@wp.pl, ✉oleg.gorbaniuk@gmail.com,

✉jakub.wszola96@gmail.com

Most of the psycholexical studies have been focused on adjectives. Other parts of speech are often excluded from the analysis which can lead to the reductionism. The study was conducted on the basis of Unabridged Universal Dictionary of Polish Language (100 000 entries). By decision of 5 judges, 8,201 person-descriptive verbs were selected. On this basis, 13 judges identified 702 person-relevant verbs. It was verified in terms of familiarity and suitability for further part of the research. As a result, a list of 394 verbs was obtained. 800 students took part in self-rating (400) and peer-rating (400) studies. One- to seven-factor solutions were analyzed. In particular five-factor solution for mixed data consists: Honesty, Agreeableness, Neuroticism, Conscientiousness, Intellect. The 6th factor is Realism: specific for verbs and does not appear for adjectives. Extraversion appears only as the 7th factor.

**Keywords:** psycholexical approach, personality structure, verbs, Polish language

## Relations of basic and dark personality traits to prosocial behavior: Exploring gender differences

Anja WERTAG<sup>1</sup>, Denis BRATKO<sup>2</sup> & Maja RIBAR<sup>2</sup>

*<sup>1</sup>Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Croatia; <sup>2</sup>Department of Psychology, Faculty of Social Sciences and Humanities, University of Zagreb, Croatia*

✉anja.wertag@pilar.hr, ✉dbratko@ffzg.hr, ✉maja.ribar@yahoo.com

The aim of this study was to investigate personality traits associated with different forms of prosocial behavior, and whether there are gender differences in these relations. Data were collected on-line on a total of 1061 participants (80% female; Mage=24, SD=6.42), using Prosocial Tendencies Measure (assessing 6 types of prosocial behaviors: altruistic, compliant, emotional, dire, public, and anonymous), Ten Item Personality Measure, and Short Dark Triad. Results of regression analyses indicated that the basic personality traits were related to prosocial behavior more in females than in males. Moreover, only the dark traits negatively predicted altruistic prosocial behavior in both males and females. Generally, results showed some interesting patterns, highlighting gender differences in relations of personality traits and prosocial behavior.

**Keywords:** prosocial behavior, basic personality traits, Dark Triad, gender differences

### Prison blues: Wellbeing among prisoners

Anja WERTAG, Ines SUČIĆ & Renata GLAVAK TKALIĆ

*Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Croatia*

✉anja.wertag@pilar.hr, ✉ines.sucic@pilar.hr, ✉renata.glavaktkalic@pilar.hr

This research offers an insight as to how length of imprisonment, personality traits and dimensions of emotional climate may lead to the experience of compromised wellbeing of prisoners. Data were collected within a larger project in all prisons and jails in Croatia, among 641 male prisoners (Mage=40 years, SD=11.69), using both global life satisfaction measure and satisfaction with health, relationships, and social support, BFI-10 and Emotional Climate Scale. Results of hierarchical regression analyses showed that length of imprisonment explained 5% of prisoners' wellbeing, personality traits explained 7 to 13% of specific items of wellbeing, while emotional climate explained additional 1 to 5% of the wellbeing variance. As the most consistent predictors of wellbeing emerged emotional stability among personality traits, and positive emotionality among emotional climate dimensions. These results reiterate the importance of positive emotionality in resilience and adjustment of prisoners.

**Keywords:** prisoners, wellbeing, personality traits, emotional climate

### Using the SORKC model from cognitive-behavioral therapy as a framework for understanding personality and its consequences

Nele Maria WESSELS<sup>1,3</sup>, Johannes ZIMMERMANN<sup>2</sup> & Daniel LEISING<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Osnabrueck, Germany; <sup>2</sup>Psychologische Hochschule Berlin, Germany;

<sup>3</sup>Technische Universität Dresden, Germany

✉nele.wessels@uos.de, ✉j.zimmermann@psychologische-hochschule.de, ✉Daniel.Leising@tu-dresden.de

The number of empirical studies addressing the consequences of personality is considerable and growing. However, an overarching conceptual framework integrating personality and its consequences is missing in personality psychology. I suggest using an adapted version of the SORKC model from cognitive behavioral therapy as this framework. The model contains a relatively complete account of how personality and situations interact in shaping people's responses, which may ultimately bring about important consequences for themselves and others. When the model is adapted to the conventions of structural equation modeling, it becomes highly compatible with many contemporary personality models, but has the advantage of explicitly containing consequences. Using a modified SORKC model this way may help pave the way for a better integration between sub-disciplines of (social, personality, and clinical) psychology. As an example of such integration, I briefly discuss the case of the so-called "personality disorders".

**Keywords:** model, review, personality, consequences, situation, person x situation transactions



### What are the actual behaviors to which natural person-descriptive terms refer?

**Anne WIEDENROTH & Daniel LEISING**

*Technische Universität Dresden, Germany*

✉anne.wiedenroth@tu-dresden.de, ✉daniel.leising@tu-dresden.de

This is an exploratory study of the meaning systems (Kenny, 1994) that associate certain target behaviors with specific person-descriptive terms. A large group of raters were presented with a set of largely objective, quantified behavior descriptions (e.g., “talks about him-/herself 50% of the time”) and judged how appropriate they would find each of 20 natural language terms (e.g., “selfish”) to describe such a person. Associations between behaviors and term use varied greatly in strength and shape. Most pairs of terms and behaviors were unrelated. Some terms (e.g., “clumsy”) were associated with only a few circumscribed behaviors, whereas other terms (e.g., “sociable”) were associated with a much broader range of behaviors. All ratings were highly reliable. Our study suggests that the modest inter-rater agreement often found for personality judgments may not so much be due to fuzzy meaning systems, but rather to the perceivers basing their judgments on non-overlapping information.

**Keywords:** Personality, Language, Meaning Systems, Judgment, Behavior

### Positive orientation in work and organization context; possible impact on job satisfaction and adaptation to work conditions

**Emilia Maria WROCLAWSKA-WARCHALA & Urszula Justyna BRZEZIŃSKA**

*Psychological Test Laboratory of the Polish Psychological Association, Poland*

✉e.wroclawska@practest.com.pl, ✉u.brzezinska@practest.com.pl

The aim of the presented research is to check relations between positive orientation (as measured by Multifactor Positive Orientation Scale by Caprara) and variables connected with job satisfaction and adaptation to work conditions. Positive orientation is defined by Caprara (2009) as a general tendency to receive life experience with a positive attitude and described as a stable personality disposition. The two main hypotheses were that positive orientation is 1. directly connected to job satisfaction and 2. related to variables which influence adaptation to work conditions e.g. adaptive way of coping with stressful situations, work engagement, commitment in the workplace, achievement motivation and social competences.

Research were conducted in Poland, in various age groups (20-59), with various levels of education. Total number of participants was N = 245. Authors will present results for general positive orientation as well as for its three dimensions (positive orientation towards self, others, future).

**Keywords:** positive orientation, job satisfaction, work engagement, commitment in the workplace, achievement motivation

### **The decreasing strength of mental health comorbidity across adolescence: Evidence for the differentiation hypothesis**

**Quiyu ZHANG<sup>1</sup>, Tom BOOTH<sup>1</sup>, Aja Louise MURRAY<sup>2</sup>, Denis RIBEAUD<sup>3</sup> & Manuel EISNER<sup>2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychology, University of Edinburgh, United Kingdom; <sup>2</sup>Violence Research Centre, Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, UK; <sup>3</sup>Jacobs Center for Productive Youth Development, University of Zurich, Switzerland*

✉ zhangqiuyu@qq.com, ✉ tom.booth@ed.ac.uk, ✉ am2367@cam.ac.uk,  
✉ Denis.ribeaud@jacobscenter.uzh.ch, ✉ mpe23@cam.ac.uk

Mental health symptom comorbidity is common and transcends diagnostic domains. Competing developmental models propose that mental health symptoms undergo differentiation versus become increasingly comorbid over the course of development. The current study utilised data from the Zurich project on the Social Development of Children and Youths (z-proso). This project began in 2004/05, when the participants entered the first grade. The target sample consists of 1675 (52% male) children from 56 primary schools in the city of Zurich. Self-report data on the Social Behaviour Questionnaire administered at four waves from ages 11 to 17 was analysed. Omega hierarchical estimates of p-factor strength were calculated based on exploratory factor analyses with maximum likelihood extraction and Schmid-leiman transformation. Bootstrapped confidence intervals for omega were computed. Comparisons of omega hierarchical estimates supported the differentiation hypothesis. The results suggest that over the adolescent period, the manifestation of mental health problems becomes more individualised.

**Keywords:** p-factor; general psychopathology; omega

### **Reliability and Validity of the Chinese Version of Short Dark Triad (SD3-C) Scale**

**Jing ZHANG<sup>1</sup> & Matthias ZIEGLER<sup>2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>East China Normal University, China, People's Republic of China; <sup>2</sup>Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*

✉ jzhang@ed.ecnu.edu.cn, ✉ zieglema@hu-berlin.de

There has been an increasing interest in the Dark Triad personality traits during the last decade. However, most studies have relied on samples from Western cultures. In order to facilitate cross-cultural research and, more specifically, to better understand this dark side in the Chinese culture, the short Dark Triad scale (SD3) was translated into Chinese and psychometrically evaluated. In two independent samples involving 1,149 participants, we examined internal consistency, factor structures, and construct validity of the SD3 scale. Moreover, we inspected the nomological net with two competing models of personality structure: the Five-Factor and the HEXACO model. The results suggest that the Chinese version of SD3 scale had good psychometric properties and can be used for future research. Correlations with the FFM and HEXACO further showed that the Dark Triad traits are a worthwhile addition to the Big Five.

**Keywords:** Dark Triad, Five-Factor model, HEXACO model, validation

**Divergent moderator effects of working memory capacity facets on the correlation of implicit measures on automatic behavior in the domains disgust sensitivity, speech anxiety and valence.**

**Axel ZINKERNAGEL, Nita BUCHHOLZ & Manfred SCHMITT**

*University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany*

✉buchholz@uni-landau.de, ✉schmittm@uni-landau.de

Two-process-models of information processing suggest a double dissociation of implicit traits predicting automatic behavior and explicit traits predicting controlled behavior. In addition, the availability of cognitive control resources supports the controlled pathway, whereas the lack of resources facilitates the automatic pathway. In three double dissociation studies (N > 120 each) in the domains speech anxiety, disgust sensitivity and valence we investigated the moderating effect of chronic availability of cognitive control resources (switching, updating and inhibition) on the correlation of indirect measures with automatic behavior and direct measures with controlled behavior respectively. Results show divergent moderator effects for the three domains indicating the specificity of effects of working memory facets.

**Keywords:** indirect measures, working memory capacity

**Personal development of psychology consultant: Narrative as a method of research**

**Elena ZINOVYEVA & Marina SALITOVA**

*St. Petersburg State University, Russian Federation*

✉m.salitova@gmail.com

As an alternative to quantitative approach for describing the development of the consultant's personality, we suggest using the narrative, which makes it possible to penetrate into the personality's inner world, to see how a system of personal meanings is formed, and trace its changes in time. As a source of narrative, a personal diary of a consultant was analyzed. This diary she keeps during her training to describe the experience of working with clients. The diary as a narrative is a means of organizing experience, giving it certain meanings, and allows tracing personal transformation. We have analyzed the diaries of twelve beginner consultants who were trained in the Psychological Service of St.-Petersburg State University (2017). During the period of keeping the diary, the changes in the descriptions of experience had occurred. The volume had increased, and the content had deepened, the transition from cliché to personal meanings took place.

**Keywords:** Personality, psychology consultant, narrative, consultant diary

# **DATA BLITZ PRESENTATIONS**

## Personality and health related behaviors

**Ana BUTKOVIĆ, Tena VUKASOVIĆ HLUPIĆ & Denis BRATKO**

*Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Zagreb, Croatia*

✉ abutkovi@ffzg.hr, ✉ tvukasov@ffzg.hr, ✉ dbratko@ffzg.hr

Previous studies have shown that personality traits are associated to different health related behaviors. However, most studies use only self-reported personality, as well as self-report of different health related behaviors. In this study we obtained both self-report and peer-reports on personality, using BFI questionnaire, as well as self-report on frequency of different health related behaviors during the previous week (physical exercise, drinking, eating fruits and vegetables). Psychology students (N = 260, 83% female) from two departments of psychology filled in the measures. Two colleagues chosen by each student filled in the peer-report of personality for that student. Participants were divided into two groups based on their responses for health related behaviors, and self- and peer-reported personality traits were compared between those groups. Groups differed in self-reported conscientiousness for physical exercise, in self- and peer-reported conscientiousness and peer-reported agreeableness for drinking, and in self-reported openness for eating fruits and vegetables.

## How living in a messy place can change you: looking into the effect on personality

**Kevin H. C CHENG**

*King's College London, United Kingdom*

✉ kevin.cheng@kcl.ac.uk

The present study examines changes in personality measures as a function of time spent in a current dwelling. Personality measures from the Big-5 model (BHPS) and a heterogeneous measure of personality, affect and behaviors (TL) were used in two studies source from the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS) and the Twinlife data (TL). For the latter, the structure of the items was explored in a training sample and analyzed in the assessment sample. Time is measured as years of residence at current dwelling. The home environment was rated by interviewers (BHPS) and occupants (TL). Results of a big data source showed that chaos in homes played a part in levels of antisocial behaviors irrespective of demographic constraints. In additions, homes that are less stimulating is associated with declines in openness-to-experience compared to more enriched environment. We concluded that living in a happy home is linked to major personality dimensions.



19<sup>th</sup> EUROPEAN  
CONFERENCE  
PERSONALITY  
ZADAR / CROATIA

# Program

**Tuesday, 17/Jul/2018**

**9:00am - 5:30pm**

Room C

**Workshop 1: Multilevel modeling in Mplus**

**9:00am - 5:00pm**

Room I

**Workshop 2: Mining Big Data to Extract Patterns and Predict Real-Life Outcomes**

**3:00pm - 8:00pm**

Registration and reception – University of Zadar  
**Registration of participants**

**6:00pm - 7:00pm**

University of Zadar - The Great Hall  
**Opening ceremony**

**Tuesday, 17/Jul/2018**

**7:00pm - 8:00pm**

Chair: **Zvezdan Penezić**

**Denis Bratko, University of Zagreb, Croatia: HERITABILITY OF PERSONALITY AND CORRELATED CONSTRUCTS**

University of Zadar - The Great Hall

**8:00pm - 10:30pm**

Museum of Ancient Glass  
**Welcome reception**



**Wednesday, 18/Jul/2018**

**8:00am - 11:00am**

Registration and reception – University of Zadar

**Registration of participants**

**Wednesday, 18/Jul/2018**

<b>INVITED SYMPOSIUM</b>	<b>PAPER SESSION</b>	<b>PAPER SESSION</b>	<b>PAPER SESSION</b>	<b>PAPER SESSION</b>
<b>9:00am - 10:30am</b>	<b>9:00am - 10:30am</b>	<b>9:00am - 10:30am</b>	<b>9:00am - 10:30am</b>	<b>9:00am - 10:30am</b>
University of Zadar - The Great Hall	Room A	Room B	Room C	Room D
<b>Teacher's emotions and emotion regulation strategies</b> Convenor: <b>Irena BURIĆ</b>	Chair: <b>Ljiljana Lazarević</b>	Chair: <b>Anu Realo</b>	Chair: <b>Iva Šverko</b>	Chair: <b>Jérôme Rossier</b>
<b>Teachers' emotion regulation and their well-being in the workplace: A meta-analysis</b> <i>Hongbiao Yin &amp; Shenghua Huang</i>	<b>Strategic thinking and self-control differentiates Machiavellianism and Psychopathy: Introducing a new model and measure of Machiavellianism</b> <i>David J. Hughes &amp; Ioannis Kratsiotis</i>	<b>Cross-Cultural Comparability for Moral Attributes and Moral Viewpoints</b> <i>Gerard Saucier &amp; Kathryn Iurino</i>	<b>Expert validation of a non-verbal version of the Five Factor Model of Personality</b> <i>John Magnus Roos</i>	<b>Contingent Units of Personality at Work – A Reconciliation of Stability and Change</b> <i>Nadin Beckmann, Robert E Wood, Damian P Birney, Jens F Beckmann &amp; Amiral Minbashian</i>
<b>Teachers' harmonious passion and positive affect</b> <i>Angelica Moè</i>	<b>Understanding the role of personality, affective states and social interactions in everyday psychotic-like experiences: an experience sampling study</b> <i>Ljiljana Lazarević &amp; Goran Knežević</i>	<b>Time perspective, preoperative pain and acute postoperative pain</b> <i>Małgorzata Sobol-Kwapińska, Włodzimierz Plotek, Michał Mandecki, Przemysław Bąbel, Marcin Cybulski, Anna Kluzik &amp; Jolanta Krystianc</i>	<b>Individual, Situational, and Country-Level Determinants of Acquiescent Responding</b> <i>Beatrice Rammstedt, Clemens Lechner, Melanie Partsch &amp; Daniel Danner</i>	<b>Dispositions and Career Related Outcomes: The Mediating Role of Cognitive and Emotional Self-Regulatory Processes</b> <i>Shagini Udayar, Marina Fiori, Amber Gayle Thalmayer &amp; Jérôme Rossier</i>
<b>Perceived teachers' emotional authenticity: Intraindividual relations to students' emotions and emotional contagion</b> <i>Melanie M. Keller &amp; Eva S. Becker</i>	<b>My Story is Different than My Traits: A Comparison of Narrative Redemption with Trait Resiliency and Emotion Regulation</b> <i>Tara Patricia McCoy, Nicole Harake &amp; William L Dunlop</i>	<b>Actor and partner consistencies in interpersonal behavior across situations and time: A multi-occasion multi-method round-robin design</b> <i>Nick Modersitzki, Le Vy Phan &amp; John Rauthmann</i>	<b>What do personality scales measure if they do not measure underlying latent traits?</b> <i>Alan David Pickering &amp; Andrew Cooper</i>	<b>Moderating role of personality in assessing co-worker satisfaction</b> <i>Tom Booth, Daniel Pizarro de Olazabal &amp; Giselle Richter</i>
<b>Emotional spillover in classrooms: A multilevel mediational analysis of teachers' emotions, emotional labor strategies and students' affective experiences</b> <i>Irena Burić, Zvezdan Penezić, Izabela Sorić, Ana Slišković &amp; Ivana Macuka</i>	<b>Similarities and Differences in Self-Evaluation of Siblings (with use of EPI, LCQ scales)</b> <i>Oksana Vasilevna Baskaeva &amp; Svetlana Dmitrievna Pyankova</i>	<b>Predicting Personality and Subjective Well-Being from Mobile Positioning Data</b> <i>Anu Realo, Siiri Silm, Jüri Allik &amp; Rein Ahas</i>	<b>Assessing Meaningful Within-Person Variability in Likert-Scale Rated Personality Descriptions: An IRT Tree Model Approach</b> <i>Jonas W. B. Lang, Filip Lievens, Filip De Fruyt, Ingo Zettler &amp; Jennifer L. Tackett</i>	<b>At home I'm different – Consequences of p2-misfit: What are the effects when how I am at work does not resemble how I am at home?</b> <i>Jane Hergert &amp; Laura Kemper</i>
	<b>First Impressions of Performance in Assessment Centers: Useful or Useless</b> <i>Simon M Breil &amp; Mitja D Back</i>	<b>Testing dimensional models of borderline personality disorder and psychopathy</b> <i>Jacek Neckar &amp; Katarzyna Nowak</i>		

**Wednesday, 18/Jul/2018**

SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM	SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM	SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM	SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM	SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM
9:00am - 10:30am	9:00am - 10:30am	9:00am - 10:30am	9:00am - 10:30am	9:00am - 10:30am
Room E	Room F	Room G	Room I	Room H
<p><b>Self-actualization from a contemporary trait perspective</b>                      Convenors: <b>Wiebke BLEIDORN &amp; Christopher J. HOPWOOD</b></p>	<p><b>Dynamics of Personality and Close Relationships</b>                      Convenors: <b>Manon VAN SCHEPPINGEN &amp; Jeroen BORGHUIS</b></p>	<p><b>Self-regulation: Individual differences, contributing processes, and change</b>                      Convenor: <b>Marie HENNECKE</b></p>	<p><b>Problems, Challenges, and Chances: Advancing the Knowledge on Experience Sampling Studies</b>                      Convenors: <b>Kai Tobias HORSTMANN &amp; Matthias ZIEGLER</b></p>	<p><b>Personality and Romantic Attraction</b>                      Convenors: <b>Tanja M. GERLACH &amp; Lars PENKE</b></p>
<p><b>Understanding the Healthy Personality from a Basic Trait Perspective</b>  <i>Wiebke Bleidorn, Christopher J. Hopwood, Robert A. Ackerman, Rainer Riemann, Christian Kandler, Douglas B. Samuel, Edward A. Witt, Leslie C. Morey &amp; M. Brent Donnellan</i></p>	<p><b>Longitudinal actor, partner, and similarity effects of personality on well-being</b>  <i>Manon A. van Scheppingen, William J. Chopik, Wiebke Bleidorn &amp; Jaap J.A. Denissen</i></p>	<p><b>Doing despite disliking: Self-regulatory traits predict the deployment of effective self-regulatory strategies in daily life</b>  <i>Marie Hennecke, Thomas Czikmanti &amp; Veronika Brandstätter</i></p>	<p><b>Experience sampling studies: Within and between-person relationships and implications for construct validation</b>  <i>Jeremy Biesanz</i></p>	<p><b>No evidence for ovulatory cycle shifts in female mate preferences for male masculine traits and behavioral cues in a large, pre-registered study</b>  <i>Julia Jünger, Tanja M. Gerlach &amp; Lars Penke</i></p>
<p><b>Intentional Personality Trait Change in Young Adulthood as a Crucible for Self-Actualization</b>  <i>Erik E. Noftle</i></p>	<p><b>The bright side: The effects of optimism in the context of close relationships</b>  <i>William J. Chopik</i></p>	<p><b>Just do it: Smart self-regulation in daily life</b>  <i>Denise de Ridder, Anouk van der Weiden, Marleen Gillebaart &amp; Jeroen Benjamins</i></p>	<p><b>Personalized feedback using ESM: example of a Randomized Controlled Trial</b>  <i>Eeske van Roekel, Charlotte Vrijen, Vera E. Heininga, Maurits Masselink &amp; Albertine J. Oldehinkel</i></p>	<p><b>What interaction partner do single women choose in their fertile phase?</b>  <i>Julie Driebe, Ruben C. Arslan, Tanja M. Gerlach &amp; Lars Penke</i></p>
<p><b>Interpersonal Transparency is the Core of Authenticity</b>  <i>Christopher J. Hopwood, Evan W. Good, Alytia A. Levendosky &amp; Wiebke Bleidorn</i></p>	<p><b>Leaving footprints on the intimate partner's personality</b>  <i>Alexander Grob, Robert P. Burriss, Rebekka Weidmann, Jenna Wuensche &amp; Janina L. Buehler</i></p>	<p><b>Examining the relation between trait self-control and the use of implementation intentions during goal pursuit</b>  <i>Kaitlyn M. Werner &amp; Marina Milyavskaya</i></p>	<p><b>How many states make a trait? A comprehensive meta-analysis of experience sampling studies</b>  <i>Kai T. Horstmann &amp; John F. Rauthmann</i></p>	<p><b>Not the one for me: Preference-partner discrepancies prospectively predict stability and quality of newly formed relationships</b>  <i>Tanja M. Gerlach, Thomas Schultze, Ruben C. Arslan &amp; Lars Penke</i></p>
<p><b>Is Openness to Experience Good for You?</b>  <i>Ted Schwaba, Richard W. Robins, Emily Grijalva &amp; Wiebke Bleidorn</i></p>	<p><b>Longitudinal associations between pleasant everyday experiences and personality traits</b>  <i>Jeroen Borghuis, Wiebke Bleidorn, Klaas Sijtsma, Susan Branje, Wim H. J. Meeus &amp; Jaap J. A. Denissen</i></p>	<p><b>Agency in life-course regulation: When do individual differences make a difference?</b>  <i>Jutta Heckhausen</i></p>	<p><b>It's a question of time: Advancing the analyses of repeated measures</b>  <i>Cornelia Wrzus &amp; Christine Gutsch</i></p>	<p><b>Assortative mating and the evolution of human trait covariation</b>  <i>Daniel Conroy-Beam</i></p>

**10:15am - 10:45am**

**Coffee break**

**Wednesday, 18/Jul/2018**

<b>11:15am - 12:15pm</b>	Arsenal Hall - Plenary Lectures Room
Chair: <b>Filip DEFRUYT</b>	<b>Jennifer Tackett, Northwestern University, USA: THOUGHTS ON REPLICABILITY IN CHILD PERSONALITY RESEARCH</b>

**Wednesday, 18/Jul/2018**

12:15pm - 1:30PM	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>
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**Wednesday, 18/Jul/2018**

<b>1:30pm - 2:30pm</b>	Arsenal Hall - Plenary Lectures Room
Chair: <b>Mitja BACK</b>	<b>Cornelia Wrzus, Johannes Gutenberg-University Mainz, Germany: DOES AGE MATTER FOR PERSONALITY PSYCHOLOGISTS?</b>

**Wednesday, 18/Jul/2018**

<b>INVITED SYMPOSIUM</b>	<b>PAPER SESSION</b>	<b>PAPER SESSION</b>	<b>PAPER SESSION</b>	<b>PAPER SESSION</b>
<b>3:00pm - 4:30pm</b>	<b>3:00pm - 4:30pm</b>	<b>3:00pm - 4:30pm</b>	<b>3:00pm - 4:30pm</b>	<b>3:00pm - 4:30pm</b>
University of Zadar - The Great Hall	Room A	Room B	Room C	Room I
<b>Personality and Economic Behavior: The Role of Individual Differences in Pro-social Behavior</b> Convenor: <b>Susann FIEDLER</b>	Chair: <b>Martin BÄCKSTRÖM</b>	Chair: <b>Nadja HEYM</b>	Chair: <b>Izabela SORIĆ</b>	Chair: <b>Vassilis SAROGLOU</b>
<b>Personality traits and prosocial behavior in economic games: A meta-analysis</b> <i>Isabel Thielmann &amp; Daniel Balliet</i>	<b>Dynamic relationships between personal resources and innovative behaviour in entrepreneurs</b> <i>Emilia Mielniczuk &amp; Mariola Laguna</i>	<b>The motivational consequences of life satisfaction</b> <i>Till Kaiser, Maïke Luhmann &amp; Marie Hennecke</i>	<b>Effects of Birth Order on Intelligence, Educational Attainment, Personality and Risk Preference in an Indonesian Sample</b> <i>Laura J. Botzet &amp; Ruben C. Arslan</i>	<b>Do Atheists Hate Only Ideological "Sin" or Ideological "Sinners" Too?</b> <i>Filip Uzarevic &amp; Vassilis Saroglou</i>
<b>Empathic concern motivates third-party punishment</b> <i>Stefan Pfattheicher, Claudia Sassenrath &amp; Johannes Keller</i>	<b>Personal values' perspective in innovation research</b> <i>Ewelina Purc, Mariola Laguna, Marjan J. Gorgievski &amp; Juan Antonio Moriano</i>	<b>A matter of perspective: Understanding the role of microbiota-gut-brain axis and inflammation in depression through self-judgement and empathy</b> <i>Nadja Heym, Bryony Claire Heasman, Stephanie Roxanne Blanco, Grace Wang, Richard Siegert, Anthony Cleare, Kirsty Hunter, Glenn Gibson &amp; Alexander Luke Sumich</i>	<b>Comparing the dimensional structure of intelligence between different groups of educational level using SEM</b> <i>Erik Sengewald, Nicolas Sander &amp; Hendryk Böhme</i>	<b>Small First Transgressions, Dramatic Next Effects: Slippery Slope Thinking Explained by Personality, Epistemic Motivation, and Ideology</b> <i>Vassilis Saroglou &amp; Filip Uzarevic</i>
				<b>Memory or emotion deficit? Autobiographical memory specificity and narrative emotional processing in alexithymia</b> <i>Olivier Luminet, Christin Kober &amp; Olivier Desmedt</i>
<b>Staying Blind to Stay Fair: Inter-individual Differences as Drivers of Information Avoidance</b> <i>Susann Fiedler &amp; Rima Maria Rahal</i>	<b>Self vs. other ratings of personality as predictors of group cohesion</b> <i>Hallvard Føllesdal</i>	<b>How narcissistic are "narcissistic issues" and how do they relate to burnout? – Testing a psychoanalytical theory</b> <i>Simon Mota, Kathrin Janz-Wawrzinek &amp; Mitja Back</i>	<b>Changes in Emotional Intelligence with Age and Work Experience</b> <i>Mahreen Khan &amp; Amirali Minbashian</i>	<b>How do men and women perceive a high stakes test situation? Situation perception predicts the acceptance of high stakes aptitude testing, but not testing outcome</b> <i>Julia Leiner, Thomas Scherndl &amp; Tuulia Ortner</i>
				<b>A longitudinal analyses of personality state and piety changes due to daily prayer (salat): A Hierarchical Linear Modelling analyses.</b> <i>Khairul Anwar Mastor, Hasnan Kasan, Fatimahwati Ab Halim, Mohd Yusof Othman, Azami Zaharim, Azman Jalar &amp; Khairul Nizam Awang Kecil</i>
<b>Refugees Welcome? Costs, Benefits, and Prosocial Orientation Shape Helping Behavior Toward Refugees</b> <i>Robert Böhm, Maik M. P. Theelen, Hannes Rusch &amp; Paul A. M. Van Lange</i>	<b>Using Machine Learning Techniques to Examine the Relationship between Money, Personality, and Well-being</b> <i>Rosa Ellen Lavelle-Hill, Peter A Bibby, James Goulding, David D Clarke &amp; Anya Skatova</i>	<b>Lifespan Models of Cognitive Resilience: Childhood Personality as a Protective Factor for Mild Cognitive Impairment</b> <i>Grant Edmonds &amp; Sarah Hampson</i>	<b>Personality Traits and the Meaningfulness of Life</b> <i>Shulamith Kreitler &amp; Michal Kreitler</i>	
<b>Discussant: Benjamin Hilbig</b>	<b>Experience sampling and measurement of personality</b> <i>Martin Bäckström</i>	<b>Allostatic load and depressive symptoms: longitudinal relationships in the Lothian Birth Cohort 1936</b> <i>Zander Crook, Tom Booth &amp; Ian J. Deary</i>	<b>Perceived Interpersonal Dimensions and Its Effect on Rating Bias: How Neuroticism as a Trait Matters in Rating Creative Works</b> <i>Kevin H C Cheng</i>	

**Wednesday, 18/Jul/2018**

<b>SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM</b>	<b>SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM</b>	<b>SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM</b>	<b>SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM</b>	<b>SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM</b>	<b>SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM</b>
<b>3:00pm - 4:30pm</b>	<b>3:00pm - 4:30pm</b>	<b>3:00pm - 4:30pm</b>	<b>3:00pm - 4:30pm</b>	<b>3:00pm - 4:30pm</b>	<b>3:00pm - 4:30pm</b>
Room D	Room E	Room F	Room G	Room H	Room J
<p><b>Innovations in Well-Being Research</b>                      Convenor: <b>Jessie SUN</b></p>	<p><b>The Power of Personality: How Individual Difference Characteristics and their Fluctuations Shape Future Life Outcomes</b>                      Convenors: <b>Swantje MUELLER &amp; Jenny WAGNER</b></p>	<p><b>The Replication Renaissance: Personality and Health across Multiple IALSA Affiliated Studies</b>                      Convenor: <b>Eileen Kranz GRAHAM</b></p>	<p><b>Personality Meta-Science: Recent Changes, Current Status, and Future Prospects</b>                      Convenor: <b>Christopher SOTO</b></p>	<p><b>Personality and Educational Success: Toward a More Nuanced and Contextualized Perspective</b>                      Convenor: <b>Clemens LECHNER</b></p>	<p><b>Quantified Personality: Measuring individual differences in behavior with mobile sensing</b>                      Convenors: <b>Clemens STACHL &amp; Sandrine MÜLLER</b></p>
<p><b>The Language of Well-Being: Tracking Within-Person Emotion Fluctuations Through Everyday Speech</b>  <i>Jessie Sun, H. Andrew Schwartz, Youngseo Son, Margaret L. Kern &amp; Simine Vazire</i></p>	<p><b>Whose job will be taken over by a computer? The role of personality in predicting job computerizability over the lifespan</b>  <i>Rodica Damian, Marion Spengler &amp; Brent W. Roberts</i></p>	<p><b>The Predictive Validity of Healthy Neuroticism on Health Behaviours and Outcomes: Co-ordinated Analysis of 12 prospective cohorts</b>  <i>Iva Čukić, Sara J. Weston, Nicholas A. Turiano, Eileen K. Graham, Graciela Muniz-Terrera, Scott M. Hofer</i></p>	<p><b>Using Meta-Science to Inform Journal Policies in Personality Psychology</b>  <i>Richard E. Lucas, Simine Vazire &amp; Carol Tweten</i></p>	<p><b>Differential Effects of Cognitive Ability and Personality Across School Subjects and Tracks</b>  <i>Clemens M. Lechner, Naemi Brandt, Julia Tetzner &amp; Beatrice Rammstedt</i></p>	<p><b>Individual differences in daily socializing behaviors captured using smartphones</b>  <i>Gabriella Harari</i></p>
				<p><b>Same, Same, but Different: Multi-Informant Ratings of Personality Related to Academic Achievement</b>  <i>Naemi Brandt, Michael Becker, Julia Tetzner, Martin Brunner, Poldi Kuhl &amp; Kai Maaz</i></p>	
<p><b>How to Pursue Happiness: Socially Engaged Pursuits Predict Positive Changes in Life Satisfaction</b>  <i>Julia M. Rohrer, David Richter, Martin Brümmer, Gert G. Wagner &amp; Stefan C. Schmukle</i></p>	<p><b>Uncovering the Power of Personality to Shape Income</b>  <i>Jaap J. A. Denissen, Wiebke Bleidorn, Marie Hennecke, Maike Luhmann, Ulrich Orth, Jule Specht &amp; Julia Zimmerman</i></p>	<p><b>Predictors of Personality Change Across 12 Longitudinal Studies</b>  <i>Andrew N. Hall, Eileen K. Graham, Joshua J. Jackson &amp; Daniel K. Mroczek</i></p>	<p><b>Personality and the Re-Prediction of Consequential Outcomes: Estimating the Replicability of Trait-Outcome Associations</b>  <i>Christopher J. Soto</i></p>	<p><b>Successful Transitions to University: Are Less Privileged Children Always Disadvantaged – Irrespective of Their Personality Traits?</b>  <i>Nele Usslepp, Clemens Lechner, Daniel Danner, Benjamin Nagengast, Ulrich Trautwein &amp; Marion Spengler</i></p>	<p><b>Exploring the psychological characteristics associated with GPS-based measures of physical mobility</b>  <i>Sandrine Müller, Gabriella M. Harari, Weichen Wang, Abhinav Mehrotra, P. Jason Rentfrow &amp; Samuel D. Gosling</i></p>
				<p><b>Can locus of Control Compensate for Socioeconomic Adversity in the Transition from School to Work?</b>  <i>Terry Ng-Knight &amp; Ingrid Schoon</i></p>	
<p><b>The Wellbeing Benefits and Costs of Acting Extraverted: A Randomized Controlled Trial</b>  <i>Luke D. Smillie, Rowan Jacques-Hamilton &amp; Jessie Sun</i></p>	<p><b>Being moody – a curse or a blessing? On the (mal-) adaptivity of emotional fluctuations</b>  <i>Katharina Geukes, Steffen Nestler, Peter Jason Rentfrow, Cecilia Mascolo &amp; Mitja Back</i></p>	<p><b>Increases in neuroticism in individuals with incident diagnosis of dementia and MCI: Implications of heterogeneity between datasets</b>  <i>Tomeka Yoneda &amp; Andrea Piccinin</i></p>	<p><b>Large Scale Collaborations for Personality Meta-Science: Practice, Promises, and Pitfalls</b>  <i>Katherine S. Corker</i></p>	<p><b>Discussant: Simine Vazire</b></p>	
<p><b>Who is Willing to Use Happiness Apps? Evidence From a Representative German Sample</b>  <i>David Richter &amp; Julia M. Rohrer</i></p>	<p><b>How far reaches the Power of Personality? Personality Predictors of Terminal Decline in Well-Being</b>  <i>Swantje Mueller, Jenny Wagner, Gert G. Wagner, Nilam Ram &amp; Denis Gerstorff1</i></p>	<p><b>Personality and mortality: Who's at risk and what are the population-level implications?</b>  <i>Markus Jokela</i></p>		<p><b>Discussant: Ingrid Schoon</b></p>	

**4:15pm – 4:45pm Coffee break**

**Wednesday, 18/Jul/2018**

<b>INVITED SYMPOSIUM</b>	<b>PAPER SESSION</b>	<b>PAPER SESSION</b>	<b>PAPER SESSION</b>	<b>SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM</b>
<b>5:00pm - 6:30pm</b>	<b>5:00pm - 6:30pm</b>	<b>5:00pm - 6:30pm</b>	<b>5:00pm - 6:30pm</b>	<b>5:00pm - 6:30pm</b>
University of Zadar - The Great Hall	Room A	Room B	Room C	Room D
<b>The future of well-being research</b> Convenor: <b>Maike LUHMANN</b>	Chair: <b>Manfred SCHMITT</b>	Chair: <b>Asmir GRAČANIN</b>	Chair: <b>Florin Alin SAVA</b>	<b>Various Methodological Approaches to Studying Personality-Behavior Relations</b> Convenor: <b>Ewa SKIMINA</b>
<b>The future of well-being research</b> <i>Maike Luhmann</i>	<b>Uncovering the Relationship Between Personality and the Human Face</b> <i>Poruz Khambatta &amp; Michal Kosinski</i>	<b>Similarities in sociosexuality and their effects on the relationship quality in dating couples</b> <i>Asmir Gračanin, Igor Kardum, Jasna Hudek-Knežević &amp; Nermina Mehić</i>	<b>A Network Science Approach to the Study of Relationships Between Psychological Constructs</b> <i>Srebrenka Letina, Balazs Vedres &amp; Tamer Khraisha</i>	<b>Strengthening the link between personality and health behaviors with the use of behavioral frequencies</b> <i>Lorien Grey Elleman, David Condon &amp; William Revelle</i>
<b>Examining the effect of affect on cognitive assessments of well-being</b> <i>Eranda Jayawickreme</i>	<b>Time-based parameters to differentiate between automatic and controlled facial expression</b> <i>Axel Zinkernagel, Rainer Alexandrowicz &amp; Manfred Schmitt</i>	<b>The effect of the Big Five personality traits (similarity) on the risk of divorce</b> <i>Sascha Spikic &amp; Dimitri Mortelmans</i>	<b>The validity of lower-order dimensions: A psychometrical investigation of complex problem solving competence</b> <i>André Kretschmar &amp; Philipp Sonnleitner</i>	<b>Personality metatraits and everyday behavior</b> <i>Włodzimierz Strus &amp; Ewa Skimina</i>
<b>Using digital footprints to study well-being: The case of money and happiness</b> <i>Sandra Matz, Joe Gladstone, David Stillwell &amp; Andrew Schwartz</i>	<b>Tell me what you remember, and I will tell who you are: Person memory and the Big Five Factors of personality</b> <i>Jean Carlos Natividade</i>	<b>The relative importance of various attractiveness and dominance measures in sexual selection on men</b> <i>Tobias L. Kordsmeyer, John Hunt, David A. Puts, Julia Ostner &amp; Lars Penke</i>	<b>The pupil control ideology of teachers. Altering the ideology via self-views changes</b> <i>Florin Alin Sava &amp; Mirela Samfira</i>	<b>Values in everyday behavior: New insight from the Electronically Activated Recorder</b> <i>Radosław Rogoza</i>
<b>Population Well-being: Tracking Subjective Well-being through Major Population Events</b> <i>Felix Cheung</i>	<b>Home Environment and Inhabitants' Forgiveness</b> <i>Sofya K. Nartova-Bochaver &amp; Alexandra A. Bochaver</i>	<b>Seeking matches and seeking betters: Differential validity of two mate-selection processes for ideal-partner HEXACO personality traits</b> <i>Jie Liu, Steven Ludeke, Julia Haubrich &amp; Ingo Zettler</i>	<b>Can meaning in life and well-being in students be explained by HEXACO personality model and academic flow?</b> <i>Tajana Ljubin Golub &amp; Majda Rijavec</i>	<b>Does the Stroop Effect connect to personality metatraits?</b> <i>Ewa Topolewska-Siedzik &amp; Michael Berzonsky</i>
<b>A novel perspective on the effects of life events on subjective well-being: A taxonomy of life events characteristics</b> <i>Maike Luhmann</i>	<b>Accuracy and positivity bias in person perception: Differential effects of liking and knowing</b> <i>Nele Maria Wessels, Johannes Zimmermann, Jeremy Biesanz &amp; Daniel Leising</i>			Discussant: <i>William Revelle</i>

**Wednesday, 18/Jul/2018**

SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM	SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM	SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM	SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM	SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM
<b>5:00pm - 6:30pm</b>	<b>5:00pm - 6:30pm</b>	<b>5:00pm - 6:30pm</b>	<b>5:00pm - 6:30pm</b>	<b>5:00pm - 6:30pm</b>
Room E	Room F	Room G	Room H	Room I
<p><b>Psychology's renaissance? How new standards and approaches change the way we do science</b>                      Convenor: <b>Felix D. SCHÖNBRODT</b></p>	<p><b>Dynamic Personality Processes and Person-Situation Transactions</b>                      Convenor: <b>John RAUTHMANN</b></p>	<p><b>Personality Development in Adolescence: Multiple Perspectives and Multiple Outcomes</b>                      Convenors: <b>Marion SPENGLER &amp; Jenny WAGNER</b></p>	<p><b>Development of Self-Esteem: Predictors, Consequences, and Patterns of Change</b>                      Convenors: <b>Ulrich ORTH &amp; Anne Kristin REITZ</b></p>	<p><b>Symposium on Personality Architecture and Dynamics (SPeADy): The Emergence of Motivational Traits</b>                      Convenors: <b>Christian KANDLER, Alexandra ZAPKO-WILLMES, Julia RICHTER &amp; Angelika PENNER</b></p>
<p><b>Replication and p-value thresholds: Not p&lt;0.05, not p&lt;0.005, not choose your own alpha</b>  <i>Blakeley B. McShane &amp; Jennifer L. Tackett</i></p>	<p><b>The NIPS Process Model – Theory, Research, and Implications</b>  <i>Gabriela Blum</i></p>	<p><b>How do You Become a Responsible Student?</b>  <i>Marion Spengler, Leah H. Schultz, Joshua J. Jackson, Judy A. Andrews &amp; Patrick L. Hill</i></p>	<p><b>Disentangling the Reciprocal Longitudinal Effects between Self-Esteem and Social Relationships</b>  <i>Elisabeth L. de Moor, Joanne M. Chung, Wilco H. M. Emons, Wiebke Bleidorn, Maike Luhmann, Ulrich Orth &amp; Jaap J. A. Denissen</i></p>	<p><b>The Nature and Sources of the Link between Core Human Motives and Value Orientations</b>  <i>Christian Kandler</i></p>
<p><b>Beyond Preregistration: A Multi-Strategy Approach to Replicability in Complex Research</b>  <i>Sanjay Srivastava</i></p>	<p><b>Links between Traits, Situations, and Personality Expression in Daily Life</b>  <i>Ryne A. Sherman &amp; Andrew B. Blake</i></p>	<p><b>Personality During Adolescence: Development from Multiple Perspectives</b>  <i>Leah H. Schultz, Marion Spengler, Patrick L. Hill, Joshua J. Jackson &amp; Judy A. Andrews</i></p>	<p><b>Meta-Analytic Support for Prospective, Reciprocal Effects between Social Relationships and Self-Esteem</b>  <i>Michelle A. Harris &amp; Ulrich Orth</i></p>	<p><b>Getting Ahead or Getting Along: Age-Trends of Core Human Strivings Across the Lifespan</b>  <i>Julia Richter</i></p>
<p><b>Don't make a fool of yourself: Reputation and performance evaluations in academia</b>  <i>Felix Schönbrodt</i></p>	<p><b>Extraversion and Friendship Transactional Development: Bonding and Interaction Mechanisms in Social Networks</b>  <i>Maarten H. W. Van Zalk, Steffen Nestler, Katharina Geukes, Roos Hutteman &amp; Mitja D. Back</i></p>	<p><b>Disengaging from Evil: Longitudinal Associations between Dark Personality Traits, Moral Disengagement, and Antisocial Behavior in Adolescence</b>  <i>Jelle J. Sijtsema</i></p>	<p><b>Self-esteem Change in the Transition from College to Work: A Daily Diary Study</b>  <i>Anne K. Reitz, Patrick E. Shrout, Jaap J. A. Denissen, Michael Dufner &amp; Niall P. Bolger</i></p>	<p><b>Overlap and Gap between Moral Foundations and Value Orientations</b>  <i>Alexandra Zapko-Willmes</i></p>
<p><b>Open Science as an asset for publishing in high impact journals: The case of the European Journal of Personality</b>  <i>Mitja D. Back</i></p>	<p><b>Dynamic Personality Processes of Moral Courage</b>  <i>Anna Baumert, Julia Sasse &amp; Anna Halmburger</i></p>	<p><b>Personality as important predictor of school outcomes: Investigating the validity of self- and parent-rated personality of students in grade 5, 7, and 9</b>  <i>Anne Israel, Oliver Lüdtke, Olaf Köller &amp; Jenny Wagner</i></p>	<p><b>Mean-Level Change in Self-Esteem from Age 4 to 94 Years: A Meta-Analysis of Longitudinal Studies</b>  <i>Ulrich Orth, Ruth Yasemin Erol &amp; Eva C. Luciano</i></p>	<p><b>The Role of Communion Motives for the Association between Partnership Status and Well-Being: A Study of Self- and Peer Reports</b>  <i>Angelika Penner</i></p>
		<p><b>Discussant: Brent W. Roberts</b></p>		

**Wednesday, 18/Jul/2018**

Poster Session Location – Rector’s Palace

**7:00pm - 8:30pm**

<p><b>Priming Religion Enhances the Value Given to Binding Moral Foundations</b> <i>Busra Aktas, Onurcan Yilmaz &amp; Hasan G. Bahçekapili</i></p>	<p><b>Values and personality traits</b> <i>Olga Alekseeva &amp; Irina Rzhanova</i></p>	<p><b>Academic procrastination, conscientiousness, and the dark triad in different types of perfectionists</b> <i>Magdalena Antičević, Zvonimir Vukas &amp; Ana Šimunić</i></p>	<p><b>Relation of agency and communion to subjective well-being: The role of self-reported emotional competencies</b> <i>Andreja Avsec, Gaja Zager Kocjan, Tamara Mohorić, Vladimir Takšič &amp; Tina Kavčič</i></p>	<p><b>Measurement of depressive emotions in non-clinical samples. Polish adaptation of STDS</b> <i>Waclaw Bak &amp; Malgorzata Lysiak</i></p>
<p><b>Post-traumatic growth as predictor of executive functioning</b> <i>Pieter Basson</i></p>	<p><b>Prospective associations between temperament and psychopathy in school-aged boys and girls with and without behavioral problems</b> <i>Paola Bastidas, Yann Le Corff &amp; Jean-Pascal Lemelin</i></p>	<p><b>Pathological Personality Traits and Utilitarian Moral Judgments</b> <i>Avi Besser, Sinead Croni, Jennifer Vrabe &amp; Virgil Zeigler-Hil</i></p>	<p><b>Real Me, self-esteem and satisfaction with life in Internet and Facebook addiction: a cross-cultural study</b> <i>Agata Blachnio, Aneta Przepiorka, Menachem Ben-Ezra, Adela Magdalena Ciobanu, Emre Senol-Durak, Mithat Durak, Michail Giannakos, Ilias Pappas, Camelia Popa, Anise Wu &amp; Shu Yu</i></p>	<p><b>Studying the accuracy of personality judgments on gelotophobia, gelotophilia, and katagelasticism at zero-acquaintance</b> <i>Kay Brauer, Marie-Louise Iredale &amp; René T. Proyer</i></p>
<p><b>How to teach non-psychologists to do personality assessment? Qualitative analysis.</b> <i>Urszula Justyna Brzezińska &amp; Emilia Maria Wrocławska - Warchla</i></p>	<p><b>Virtual predators and prey: "Exploitive" men and "desperate" women use dating applications</b> <i>Rachel Ann Bulyk &amp; Peter Karl Jonason</i></p>	<p><b>Cognitive therapy of functional somatic syndromes</b> <i>Catalina Buzdugan</i></p>	<p><b>Using the time-varying vector autoregressive model to study dynamic changes in situation perceptions and emotional reactions</b> <i>Erica Casini, Juliette Richetin, Emanuele Preti &amp; Laura F. Bringmann</i></p>	<p><b>Person-situation interactions in adolescence: Toward a better understanding of emotional and behavioral reactions to different situations.</b> <i>Erica Casini, Juliette Richetin, Emanuele Preti</i></p>
<p><b>Charisma at First Sight: Warmth and/or Competence?</b> <i>Avner Caspi, Ronit Bogler &amp; Eran Chajut</i></p>	<p><b>Reciprocal Personality Assessment of Both Partners in a Romantic Relationship and Its Correlates to Couple Satisfaction</b> <i>Evelyne Charron Smith &amp; Ghassan El-Baalbaki</i></p>	<p><b>Changes in Q-sort narcissism from age 13 to 72 in six longitudinal studies</b> <i>William Chopik, Robin Edelstein, Abigail Stewart, Brent Roberts &amp; Kevin Grimm</i></p>	<p><b>Changes in relatedness following serious and non-serious health adversity</b> <i>Robert Micheal Clark, Christopher J. Hopwood, Ted Schwaba &amp; Wiebke Bleidorn</i></p>	<p><b>Dislike at first sight: Do interpersonal problems predict perceiver effects?</b> <i>Nicole Cosentino &amp; Erika N. Carlson</i></p>
<p><b>Does APOE E4 moderate the associations of neuroticism and depressive symptoms with cognitive ability in older age? Results from two replication studies</b> <i>Zander Crook, Tom Booth, Simon R. Cox, Janie Corley, Dominika Dykiert, Mathew A. Harris, Catharine Gale, Paul Redmond, Alison Pattie, Adele M. Taylor, Sarah E. Harris, John M. Starr &amp; Ian J. Deary</i></p>	<p><b>Personality and eating disordered behaviors in adolescent boys</b> <i>Elide Francesca De Caro &amp; Lisa Di Blas</i></p>	<p><b>To be or not to be? Dark Triad and Dark Tetrad profiles</b> <i>Bojana M. Dinić, Selka Sadiković &amp; Anja Wertag</i></p>	<p><b>The network of narcissism</b> <i>Bojana M. Dinić, Aleksandar Tomašević &amp; Valentina Sokolovska</i></p>	<p><b>Life satisfaction in middle-aged adults: the role of sociodemographic and health-related variables</b> <i>Petra Dolenc</i></p>



<p><b>Relations between personality traits and driving styles in young male and female drivers</b> <i>Diana Dragaš, Andrea Tokić &amp; Ana Slišković</i></p>	<p><b>Strengthening the link between personality and health behaviors with the use of behavioral frequencies</b> <i>Lorien G. Elleman, David M. Condon &amp; William Revelle</i></p>	<p><b>The role of gene NTRK2 in the development of mathematical anxiety in healthy individuals</b> <i>Renata Enikeeva, Anastasia Kazantseva, Sergey Malykh &amp; Elza Khusnutdinova</i></p>	<p><b>Knowledge matters, but so does the personality: The role of financial self-control and conscientiousness in explaining personal debt and savings</b> <i>Nikola Erceg, Zvonimir Galić &amp; Maja Vehovec</i></p>	<p><b>Romantic Partner Anger Scale</b> <i>Amanda M. Fisher, Olga Gulyayeva, Natasha Mann, Taylor Heedles, Kathryn McGill &amp; Raymond DiGiuseppe</i></p>
<p><b>Gratitude Facilitates Healthy Eating Behavior in Adolescents and Young Adults</b> <i>Megan Fritz, Christina Armenta, Lisa Walsh &amp; Sonja Lyubomirsky</i></p>	<p><b>The German Perceived Academic Control (G-PAC) Scale</b> <i>Fay C. M. Geisler, Jeremy M. Hamm, Patti C. Parker &amp; Raymond P. Perry</i></p>	<p><b>Far over the misty mountains: A large-scale exploration of the relationship between mountainousness and personality</b> <i>Friedrich Martin Götz, Stefan Stieger, Peter Jason Rentfrow, Samuel D. Gosling &amp; Jeff Potter</i></p>	<p><b>How do narcissistic children respond to gaining and losing social status? An experimental-electromyography study</b> <i>Efstathios Grapsas, Eddie Brummelman, Hae Yeon Lee &amp; Jaap Denissen</i></p>	<p><b>Dispositional and Social-cognitive Resources of Resilience, Lifestyle, and Well-being. An Empirical Study Among Acute Coronary Syndrome Patients</b> <i>Andrea Greco, Marco D'Addario, Anna Annoni &amp; Patrizia Steca</i></p>
<p><b>THE ABSENT FATHER, THE PRESENT FATHER imaginary and symbolic aspects implied in the psychology of paternity - a case study</b> <i>Pavel Florin Grigore</i></p>	<p><b>Do personal value orientations predict civic engagement?</b> <i>Nvard Grigoryan &amp; Narine Khachatryan</i></p>	<p><b>In Addition to Theory of Planned Behavior: The Predictors of Exercising (results from Armenian sample)</b> <i>Anna Hakobjanyan &amp; Narine Khachatryan</i></p>	<p><b>Big five personality traits and information control conspiracy beliefs. Moderating effect of gender and age</b> <i>Peter Halama</i></p>	<p><b>Who continues to foster?: Examining the role of personality and coping in foster parent satisfaction</b> <i>Abigail J. Hanson, Katey Hayes, Katherine H. Rogers &amp; Morgan E. Cooley</i></p>
<p><b>Executive functioning and positive psychological characteristics in an urban African sample</b> <i>Tharina Guse</i></p>	<p><b>Who is the pro-environmental individual? The relationship between personality and environmental concerns</b> <i>Dietlinde Paula Heilmayr</i></p>	<p><b>Personality traits, personality disorders and anaclitic dimension in women with Alzheimer's disease: Comparisons with control groups</b> <i>Joana Henriques-Calado, Maria Eugénia Duarte-Silva &amp; Ana Sousa Ferreira</i></p>	<p><b>Relations between the DSM-5 model of pathological personality traits and Five-factor model in community</b> <i>Joana Henriques-Calado, Bruno Gonçalves, Rute Pires &amp; Ana Sousa Ferreira</i></p>	<p><b>Unbearable Psychological Pain Predicts Suicide Attempter Status Change in Students Beginning University</b> <i>Ronald R. Holden, Christine E. Lambert, Talia Troister, Zeinab Ramadan, Vanessa Montemarano &amp; G. Cynthia Fekken</i></p>
<p><b>Interpersonal Theory of Suicide Factors within a Multidimensional Model of Suicide Indicators</b> <i>Ronald Holden, Arjun Jindal, G. &amp; Cynthia Fekken</i></p>	<p><b>Prosocialness, corporate social responsibility and job-related attitudes in SME's: A multilevel study</b> <i>Oleg Gorbaniuk, Emilia Samardakiewicz-Kirol, Katarzyna Śliwka &amp; Ana Ivanova</i></p>	<p><b>Emerging adults within the parkour community: A qualitative study of identity formation</b> <i>Andrea Jill Bergman, Celeste Sangiorgio, Megan Martin, Emmanuel Garcia, Ryan Salim &amp; Naama Sarig</i></p>	<p><b>The Relationship among Age, Gender and Students' Identity as a Science Learner</b> <i>Chia-Ling Chiang &amp; Huei Lee</i></p>	<p><b>The Dark Triad and social activity</b> <i>Marina Egorova &amp; Maria Sitnikova</i></p>
<p><b>Personality determinants of academic dishonesty among students</b> <i>Lidia Baran &amp; Irena Pilch</i></p>	<p><b>National level ideology moderates preference for political candidate's vocal pitch among presidential, but not parliamentary, elections</b> <i>Benjamin Banai, Lasse Laustsen, Irena Pavela Banai &amp; Kosta Bovan</i></p>	<p><b>How individual differences predict an objective measure of Evidence Based Decision-Making (EBDM): A laboratory study</b> <i>Christian Criado-Perez &amp; Chris Jackson</i></p>	<p><b>Giftedness is it a predictor or risk factor for mental health</b> <i>Florim Galloopeni &amp; Montserrat Goma Freixanet</i></p>	<p><b>Do you know what I feel? A validity study of the newly-developed informant version Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-INF)</b> <i>Nicole Annalise Cosentino, R.Michael Bagby &amp; Graeme Taylor</i></p>
<p><b>Differential personality correlates of social anxiety and anger-out</b> <i>Yusuke Takahashi &amp; Kensuke Okada</i></p>	<p><b>Time perspective and negative affect at work in the context of counterproductive behaviors</b> <i>Aneta Przepiorka &amp; Michał Zaorski</i></p>			

**Thursday, 19/Jul/2018**

**8:00am - 11:00am**

Registration and reception – University of Zadar

**Registration of participants**

**Thursday, 19/Jul/2018**

INVITED SYMPOSIUM 9:00am - 10:30am Room I	INVITED SYMPOSIUM 9:00am - 10:30am Room A	INVITED SYMPOSIUM 9:00am - 10:30am University of Zadar - The Great Hall	PAPER SESSION 9:00am - 10:30am Room B	PAPER SESSION 9:00am - 10:30am Room C
<b>Recent advances in personality and organizational behavior research</b> Convenor: <b>Zvonimir GALIĆ</b>	<b>Personality and Psychopathology: Close as two coats of paint</b> Convenor: <b>Bertus F. JERONIMUS</b>	<b>Current perspectives on personality traits</b> Convenor: <b>Wendy JOHNSON</b>	Chair: <b>Maike LUHMANN</b>	Chair: <b>Matthias ZIEGLER</b>
<b>Socially effectiveness at work: The case of the General Factor of Personality (GFP)</b> <i>Dimitri van der Linden</i>	<b>Stability and change of personality and its association with psychopathology in psychotherapy outpatients</b> <i>Michael P. Hengartner</i>	<b>Many Traits Too Many: There May Be More (Latent or Otherwise) Traits than Questionnaire Items</b> <i>René Mõttus</i>	<b>Big-Five types and traits in the prediction of empathy: A head-to-head comparison</b> <i>Aleksandra Pilarska</i>	<b>Testing the Big Five as an organizing framework: To what extent can it accommodate other stand-alone trait constructs?</b> <i>Timothy Francis Bainbridge, Steven Ludeke &amp; Luke Smillie</i>
<b>Successful psychopathic leaders: Evidence for a differential configuration model</b> <i>Jasmine Vergauwe &amp; Filip De Fruyt</i>	<b>Affective functioning in types of anxiety and depression</b> <i>Ewa Domaradzka &amp; Małgorzata Fajkowska</i>	<b>Personality Factors as Summaries of Particularly Socially Consequential Traits</b> <i>Jan-Erik Lönqvist &amp; Ville-Juhani Ilmarinen</i>	<b>Implications of a desire for self-control</b> <i>Liad Uziel</i>	<b>Transdiagnostic Personality Types in Psychogeriatric Inpatients</b> <i>Gina Rossi, Margo Verhasselt, Laurence Claes, Eva Dierckx, Babette Potoms, An Haekens &amp; Rudi De Raedt</i>
<b>Leaders think differently: Convergent and predictive validity of the Conditional Reasoning Test for Power Motive</b> <i>Zvonimir Galić, Mitja Ružojčić, Nataša Trojak &amp; Lucija Zeljko</i>	<b>Personality Pathology Risk for Depressive Symptoms in Youth: A Data Pooling Study</b> <i>Odilia M. Laceulle, Lisanne de Moor, Joanne M. Chung, Barbara De Clercq, Peter Prinzie, Jennifer L. Tackett, Noor Tromp, Jesper Tijmstra &amp; Sander Thomaes</i>	<b>What are Personality Traits, and Why Should We Distinguish Them from Other Personality Attributes?</b> <i>Colin G. DeYoung</i>	<b>Structural Models of the Short-Form Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire (TEIQue-SF)</b> <i>Thomas Evans</i>	<b>Borderline personality trait and memory</b> <i>Aniko Maraz, Tamás Nagy &amp; Matthias Ziegler</i>
				<b>Studying predictors of refugee adjustment – The role of personality</b> <i>Elisabeth Hahn, David Richter, Jürgen Schupp &amp; Mitja Back</i>
<b>Personality, Isomorphism, and Firm Competitive Advantage</b> <i>Nigel Guenole</i>	<b>Dynamic system perspectives on anxiety and depression</b> <i>Bertus F. Jeronimus &amp; Peter de Jonge</i>	<b>The Revised Sociogenomic Model of Personality Traits</b> <i>Brent W. Roberts</i>	<b>A novel measure of lay definitions of happiness</b> <i>Julia Krasko, Sabrina Intelisano &amp; Maike Luhmann</i>	
		<b>Common Themes and Bones of Contention: Outstanding Questions and What Next?</b> <i>Wendy Johnson</i>	<b>The Normal Personalities of Extremists</b> <i>Robin Bergh &amp; Milan Obaidi</i>	<b>Personality, sleep, and consequences of sleep deprivation: A multi-method approach</b> <i>Ingvild Saksvik-Lehouillier, Eva Langvik, Simen Berg Saksvik, Johanna Dahlgren, Tiril Tanum, Heidi Ringen &amp; Alexander Olsen</i>

**Thursday, 19/Jul/2018**

<b>PAPER SESSION</b>	<b>PAPER SESSION</b>	<b>PAPER SESSION</b>	<b>SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM</b>	<b>SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM</b>	<b>SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM</b>
<b>9:00am - 10:30am</b>	<b>9:00am - 10:30am</b>	<b>9:00am - 10:30am</b>	<b>9:00am - 10:30am</b>	<b>9:00am - 10:30am</b>	<b>9:00am - 10:30am</b>
Room D	Room E	Room J	Room F	Room G	Room H
Chair: <b>Mathias ALLEMAND</b>	Chair: <b>Jelena OMBLA</b>	Chair: <b>Anna BAUMERT</b>			
<b>Gratitude and perceptions of future time in daily life</b> <i>Mathias Allemand &amp; Patrick, L. Hill</i>	<b>Blessed are the meek for they shall inherit the earth: significant association of Quietness component of Introversion with single nucleotide polymorphisms in two circadian clock genes</b> <i>Arcady A. Putilov, Igor D. Ivanov &amp; Victor V. NechunaeV</i>	<b>Influence of moral identity's activation on prosociality among people with the Dark Triad traits</b> <i>Aleksandra Zajas &amp; Anna Czarna</i>	<b>Socio-Emotional Abilities: Recent Advances in Theory and Assessment</b> Convenor: <b>Sally OLDERBAK</b>	<b>Novel methods in the assessment of cooperation behavior</b> Convenor: <b>Laura KALTWASSER</b>	<b>Personal resources at work</b> Convenors: <b>Mariola LAGUNA &amp; Guido ALESSANDRI</b>
			<b>The Specificity of Individual Differences in Face Cognition Abilities Revisited</b> <i>Dominik-Borna Ćepulić, Oliver Wilhelm, Werner Sommer &amp; Andrea Hildebrandt</i>	<b>On the relationship of endogenous peripheral oxytocin and prosociality in couples and parents</b> <i>Laura Kaltwasser, Susann Geller, Werner Sommer, Oliver Wilhelm &amp; Andrea Hildebrandt</i>	<b>Personal rather than organizational variables matter in predicting sales self-efficacy</b> <i>Ewelina Patynowska &amp; Mariola Laguna</i>
<b>When the self is our friend - the basic features of adaptive self-concept</b> <i>Tomasz Jankowski &amp; Wacław Bąk</i>	<b>Doing Extraversion and Being Introverted: The Work-Place Benefits of Acting out of Character</b> <i>Sanna Linnea Balsari-Palsule &amp; Brian Little</i>	<b>Looking Deeper Into the Normative Principles Used In Sacrificial Moral Dilemmas</b> <i>Busra Aktas, Onurcan Yilmaz &amp; Hasan G. Bahçekapili</i>	<b>The Structural Neuroanatomy of Face Cognition - Global and Specific Variations in Cortical Thickness</b> <i>Kristina Meyer, Benjamin Garzon, Martin Lövdén &amp; Andrea Hildebrandt</i>	<b>A genetic psychopharmacological study about oxytocin's effects on human social behaviours</b> <i>Cornelia Sindermann, Ruixue Luo, Benjamin Becker, Keith M Kendrick &amp; Christian Montag</i>	<b>Personal values' perspective in innovation research</b> <i>Ewelina Purc, Mariola Laguna, Marjan J. Gorgievski &amp; Juan Antonio Moriano</i>
	<b>Personality Traits and Objective (Basketball) Performance Data: A Longitudinal Study</b> <i>Christoph Schild, Ingo Zettler, Karolina Scigala, Luca Planert &amp; Jonas W. B. Lang</i>				
<b>Content analyses of self-standards' attributes in context of the Big Two and the Big Five</b> <i>Wacław Bak</i>	<b>Revisited Alternative Five-factor Model in Bosnian-Herzegovinian, Croatian, Serbian and Montenegrin cultures</b> <i>Đorđe Čekrlija, Lana Vujaković, Andrea Vlašić, Dijana Đurić, Dijana Ivanišević, Jelena Marijanović &amp; Selena Salaković</i>	<b>Moral Courage under Uncertainty: The moderating role of different Justice Sensitivities</b> <i>Daniel Toribio Florez, Anna Halmburger, Anna Baumert, Julia Sasse &amp; Mengyao Li</i>	<b>Four-Branch Model of Ability Emotional Intelligence with Fluid and Crystallized Intelligence: A Meta-Analysis of Relations</b> <i>Sally Olderbak, Martin Semmler &amp; Philipp Doebler</i>	<b>Traffic Games: The Impact of Honesty-Humility and Sadism on Cooperative and Competitive Beliefs in Traffic Conflicts</b> <i>Stefan Pfattheicher &amp; Martin Baumann</i>	<b>Dynamic relationships between personal resources and innovative behaviour in entrepreneurs</b> <i>Emilia Mielniczuk &amp; Mariola Laguna</i>
	<b>Initial Evidence for an Integrative Model of Psychological Wisdom</b> <i>Le Vy Phan &amp; Eranda Jayawickreme</i>	<b>The Role of Anger in Moral Courage</b> <i>Julia Sasse, Anna Baumert &amp; Anna Halmburger</i>			
<b>Psychosocial determinants of posttraumatic growth in a longitudinal study among people living with HIV: the unique role of resilience as a personality trait</b> <i>Marcin Rzeszutek, Włodzimierz Oniszczenko &amp; Ewa Firląg-Burkacka</i>	<b>Taxonomy and structure of Polish social-effect descriptors</b> <i>Ana Ivanova, Oleg Gorbaniuk, Paula Wawrzaszek, Karolina Rykowska &amp; Karolina Gregorowicz</i>	<b>Authoritarianism and Supernatural Attributions for the 2016 US Presidential Election</b> <i>Nick Stauner, Julie J. Exline, Frank D. Fincham, Ross W. May &amp; Roy F. Baumeister</i>	<b>Discussant: Marina Fiori</b>	<b>Pain as Token Money: Changing the Economy of Game-Theoretical Conflicts</b> <i>Oliver Wilhelm, Stefan Pfattheicher &amp; Mattis Geiger</i>	<b>Daily emotional experiences at work: Exploring the relationship between emotional inertia and emotional exhaustion</b> <i>Evelina De Longis &amp; Guido Alessandri</i>

**10:15am - 10:45am**

**Coffee break**

Thursday, 19/Jul/2018	
11:00am - 12:00pm	Arsenal Hall - Plenary Lectures Room
Chair: Anna BAUMERT	<b>Angelique Cramer, Tilburg University, Netherlands: A NETWORK PERSPECTIVE ON (AB)NORMAL PERSONALITY: THEORY, METHODS AND CHALLENGES</b>

Thursday, 19/Jul/2018	
12:00pm - 2:00PM	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>

Thursday, 19/Jul/2018	
12:15pm - 1:45PM	Arsenal Hall - Plenary Lectures Room
Chairs: Jerome Rossier & Anna Baumert	<b>Annual Members Meeting</b>

Thursday, 19/Jul/2018	
2:00pm - 3:00pm	Arsenal Hall - Plenary Lectures Room
Chair: Anu REALO	<b>Wendy Johnson, University of Edinburgh, Scotland: WHAT IF PERSONALITY 'TRAITS' EVOLVE?</b>

**Thursday, 19/Jul/2018**

INVITED SYMPOSIUM	INVITED SYMPOSIUM	PAPER SESSION	PAPER SESSION	PAPER SESSION
3:30pm - 5:00pm	3:30pm - 5:00pm	3:30pm - 5:00pm	3:30pm - 5:00pm	3:30pm - 5:00pm
University of Zadar - The Great Hall	Room I	Room A	Room B	Room C
<p><b>Personality Structure</b> Convenor: <b>Boris MLAČIĆ</b></p>	<p><b>Measuring personality: What's new and how does it help personality psychology?</b> Convenor: <b>Matthias ZIEGLER</b></p>	<p>Chair: <b>Wiebke BLEIDORN</b></p>	<p>Chair: <b>Jennifer LODI-SMITH</b></p>	<p>Chair: <b>Zvezdana PRIZMIĆ-LARSEN</b></p>
<p><b>Investigating personality from within-person and between-people approaches: A study on patterns linking beliefs on self-discrepancies and self-appraisals of dejection</b> <i>Lisa Di Blas</i></p>	<p><b>Assessing Misresponse to Reversed Likert Items with Item-Response Tree Models</b> <i>Ulf Bockenholt</i></p>	<p><b>The Relevance of Person-Culture-Fit for Self-Esteem: A new approach to define socio-cultural contexts</b> <i>Tobias Ebert, Jochen E. Gebauer, Peter J. Rentfrow, Wiebke Bleidorn, Sam Gosling &amp; Jeff Potter</i></p>	<p><b>Multimodal stress trainings can increase emotional stability and extraversion</b> <i>Karl-Heinz Renner &amp; Gerlind Pracht</i></p>	<p><b>Lost in Translation? – Establishing the accuracy and appropriateness of the English version of the Business-focused Inventory of Personality – 6 Factors (BIP-6F)</b> <i>Carl Richard Hossiep &amp; David J. Hughes</i></p>
<p><b>Towards a consensual model of personality traits</b> <i>Boele De Raad, Dick Barelds &amp; Boris Mlačić</i></p>	<p><b>Using SAPA to study the structure of 6600 personality and ability items</b> <i>William Revelle &amp; David M. Condon</i></p>	<p><b>Subjective Well-Being and Academic Achievement: A Meta-Analysis</b> <i>Susanne Marilies Buecker, Sevim Nuraydin, Bianca Annabelle Simonsmeier, Michael Schneider &amp; Maike Luhmann</i></p>	<p><b>Operationalizing of Social Investment</b> <i>Jennifer Lodi-Smith</i></p>	<p><b>The Relation Between Self-Esteem and Depressive Symptoms: A Question of Item-Framing?</b> <i>Laura Braun, Richard Göllner, Sven Rieger &amp; Marion Spengler</i></p>
<p><b>Stability, Change and Covariation of Big Five Personality and Psychological Well-Being Across Adulthood: A Longitudinal Quantitative Genetic Analysis</b> <i>Frank Dwight Mann, Colin DeYoung, Valerie Tiberius &amp; Robert Krueger</i></p>	<p><b>Integrating Structure and Dynamics in Personality Assessment: Initial Development and Validation of a Personality Dynamics Diary</b> <i>Johannes Zimmermann, William C. Woods, Aidan G. C. Wright</i></p>	<p><b>Is the Relationship Between Personality and Subjective Well-Being Mediated by Psychological Flexibility in Younger and Older Adults?</b> <i>Priska Steenhaut, Gina Rossi, Ineke Demeyer &amp; Rudi De Raedt</i></p>	<p><b>Personality traits in twins: self-ratings and co-twin-ratings</b> <i>Yulia Chertkova, Marina Egorova, Oxana Parshikova &amp; Anna Fominykh</i></p>	<p><b>Those Whose Calorie Consumption Varies The Most Eat The Most</b> <i>Anya Skatova, Neil Stewart &amp; Ed Flahavan</i></p>
<p><b>What is beyond of adjective personality lexicon? Evidence from the Polish personality taxonomy</b> <i>Oleg Gorbaniuk, Ana Ivanova, Anna Czarnejko, Nasturcja Toruj &amp; Anna Korczak</i></p>	<p><b>Between-subject and contemporaneous personality networks</b> <i>Giulio Costantini &amp; Marco Perugini</i></p>	<p><b>A short test of contextualized emotion perception is associated with aspects of personality</b> <i>Konstantinos Kafetsios &amp; Ursula Hess</i></p>	<p><b>Piloting Microinterventions for a Smartphone-Based Personality Change Intervention</b> <i>Mirjam Nadine Stieger, Nadia Wohlwend, Chantal Gerl &amp; Mathias Allemand</i></p>	<p><b>What's the relationship between personality dimensions, life events and well-being? A large sample study in Croatia</b> <i>Renata Glavak Tkalić, Andreja Brajša Žganec, Ljiljana Kaliterna Lipovčan, Zvezdana Prizmić-Larsen &amp; Ines Sučić</i></p>
			<p><b>Daily Affect and Non-Exercise Physical Activity in Old Age: First Findings from a Mobile Sensing Project</b> <i>Marko Katana, Christina Röcke &amp; Mathias Allemand</i></p>	<p><b>Motivational Self-Knowledge: Do we have a sense for our motivational congruence?</b> <i>Lena Schiestel</i></p>

**Thursday, 19/Jul/2018**

SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM	SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM	SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM	SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM	SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM	DATA BLITZ
3:00pm - 4:30pm	3:00pm - 4:30pm	3:00pm - 4:30pm	3:00pm - 4:30pm	3:00pm - 4:30pm	3:00pm - 4:30pm
Room D	Room E	Room F	Room G	Room H	Room J
<p><b>Expanding the shadow of the Dark Triad traits</b>                      Convenors: <b>Peter Karl JONASON &amp; Anja CENGIA</b></p>	<p><b>Behavior Genetic Perspectives on Personality and Public Health</b>                      Convenor: <b>Robert Frank KRUEGER</b></p>	<p><b>Advancements in narcissism research: On the structure, developmental origins, and behavioral consequences of narcissism</b>                      Convenor: <b>Michael DUFNER</b></p>	<p><b>Integrated approach to personality and well-being</b>                      Convenor: <b>Anna Maria ZALEWSKA</b></p>	<p><b>Individual Differences in Creativity – Measurement, Scoring, Structure and Nomological Net</b>                      Convenor: <b>Andrea HILDEBRANDT</b></p>	<p><b>Chair: Sanjay Srivastava</b>                      How living in a messy place can change you: looking into the effect on personality  <i>Kevin H. C. Cheng</i>                      Personality and health related behaviors  <i>Ana Butković, Tena Vukasović Hlupić &amp; Denis Bratko</i></p>
<p><b>Personality darkness fades with time around the world</b>  <i>Peter K. Jonason</i></p>	<p><b>From normal personality to understanding abnormal behaviors: The value of genetics</b>  <i>Timothy C Bates &amp; Iva Čukić</i></p>	<p><b>Towards a fine-grained understanding of the structure of grandiose narcissism</b>  <i>Marius Leckelt &amp; Mitja D. Back</i></p>	<p><b>A diary study of within-person relationships between recreational running, self-appraisals and subjective well-being</b>  <i>Marzena Cyprianska &amp; John B. Nezlek</i></p>	<p><b>Human vs. Automated Scoring of Creativity Measures</b>  <i>Sandra Gebhardt, Selina Weiss, Ulrich Schroeders &amp; Oliver Wilhelm</i></p>	<p><b>Dispositional and Social-cognitive Resources of Resilience, Lifestyle, and Well-being. An Empirical Study Among Acute Coronary Syndrome Patients</b>  <i>Andrea Greco, Marco D'Addario, Anna Annoni &amp; Patrizia Steca</i></p>
<p><b>What about Rage in Old Age? The Dark Triad and aggressive behavior in late adulthood.</b>  <i>Anja Cengia &amp; Matthias Ziegler</i></p>	<p><b>Sources of the Interrelation between Health Problems and Personality Traits in Old Age</b>  <i>Anna E. Kornadt, Birk Hagemeyer, Franz J. Neyer &amp; Christian Kandler</i></p>	<p><b>The end of a stereotype: People who grew up as only children are not more narcissistic than people with siblings</b>  <i>Michael Dufner, Mitja D. Back, Stefan E. Schmukle</i></p>	<p><b>Personality traits, beliefs, and subjective well-being among people with cured and uncured infertility, and people without problem of infertility</b>  <i>Elwira Brygola</i></p>	<p><b>An investigation into the creative process underlying visual pattern production</b>  <i>Gesche Westphal-Fitch &amp; Tecumseh Fitch</i></p>	<p><b>Strengthening the link between personality and health behaviors with the use of behavioral frequencies</b>  <i>Lorien G. Elleman, David M. Condon &amp; William Revelle</i>  <b>Knowledge matters, but so does the personality: The role of financial self-control and conscientiousness in explaining personal debt and savings</b>  <i>Nikola Erceg, Zvonimir Galić &amp; Maja Vehovec</i></p>
<p><b>Influence of moral identity's activation on prosociality among people with the Dark Triad traits</b>  <i>Aleksandra Zajac &amp; Anna Z. Czarna</i></p>	<p><b>Do Personality and Sleep Share Genetic Influences? A Biometric Analysis of Aging Twins</b>  <i>Zlatan Krizan, Garrett Hisler, Robert F. Krueger &amp; Matt McGue</i></p>	<p><b>Grandiose narcissism and prosociality: Understanding the role of grandiose narcissism in the „prosocial personality“</b>  <i>Andreas D. Nehrlich, Jochen E. Gebauer &amp; Christiane Schöl</i></p>	<p><b>Relationships among personality traits, general self-efficacy, self-esteem, subjective well-being, and entrepreneurial activity</b>  <i>Mariusz Zięba, Monika Surawska and Anna Zalewska</i></p>	<p><b>The Structure and Nomological Net of Creative Abilities</b>  <i>Selina Weiss, Ulrich Schroeders, Oliver Wilhelm &amp; Andrea Hildebrandt</i></p>	<p><b>Psychopathy and Emotion regulation: Examining the emotion goals related to psychopathic traits</b>  <i>Foteini Spantidaki - Kyriazi, Stefan Bogaerts &amp; Carlo Garofalo</i></p>
<p><b>Dark Triad traits and Dichotomous Thinking: Multinational evidence and implications</b>  <i>Atsushi Oshio</i></p>	<p><b>Biometrical Connections between Normative and Pathological Personality Constructs</b>  <i>Robert F. Krueger</i></p>	<p><b>How can we boost prosociality in narcissists?</b>  <i>Anna Z. Czarna &amp; Carolyn C. Morf</i></p>	<p><b>Big-Five and Subjective Well-Being - the mediating role of Individualism-Collectivism beliefs and moderating role of life periods</b>  <i>Anna M. Zalewska</i></p>	<p><b>Exploring the neural correlates of creativity via Multi-Scale Entropy measures of the brain signal</b>  <i>Yadwinder Kaur, Guang Ouyang, Changsong Zhou &amp; Andrea Hildebrandt</i></p>	<p><b>Gratitude Facilitates Healthy Eating Behavior in Adolescents and Young Adults</b>  <i>Megan Fritz, Christina Armenta, Lisa Walsh &amp; Sonja Lyubomirsky</i></p>

**4:15pm - 4:45pm Coffee break**

<b>Thursday, 19/Jul/2018</b>	
5:00 – 6:30PM	University of Zadar - The Great Hall
Chair: <b>Mitja Back</b>	<b>Meet the Editors</b>

<b>Thursday, 19/Jul/2018</b>				
Poster Session Location – Rector's Palace				
<b>6:30pm - 8:00pm</b>				
<p><b>Comparative and Cross-cultural Validity of the Moral Actions Questionnaire</b> <i>Kathryn Mary Iurino &amp; Gerard Saucier</i></p>	<p><b>Exploratory structural equation modeling of the Short Dark Triad (SD3) in Croatian sample</b> <i>Krešimir Jakšić &amp; Zvezdan Penezić</i></p>	<p><b>Narcissistic issues in psychotherapists: Do perfectionism, parentification, imposter feelings, and interpersonal sensitivity predict therapist burnout?</b> <i>Kathrin Janz-Wawrzinek, Simon Mota &amp; Mitja Back</i></p>	<p><b>Types of anxiety, professional experience and situation as predictors of performance anxiety in musicians</b> <i>Konrad Jankowski, Małgorzata Fajkowska, Ewa Domaradzka &amp; Agata Wytykowska-Kaczorek</i></p>	<p><b>Relation between trait emotional intelligence and household income: Moderation effect of Machiavellianism</b> <i>Tetsuya Kawamoto</i></p>
<p><b>Sociosexuality is associated with height in both men and women</b> <i>Tetsuya Kawamoto</i></p>	<p><b>Predicting aggression with psychotic-like experiences</b> <i>Philipp Kerksieck, Goran Knežević, Johannes Keller &amp; Stefan Pfattheicher</i></p>	<p><b>A Dual-Motivational Basis for Self-Enhancement Bias and Group-Enhancement Bias</b> <i>Noam Semy Keshet &amp; Sonia Roccas</i></p>	<p><b>Sex differences of intimate partner violence type and influence of Dark Triad</b> <i>Satoru Kiire</i></p>	<p><b>Personality and coping: The best personality trait predictors of coping strategies</b> <i>Elizabeth Knowlton, William Revelle &amp; David Condon</i></p>
<p><b>Adaptation and psychometric properties of the Slovak version of the BFI-2</b> <i>Michal Kohút, Peter Halama, Peter Žitný, Christopher J. Soto &amp; Oliver P. John</i></p>	<p><b>School achievement and life meaningfulness of Slovak students : The role of mediators</b> <i>Veronika Kohútová</i></p>	<p><b>Character Strengths in the Turkey: To VIA from IPIP</b> <i>Mediha Korkmaz, Duygu Gungor Culha, Yilmaz Orhun Gurluk &amp; Gizem Comert</i></p>	<p><b>Procrastination: associations with self-efficacy and online social network use</b> <i>Dmitrii Kornienko, Natalya Rudnova &amp; Anna Fominykh</i></p>	<p><b>Self-monitoring as a mediator between Dark Triad and self-presentation</b> <i>Dmitrii Kornienko &amp; Fedor Derish</i></p>
<p><b>Humour styles as predictors of post-traumatic growth factors</b> <i>Gert Kruger</i></p>	<p><b>Impairments in executive functions and facial expression recognition in children with psychopathic tendencies by the age of 5</b> <i>Dino Krupić, Silvija Ručević, Tijana Borovac &amp; Sandra Vučković</i></p>	<p><b>The psycholexical taxonomy and structure of Ukrainian personality-descriptive adjectives</b> <i>Olena Kuts, Oleg Gorbaniuk, Halyna Bevez, Maria Sviderska, Julia Gorbaniuk, Maria Chaikovska, Viktoria Kapitan &amp; Tetiana Dokuchyna</i></p>	<p><b>An examination of the five-factor structure of the Jackson Personality Inventory-Revised (JPI-R) in a French-Canadian sample</b> <i>Yann Le Corff &amp; Mathieu Busque-Carrier</i></p>	<p><b>ASR syndrome scales profiles of inpatients with cluster B personality disorder</b> <i>Yann Le Corff, Karine Forget, Eric Yergeau &amp; Zeineb Hamza</i></p>
<p><b>Measuring Big Five Daily Behaviors in Older Adults</b> <i>Stefanie Lindner &amp; Mathias Allemand</i></p>	<p><b>Temperament and depression of Udmurt and Russian students</b> <i>Marina Lobaskova, Renata Enikeeva, Elza Khusnutdinova &amp; Sergey Malykh</i></p>	<p><b>Common method bias in implicit and explicit measurement - A multi-trait-multi-method matrix approach</b> <i>Silvia Magurean, Laurențiu Maricuțoiu &amp; Andrei Rusu</i></p>	<p><b>Eating disorders and personality correlates in men: A validity study of the Eating Disorder Assessment for Men (EDAM) in the Italian language</b> <i>Marco Folla, Elide de Caro &amp; Lisa di Blas</i></p>	<p><b>Affect and practicing a musical instrument: A scoping review of the literature</b> <i>Zofia Scholastyka Mazur &amp; Mariola Halina Laguna</i></p>
<p><b>Disentangling the link between dark triad and abusive supervision: The role of social support and need satisfaction</b> <i>Gülgün Meşe &amp; Mehmet Peker</i></p>	<p><b>Instagrammable personality: Big Five Personality Traits and Instagram use</b> <i>Tiffany Matej Hrkalović &amp; Igor Mikloušić</i></p>	<p><b>Teachers' self-efficacy and job stress: Mediating role of personality traits</b> <i>Ilija Milovanović, Jasmina Pekić &amp; Selka Sadiković</i></p>	<p><b>Personality traits and receptiveness to literature</b> <i>Selka Sadiković, Milan Oljača, Ilija Milovanović &amp; Filip Nenadić</i></p>	<p><b>Changing attitudes toward personality traits: An experimental evidence</b> <i>Arina Mishkevich &amp; Sergei Shchebetenko</i></p>

<p><b>The Structure of Polish Personality-Descriptive Adjectives: the Study in Non-restrictive Approach</b> Tomasz Misiuro, Oleg Gorbaniuk, Małgorzata Majewska, Marta Olborska, Piotr Stefaniak &amp; Marta Zajkowska</p>	<p><b>Life Satisfaction and the Intention to Migrate among Armenian Young Adults</b> Anush Mkrtychyan</p>	<p><b>The Relation of Personality to General Intelligence: It's All About The Facets</b> Jazmin Mogavero &amp; William Chaplin</p>	<p><b>Connection between the Personal Sovereignty and Moral Motives</b> Sofya K. Nartova-Bochaver</p>	<p><b>The relationship between face recognition and personal values priorities</b> Mayan Navon &amp; Sonia Roccas</p>
<p><b>How differences in individual performance and interpersonal attraction influence group performance in problem solving tasks</b> Lucie Nikoleizig &amp; Sascha Krause</p>	<p><b>Reanalysis of sexual system functional scale and its relationships to personality, attachment, and short-term sexual orientation.</b> Keisuke Okubo</p>	<p><b>The mutual influence of attachment and caregiving on frequency of taking housework in marital relationship.</b> Keisuke Okubo</p>	<p><b>Is life satisfaction related to having a pet? Predicting dog owners' well-being based on experience of emotional relatedness to a pet</b> Jelena Ombla &amp; Marina Vidaković</p>	<p><b>Women leadership and the CIBART model</b> Claude-Helene Mayer, Rudolf M Oosthuizen, Louise Tonelli &amp; Sabie Surtee</p>
<p><b>A teacher like me: personality similarity between Brazilian teachers and students</b> Gina Pancorbo, Jacob Laros, Mieke Decuyper, Loes Abrahams Abrahams &amp; Filip De Fruyt</p>	<p><b>Emotional display rules in Russian and Azerbaijani cultures</b> Alina Pankratova, Dmitry Lyusin &amp; Nadezhda Zyryanova</p>	<p><b>What's in a voice? Women's vocal characteristics and self-reported dominance, femininity and masculinity</b> Irena Pavela Banai &amp; Benjamin Banai</p>	<p><b>Metacognitive awareness and emotional regulation as predictors of teachers' emotional experience and job and life satisfaction</b> Martina Marić, Izabela Sorić, Irena Burić, Ana Slišković &amp; Zvezdan Penezić</p>	<p><b>Influence of personality, gender and nicotine dependence in abstinence after a one year smoking cessation treatment</b> Ana M. Pérez-García, Pedro Aguilar, Pilar Kloppe &amp; Lucía San Miguel</p>
<p><b>Relationship between borderline personality traits, physical health and disability, and the mediating role of life satisfaction</b> Ana M. Pérez-García, Beatriz Thadani &amp; José Bermúdez</p>	<p><b>Self-conscious emotions and empathic responsiveness: The moderating role of self-control and self-esteem</b> Aleksandra Pilarska</p>	<p><b>Personality development in emerging and young adulthood: A study of age differences</b> Sebastian Pusch, Birk Hagemeyer, Marcus Mund &amp; Christine Finn</p>	<p><b>The use of digital technologies as a way of personality self-realization in old age</b> Natalia Moskvicheva, Larisa Darinskaia &amp; Galina Molodtsova</p>	<p><b>The Home Environment as a Resource of Coping Behaviour in Youth</b> Milana Radiovna Khachaturova &amp; Sofya Kimovna Nartova-Bochaver</p>
<p><b>The effects of personality traits on the developmental trajectories of academic burnout in Korean medical students</b> Soo Jin Lee &amp; Han Chae</p>	<p><b>Effects of Dark Tetrad and HEXACO traits on utilitarian moral orientation</b> Miroslav Milosavljević, Jovana Mandarić &amp; Bojana M. Dinić</p>	<p><b>Willingness to pay for Enhanced Data Protection: Which Aspects of Privacy are Valued the Most?</b> Jasmin Mahmoodi</p>	<p><b>Understanding origins of social attitudes: personal and contextual determinants</b> Boban Petrović</p>	<p><b>Similarity to an interlocutor, certainty of a standpoint, and integrative attitude in an internal dialogue</b> Małgorzata Puchalska-Wasył</p>
<p><b>Personality Correlates of Breast Cancer</b> Shulamith Kreitler &amp; Michal Kreitler<sup>1</sup></p>	<p><b>Personality changes related to forgiveness practices</b> Zenobia Niculiță</p>	<p><b>Dynamic personality: willingness to change</b> Svetlana Kostromina &amp; Natalia Grishina</p>	<p><b>Cross-cultural Aspects of Students' Identity as a Science Learner: Amis and Han Chinese</b> Huei Lee &amp; Chia-Ling Chiang</p>	<p><b>The impact of individual differences in the face of organizational change on qualitative job insecurity</b> Per Øystein Saksvik, Ingvild Saksvik-Lehoillier, Jonas Vaag &amp; Sturle Tvedt</p>

Thursday, 19/Jul/2018

9:00pm - 2:00am

Arsenal Zadar

**CONFERENCE DINNER**



**Friday, 20/Jul/2018**

**8:00am - 11:00am**

Registration and reception – University of Zadar

**Registration of participants**

**Friday, 20/Jul/2018**

<b>SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM</b>	<b>INVITED SYMPOSIUM</b>	<b>PAPER SESSION</b>	<b>PAPER SESSION</b>	<b>SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM</b>
<b>9:00am - 10:30am</b>	<b>9:00am - 10:30am</b>	<b>9:00am - 10:30am</b>	<b>9:00am - 10:30am</b>	<b>9:00 - 10:30am</b>
Room H	University of Zadar - The Great Hall	Room A	Room B	Room C
<b>Personality Similarity and Differences Around the World: Four Approaches</b> Convenor: <b>David Charles FUNDER</b>	<b>The Political Personality Beyond Liberals, Conservatives, and the Big 5</b> Convenor: <b>Mark John BRANDT</b>	Chair: <b>Alexander SUMICH</b>	Chair: <b>Boris MLAČIĆ</b>	<b>Personality and Healthy Aging: Moving Beyond Self-Reports of the Big Five</b> Convenor: <b>Patrick HILL</b>
<b>How reliable are average personality scores across countries? New evidence from the International Situations Project</b> <i>Gwen Gardiner, Erica Baranski, David Funder &amp; the Members of the International Situations Project</i>	<b>Analytic Cognitive Style and Ideology: Recent Developments</b> <i>Onurcan Yilmaz &amp; S. Adil Saribay</i>	<b>Intraindividual stability of chronotype</b> <i>Anita Lenneis, Ahuti Das, Sakari Lemola &amp; Anu Realo</i>	<b>Personal rather than organizational variables matter in predicting sales self-efficacy</b> <i>Ewelina Patynowska &amp; Mariola Laguna</i>	<b>Personality traits and markers of cognitive impairment in aging</b> <i>Brennan R. Payne, Patrick J. Cruitt, Patrick L. Hill, Thomas F. Oltmanns &amp; Elizabeth A. L. Stine-Morrow</i>
<b>Does geography of personality traits makes any sense?</b> <i>Jüri Allik &amp; Anu Realo</i>	<b>The causal effect of the Big Five on social and economic conservatism: results from a nine-year panel study.</b> <i>Bert N. Bakker</i>	<b>Same, same but different? The contribution of trait- and profile similarity in gelotophobia, gelotophilia, and katagelasticism to relationship satisfaction</b> <i>Kay Brauer &amp; René T. Proyer</i>	<b>Assessing Self-Efficacy in Behavior Change Interventions</b> <i>Ralf Schwarzer</i>	<b>Personality-related behaviors are linked to cognitive health in daily life of older adults</b> <i>Damaris Aschwanden, Martina Luchetti &amp; Mathias Allemand</i>
<b>Chameleon identity: Life under the influence of two cultures</b> <i>Martina Hřebíčková &amp; Nazar Acrami</i>	<b>How Orderliness informs a more comprehensive model of political orientation</b> <i>Xiaowen Xu</i>	<b>Reduction in lower alpha during Ganzfeld is associated with the production of images and trait positive schizotypy</b> <i>Alexander Sumich, John Anderson, Nadja Heym, Christina Howard, Antonia Castro &amp; Matthew Belmonte</i>	<b>Relation between dark triad traits and behavioral activation and inhibition system in Croatian sample</b> <i>Krešimir Jakšić &amp; Zvezdan Penezić</i>	<b>Sense of purpose and diabetes risk in adulthood</b> <i>Sara J. Weston</i>
<b>Moderating Role of Online Moral Foundations on Relationship Between Self- Disclosure and Intimacy</b> <i>Ogba Kalu, JohnBosco Chika Chukwuorji &amp; Ike E.Onyishi</i>	<b>Moving from generalized prejudice towards generalized prejudices: How using diverse target groups informs the personality-prejudice association</b> <i>Mark J. Brandt, Jarret Crawford &amp; Robin Bergh</i>	<b>A Latent Variable Approach on Measuring Cognitive Performance in Young APOE ε4 Carriers</b> <i>Xiaojing Li, Andrea Hildebrandt, Werner Sommer, Oliver Wilhelm, Martin Reuter &amp; Changsong Zhou</i>	<b>The impact of an imagined intergroup contact technique on characteristics of internal dialogues</b> <i>Małgorzata Puchalska-Wasył</i>	<b>One size fits all? Evaluating the evidence for differences in personality structure by age</b> <i>David M. Condon</i>
			<b>Mapping the Moral Domain in Croatia: Validation of the Moral Foundations Questionnaire and it's Relation to Personality and Emic Morality Dimensions</b> <i>Igor Mikloušić, Boris Mlačić &amp; Goran Milas</i>	

Friday, 20/Jul/2018				
SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM	SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM	SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM	SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM	SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM
9:00am - 10:30am	9:00am - 10:30am	9:00am - 10:30am	9:00am - 10:30am	9:00am - 10:30am
Room D	Room E	Room F	Room G	Room I
<p><b>The Nature and Power of Interests Revisited: New Findings on Interest Structure, Development and Validity</b> Convenors: <b>Bart WILLE &amp; Christopher NYE</b></p>	<p><b>Applications of item and person sampling methods in personality psychology</b> Convenors: <b>Johanna HARTUNG &amp; Diana STEGER</b></p>	<p><b>Personality and Social Emotions</b> Convenor: <b>Katrin RENTZSCH</b></p>	<p><b>Values and Behavior, Part I: Multiple Mechanisms through which they are Associated</b> Convenors: <b>Sonia ROCCAS &amp; Lilach SAGIV</b></p>	<p><b>Conceptual and measurement advances in the study of teachers' personality, social-emotional skills and effectiveness</b> Convenor: <b>Filip DE FRUYT</b></p>
<p><b>Identifying a Comprehensive Set of Narrow Vocational Interest Dimensions</b> <i>Christopher D. Nye, James Rounds, Kyle Swaney, Ronald Page &amp; Mike Morris</i></p>	<p><b>The dimensionality of declarative knowledge: A smartphone-based assessment</b> <i>Diana Steger, Ulrich Schroeders &amp; Oliver Wilhelm</i></p>	<p><b>The Contemptuous Person in Everyday Life</b> <i>Joanne M. Chung, Gabriella Harari &amp; Jaap J.A. Denissen</i></p>	<p><b>Behavioral Signatures of Values in Real-Time Self-Report</b> <i>Ewa Skimina &amp; Jan Cieciuch</i></p>	<p><b>Developing a taxonomy and a tool for assessing teacher social-emotional skills</b> <i>Gina Pancorbo, Ricardo Primi, Oliver P. John, Daniel Santos &amp; Filip De Fruyt</i></p>
<p><b>The Changing Nature of Vocational Interests: Findings from a 22-Year Follow-Up</b> <i>Bart Wille, Christopher D. Nye &amp; Filip De Fruyt</i></p>	<p><b>Evaluation of a newly developed Resampling Approach to Test for Invariance</b> <i>Johanna Hartung, Ulrich Schroeders, Philipp Doebler &amp; Oliver Wilhelm</i></p>	<p><b>The Adaptive and Maladaptive Sides of Dispositional Shame</b> <i>Katrin Rentzsch &amp; Corinna N. Scheel</i></p>	<p><b>The Role of Openness to Change versus Conservation Values in Shaping Behavior in Work Settings</b> <i>Sharon Arieli &amp; Adva Liberman</i></p>	<p><b>Teacher Personality and Teacher Effectiveness: A Meta-analysis</b> <i>Lisa E. Kim, Verena Joerg &amp; Robert M. Klassen</i></p>
<p><b>Convergent Validity of RIASEC Interest Inventories</b> <i>James Rounds &amp; Jonathan Phan</i></p>	<p><b>"Do you like roller coasting, grandpa?" Are personality questions invariant over age?</b> <i>Gabriel Olaru, Ulrich Schroeders, Oliver Wilhelm &amp; Fritz Ostendorf</i></p>	<p><b>Towards an Interpersonal Model of Envy: Linking Personality Traits to the Experience of Envy</b> <i>Thomas Lösch &amp; Katrin Rentzsch</i></p>	<p><b>Religiosity and the associations between values and behavior</b> <i>Eyal Rechter &amp; Noga Sverdlik</i></p>	<p><b>Teachers' social-emotional skills and dynamic performance</b> <i>Loes Abrahams &amp; Filip De Fruyt</i></p>
<p><b>The Incremental Validity of Vocational Interests over Personality Traits and Cognitive Ability</b> <i>Brenton M. Wiernik</i></p>	<p><b>Locally Weighted Growth Curve Models for studying age differences in face memory across varying stimulus age</b> <i>Andrea Hildebrandt &amp; Oliver Wilhelm</i></p>	<p><b>Elucidating the Dark Side of Envy: Distinctive Links of Benign and Malicious Envy With Dark Personalities</b> <i>Jens Lange, Delroy L. Paulhus &amp; Jan Crusius</i></p>	<p><b>Direct and indirect mechanisms that link values and behaviour</b> <i>Sonia Roccas &amp; Lilach Sagiv</i></p>	<p><b>The role of teacher-student personality similarity in teacher judgment accuracy: Which traits are relevant?</b> <i>Caroline V. Bhowmik, S.Nestler, F.-W. Schrader, J. Biesanz, A.-K. Praetorius &amp; Mitja Back</i></p>
<b>Discussant: Konstantinos Kafetsios</b>				

**10:15am – 10:45am      Coffee break**

Friday, 20/Jul/2018	
11:15am - 12:15pm	Arsenal Hall - Plenary Lectures Room
Chair: Ana SLIŠKOVIĆ	Michal Kosinski, <i>Stanford Graduate School of Business, USA</i> : <b>PREDICTING PERSONALITY FROM FACES USING DEEP NEURAL NETWORKS</b>

Friday, 20/Jul/2018	
12:15pm - 1:30PM	<b>LUNCH BREAK</b>

Friday, 20/Jul/2018	
1:30pm - 2:30pm	Arsenal Hall - Plenary Lectures Room
Chair: Izabela SORIĆ	Randy Larsen, <i>Washington University in St. Louis, USA</i> : <b>PERSONALITY AND EMOTION</b>

Friday, 20/Jul/2018	
2:30pm - 4:30pm	Arsenal Hall - Plenary Lectures Room
Chair: Jerome Rossier	<b>EAPP Awards Ceremony</b>
2018 EAPP European Personality Psychology Early-Career Award	<b>Christian Kandler, MSB Medical School Berlin, Germany: The gene × environment interplay in the unfolding and stabilization of personality differences</b>
2018 EAPP European Personality Psychology Early-Career Award	<b>René Mottus, University of Edinburgh, Scotland &amp; University of Tartu, Estonia: The personality clones</b>
2018 EAPP European Personality Psychology Mid-Career Award	<b>Vassilis Saroglou, Université Catholique de Louvain, Belgium: A personality understanding of the costs and benefits of being a believer or an atheist</b>
2018 EAPP European Personality Psychology Lifetime Achievement Award	<b>Jüri Allik, University of Tartu, Estonia: An Unbelievable Journey from Psychophysics to Personality Research</b>

**Friday, 20/Jul/2018**

<b>PAPER SESSION</b>	<b>PAPER SESSION</b>	<b>PAPER SESSION</b>	<b>PAPER SESSION</b>	<b>SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM</b>
<b>5:00pm - 6:30pm</b>	<b>5:00pm - 6:30pm</b>	<b>5:00pm - 6:30pm</b>	<b>5:00pm - 6:30pm</b>	<b>5:00pm - 6:30pm</b>
Room A	Room B	Room C	Room J	University of Zadar - The Great Hall
Chair: <b>Ulrich ORTH</b>	Chair: <b>Ingo ZETTLER</b>	Chair: <b>Marius LECKELT</b>	Chair: <b>Ana ŠIMUNIĆ</b>	<b>Culture and Personality: New Evidence using Emic and Etic Approaches</b> Convenor: <b>Amber Gayle THALMAYER</b>
<b>Characteristics of self-attitude and physical self-image of girls working as models</b> <i>Natalia Moskvicheva &amp; Svetlana Kostromina</i>	<b>Tree typology of adolescent personality pathology</b> <i>Amy Y. See, Theo A. Klimstra, Mattis van den Bergh &amp; Jaap J.A. Denissen</i>	<b>Symbolic Racism and the Five Factor Model of Personality</b> <i>John Nezlek &amp; PJ Henry</i>	<b>Longitudinal Analysis of Ego-Resilience(ER-14) in Korean Adolescents</b> <i>Minyoung Lee</i>	<b>Culture and Personality: New Evidence using Emic and Etic Approaches</b> <i>Amber Gayle Thalmayer</i>
<b>Does age moderate personality effects? A view based on a 40-year longitudinal study</b> <i>Lea Pulkkinen</i>	<b>Assessing Spatial Dependence in Geographic Personality Data with Spatial Regression</b> <i>Gregory Daniel Webster</i>	<b>A Comparison of Unidimensionality and Measurement Precision of the Narcissistic Personality Inventory and the Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire</b> <i>Michael P. Grosz, Wilco H. M. Emons, Eunike Wetzel, Marius Leckelt, William J. Chopik, Norman Rose &amp; Mitja D. Back</i>	<b>Be dominant, become entrepreneur? Assertiveness and parents' role modeling as predictors of entrepreneurial intentions</b> <i>Carolin Palmer</i>	<b>HEXACO Personality Dimensions, Proactive Personality Attitudes, Self-Efficacy, and Self-Perceived Employability in Togo and Switzerland</b> <i>Kokou Amenyona Atitsogbe, Paboussoum Pari &amp; Jérôme Rossier</i>
<b>Short-term change in personality traits: Results from Japanese adults</b> <i>Tetsuya Kawamoto</i>	<b>Does Emotion Regulation Mediate the Relationship Between Affect-related Personality and Outcomes?</b> <i>Thomas Evans</i>	<b>Toward Shorter (and More Content-Valid) Measures of Character Strengths: Revising the IPIP-VIA Scales</b> <i>Matthias Bluemke, Clemens Lechner &amp; Gerard Saucier</i>	<b>A Propensity Score Matched Study of Personality Change Following Life Events</b> <i>Emorie D. Beck &amp; Joshua J. Jackson</i>	<b>Self-Other Agreement on Indigenous Personality Concepts Across Cultures: A Study of Blacks and Whites in South Africa</b> <i>Velichko H. Fetvadjiev, Deon Meiring, Fons J. R. van de Vijver, J. Alewyn Nel &amp; François De Kock</i>
<b>Volitional Personality Change Across 36 Countries</b> <i>Erica Baranski, Members of the International Situations Project &amp; David Funder</i>	<b>Psycholexical taxonomy of emotional states based on a comprehensive list of descriptors</b> <i>Krystian Dariusz Macheta &amp; Oleg Gorbaniuk</i>		<b>Longitudinal measurement of dark personality: Narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy among adolescents</b> <i>Katarzyna Kwiatkowska, Radosław Rogoza &amp; Maria Magdalena Kwiatkowska</i>	<b>Indigenous Personality Structure in East and West Africa: Lexical Studies of Personality in Maa and Senoufo</b> <i>Amber Gayle Thalmayer &amp; Gerard Saucier</i>
<b>Family Environment and Self-Esteem Development in Adolescence</b> <i>Samantha Krauss, Ulrich Orth &amp; Richard W. Robins</i>	<b>The role of Honesty-Humility in corrupted collaboration</b> <i>Karolina Scigala, Ingo Zettler, Christoph Schild &amp; Marco Piovesan</i>		<b>Dark personalities thrown into the network: Group position of narcissists, Machiavellians, and psychopaths at the zero-acquaintance</b> <i>Maria Magdalena Kwiatkowska, Radosław Rogoza &amp; Katarzyna Kwiatkowska</i>	<b>A Lexical Study of The Malay Language</b> <i>Khairul Anwar Mastor &amp; Gerard Saucier</i>

**Discussant:** *Verònica Benet-Martínez*

**Friday, 20/Jul/2018**

<b>SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM</b>	<b>SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM</b>	<b>SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM</b>	<b>SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM</b>	<b>SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM</b>	<b>SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM</b>
<b>5:00pm - 6:30pm</b>	<b>5:00pm - 6:30pm</b>	<b>5:00pm - 6:30pm</b>	<b>5:00pm - 6:30pm</b>	<b>5:00pm - 6:30pm</b>	<b>5:00pm - 6:30pm</b>
Room D	Room E	Room F	Room G	Room H	Room I
<p><b>Personality, Power, and Politics</b> Convenor: <b>Kibeom LEE</b></p>	<p><b>Continuity and Change in Interests</b> Convenor: <b>James ROUNDS</b></p>	<p><b>The roots of our life chances. Genetic and environmental sources of social outcomes</b> Convenor: <b>Anke HUFER</b></p>	<p><b>New Directions in Wisdom Research</b> Convenor: <b>Eranda JAYAWICKREME</b></p>	<p><b>Values and Behavior, Part II: Thoughts about Causality</b> Convenors: <b>Lilach SAGIV &amp; Sonia ROCCAS</b></p>	<p><b>Making Good Impressions: On the Antecedents and Consequences of Peer Reputations</b> Convenor: <b>Richard RAU</b></p>
<p><b>Power corrupts exploitive leaders: A situational affordances perspective on integrity risks in experimental games</b> <i>Ard J. Barends, Reinout E. de Vries &amp; Mark van Vugt</i></p>	<p><b>Normative Changes in Interests from Adolescence to Adulthood: Meta-Analysis of Longitudinal Studies</b> <i>Kevin Hoff, Daniel A. Briley, Colin J.M. Wee &amp; James Rounds</i></p>	<p><b>Does family environment moderate the heritability of cognitive ability?</b> <i>Juliana Gottschling, Elisabeth Hahn &amp; Frank M. Spinat</i></p>	<p><b>Wisdom, Balance and Bias: Towards a process-sensitive measurement of wisdom-related qualities</b> <i>Igor Grossmann</i></p>	<p><b>How do values affect behavior? The mediating role of perception</b> <i>Lilach Sagiv &amp; Sonia Roccas</i></p>	<p><b>Can Other-Derogation Be Beneficial? Seeing Others as low in Agency Can Lead to an Agentic Reputation</b> <i>Richard Rau, Steffen Nestler, Katharina Geukes, Mitja D. Back &amp; Michael Dufner</i></p>
<p><b>Assumed similarity of preferred politicians' personality</b> <i>Reinout E. de Vries, Jan-Willem van Prooijen &amp; Mark van Vugt</i></p>	<p><b>Normative development and gender differences in young adult's vocational interests: Results from a 10-year longitudinal study</b> <i>Gundula Stoll, Sven Rieger, Benjamin Nagengast, Ulrich Trautwein &amp; James Rounds</i></p>	<p><b>The Genetic and Environmental Effects on Educational Performance in late Childhood and Adolescence</b> <i>Eike F. Eifler, Alexandra Starr &amp; Rainer Riemann</i></p>	<p><b>Exploring Sequences of Wise Reasoning in Interpersonal Conflict</b> <i>Laura E. R. Blackie</i></p>	<p><b>Values and behaviour – an evolutionary neuroscience perspective</b> <i>Ronald Fischer</i></p>	<p><b>Are First Impressions of Moral Character Accurate?</b> <i>Maxwell Barranti &amp; Erika N. Carlson</i></p>
<p><b>The impact of HEXACO personality traits on conservative socio-political attitudes: The mediation role of Right-Wing Authoritarianism and Social Dominance Orientation</b> <i>Antonio Chirumbolo</i></p>	<p><b>Interest and Personality Codevelopment During Adolescence and Young Adulthood in Iceland</b> <i>Sif Einarsdóttir, Kevin Hoff, Q. Chelsea Song &amp; James Rounds</i></p>	<p><b>On the association between self-esteem and satisfaction with life</b> <i>Anke Hufer, Lisa Mückler &amp; Rainer Riemann</i></p>	<p><b>Correlates and Consequences of Intellectual Humility</b> <i>Rick H. Hoyle</i></p>	<p><b>The Role of Openness to Change versus Conservation Values in Shaping Behavior in Work Settings</b> <i>Sharon Arieli &amp; Adva Liberman</i></p>	<p><b>Consensus, Accuracy, and Consequences of Hearsay Reputations</b> <i>Cory K Costello, Sanjay Srivastava</i></p>
<p><b>Political orientation, religiosity, and personality: Results from 33 countries</b> <i>Kibeom Lee, Michael C. Ashton, Yannick Griep &amp; Michael Edmonds</i></p>	<p><b>Vocational Interests, Motivation, and Academic Performance: Testing a Mediated Model</b> <i>Christopher D. Nye, Joshua J. Prasad &amp; James Rounds</i></p>	<p><b>Genetic and environmental sources of cumulative (dis-) advantage</b> <i>Rainer Riemann, Amelie Nikstat, Eike Eifler &amp; Anke Hufer</i></p>	<p><b>Happier-But-Wiser: Developing Wisdom from Significantly Positive Life Experiences</b> <i>Nic M. Weststrate</i></p>	<p><b>Discussant: Shaul Oreg</b></p>	<p><b>Is Self-Other Agreement about Personality Advantageous for Psychological Adjustment? A Response Surface Analysis</b> <i>Sarah Humberg, Johannes Zimmermann, Steffen Nestler, Stefan C. Schmukle, Daniel Leising, Boris Egloff &amp; Mitja D. Back</i></p>

**Friday, 20/Jul/2018**

Poster Session Location – Rector’s Palace

**7:00pm - 8:30pm**

<p><b>How Diagnostically Meaningful Are Perceiver Biases in Person Perception?</b> Richard Rau, Wiebke Nestler &amp; Steffen Nestler</p>	<p><b>Implications of positive body image for well-being: A moderating role of sex</b> Magdalena Razmus &amp; Wiktor Razmus</p>	<p><b>Do entrepreneurs’ personal resources predict business success? Self and peer rating perspectives</b> Wiktor Razmus &amp; Mariola Laguna</p>	<p><b>Regulatory Fit in Organizational Context</b> Eyal Rechter</p>	<p><b>Differential Associations Among Personal Values: A Moderated Mediation Analysis</b> Lyudmyla Romanyuk &amp; Ralf Schwarzer</p>
<p><b>Personality traits and personal values in two generations</b> Irina Rzhanova, Olga Alekseeva &amp; Anna Fominykh</p>	<p><b>Effectiveness of a Mindfulness training program for the improvement of well-being, resilience and self-compassion in incarcerated males: a pilot study</b> Angeles Sanchez-Elvira &amp; Pilar Rubio De Lemus</p>	<p><b>Personality measurement in therapy: Case study of changes in an anxious patient’s self-concept throughout treatment</b> Celeste Sangiorgio, William Chaplin &amp; Warren Reich</p>	<p><b>Benefit finding and psychological resources as predictors of emotional well-being of cardiac patients</b> Pilar Sanjuan, Cristina Garcia-Zamora, Henar Arranz &amp; Almudena Castro</p>	<p><b>Personality and the fluctuation of driving behavior: Insights from a two-month weekly diary study</b> Paul Sarbescu &amp; Laurentiu Maricutoiu</p>
<p><b>The role of value orientations in consumer buying behavior of Armenian young adults</b> Liana Sargsyan &amp; Svetlana Harutyunyan</p>	<p><b>The Dark Side of Optimism and Pessimism</b> Tadahiro Shimotsukasa &amp; Atsushi Oshio</p>	<p><b>Validation of The Big Five in Childhood</b> Mira Klarin, Slavica Šimić Šašić &amp; Adriana Bulat</p>	<p><b>The Dark Triad and Mating strategies</b> Maria Sitnikova</p>	<p><b>Neuroticism and internal dialogues in the context of time perspective</b> Małgorzata Sobol-Kwapińska, Piotr Oles &amp; Joanna Stokłosa</p>
<p><b>Exploring the adaptive role of boldness in The Triarchic Psychopathy Model</b> Katarina Sokić &amp; Tajana Ljubin Golub</p>	<p><b>Psychopathy and Emotion regulation: Examining the emotion goals related to psychopathic traits</b> Foteini Spantidaki - Kyriazi, Stefan Bogaerts &amp; Carlo Garofalo</p>	<p><b>Evidence of Positive Personality Change Over the Course of Psychotherapy</b> Saniya A. Tabani &amp; William F. Chaplin</p>	<p><b>Personality Traits and Starting a Romantic Relationship on Social Media in a Turkish Sample</b> Melda Taçyildiz &amp; Ateş Gül Ergun</p>	<p><b>Mediating effect of optimism for the relationship between psychopathy and risk-taking behaviors</b> Ayame Tamura, Sayaka Suzue &amp; Yoshinori Sugiura</p>
<p><b>Bullying in their classes : The role of two types of popular students</b> Yinqi Tang</p>	<p><b>Does personality matter - The difference between ideal and prototypic personality profiles of athletes of different sports</b> Sophia Terwiel &amp; Maike Luhmann</p>	<p><b>The psycholexical structure of Polish personality-relevant verbs: self- and peer-rating study</b> Nasturcja Toruj, Anna Czarnejko, Oleg Gorbaniuk &amp; Jakub Wszola</p>	<p><b>Prison blues: Wellbeing among prisoners</b> Anja Wertag, Ines Sučić &amp; Renata Glavak Tkalić</p>	<p><b>Using the SORKC model from cognitive-behavioral therapy as a framework for understanding personality and its consequences</b> Nele Maria Wessels, Johannes Zimmermann &amp; Daniel Leising</p>
<p><b>What are the actual behaviors to which natural person-descriptive terms refer?</b> Anne Wiedenroth &amp; Daniel Leising</p>	<p><b>Positive orientation in work and organization context; possible impact on job satisfaction and adaptation to work conditions</b> Emilia Maria Wrocławska-Warchala &amp; Urszula Justyna Brzezińska</p>	<p><b>Reliability and Validity of the Chinese Version of Short Dark Triad (SD3-C) Scale</b> Jing Zhang &amp; Matthias Ziegler</p>	<p><b>Divergent moderator effects of working memory capacity facets on the correlation of implicit measures on automatic behavior in the domains disgust sensitivity, speech anxiety and valence.</b> Axel Zinkernagel, Nita Buchholz &amp; Manfred Schmitt</p>	<p><b>Personal development of psychology consultant: Narrative as a method of research</b> Elena Zinovyeva &amp; Marina Salitova</p>
<p><b>Armenian adaptation of NEO-PI-R five factor model: development of personality instrument</b> Astghik Serobyan &amp; Narine Khachatryan</p>	<p><b>The decreasing strength of mental health comorbidity across adolescence: Evidence for the differentiation hypothesis</b> Quiyu Zhang, Tom Booth, Aja Louise Murray, Denis Ribeaud &amp; Manuel Eisner</p>	<p><b>Bird Droppings and Black Cat: Do Positive and Negative Superstition are Derived from Different Motivations?</b> Eti Shmuel, Eran Chajut &amp; Avner Caspi</p>	<p><b>Relations of basic and dark personality traits to prosocial behavior: Exploring gender differences</b> Anja Wertag, Denis Bratko &amp; Maja Ribar</p>	<p><b>Psychoticism differentiates creative thinking across the norm and psychopathology.</b> Anna Starkowska, Katarzyna Adamowicz, Inga Janik, Martyna Maciejewska &amp; Jerzy Samochowiec</p>

<p><b>Personality basis of creative thinking – psychometric properties of a three-dimensional personality questionnaire to measure dispositions on a continuum from the norm to pathology: Preliminary results.</b>  <i>Anna Starkowska, Monika Mak, Joanna Pres, Daria Suhecka – Fidura &amp; Jerzy Samochowiec</i></p>	<p><b>Enhancing the Prediction of Emotionally Intelligent Behavior: An Integrative Model Involving Trait EI, Ability EI, and Emotion Information Processing.</b>  <i>Ashley Vesely Maillefer, Shagini Udayar &amp; Marina Fiori</i></p>	<p><b>Personality traits and self-regulatory processes as determinants of decision-making</b>  <i>Maria Sinatra &amp; Silvana Miceli</i></p>	<p><b>The pathway from personality to eudaimonic well-being through decision-making tendencies</b>  <i>Lucia Monacis &amp; Flavio Ceglie</i></p>	<p><b>Individual differences in everyday choices</b>  <i>Valeria de Palo &amp; Francesco Bellino</i></p>
<p><b>Personality correlates of career decidedness among university students</b>  <i>Pierpaolo Limone &amp; Maria Sinatra</i></p>	<p><b>The psychological profile of Academic Procrastinators: Assessment and personality, learning strategies and well-being correlates</b>  <i>Marcela Paz González-Brignardello &amp; Ángeles Sánchez-Elvira Paniagua</i></p>	<p><b>The Influence of Korean Mothers' Personality and Parenting Stress on their Psychological Discomfort</b>  <i>Hera Kim &amp; Jin-Young Chae</i></p>	<p><b>Self-image congruity and self-evaluation motives: a study of young consumers</b>  <i>Magdalena Kolańska, Oleg Gorbaniuk, Eliza Budzan, Radosław Świątek, Aleksandra Gołębiowska, Monika Bendyk &amp; Dominika Kozołubska1</i></p>	<p><b>Can recalling novel or nostalgic experiences increase state Openness?</b>  <i>Victoria Hotchin &amp; Keon West</i></p>
<p><b>On the Associations Between Big Five Facets and Religiosity: A Cross-Cultural Perspective</b>  <i>Theresa M. Entringer, Jochen E. Gebauer, Wiebke Bleidorn, Peter J. Rentfrow, Jeff Potter &amp; Samuel D. Gosling</i></p>				

**8:00pm – 10:00pm**  
University of Zadar

**Wiley-sponsored drink reception of the European Journal of Personality**

**Saturday, 21/Jul/2018**

<b>PAPER SESSION</b>	<b>PAPER SESSION</b>	<b>SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM</b>	<b>SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM</b>	<b>SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM</b>
<b>9:00am - 10:30am</b>	<b>9:00am - 10:30am</b>	<b>9:00am - 10:30am</b>	<b>9:00am - 10:30am</b>	<b>9:00am - 10:30am</b>
University of Zadar - The Great Hall	Room A	Room B	Room C	Room D
Chair: <b>Irena BURIĆ</b>	Chair: <b>Tom Booth</b>	<b>Predictive Validity of the HEXACO Model of Personality: Insights from Basic and Applied Studies</b> Convenor: <b>Ingo ZETTLER</b>	<b>Narcissism in social relationships</b> Convenors: <b>Caroline WEHNER &amp; Matthias ZIEGLER</b>	<b>Political Dispositions</b> Convenor: Tobias <b>ROTHMUND</b>
<b>The role of personality in the intergenerational transmission of educational accomplishment: Results from a genetically-informative, nation-wide assessment of public school students</b> <i>Steven Ludeke, Miriam Gensowski, Oliver John &amp; Simon Andersen</i>	<b>Three measures of the Dark Triad</b> <i>Marina Egorova, Maria Sitnikova, Oksana Parshikova &amp; Yulia Chertkova</i>	<b>How and When (low) Honesty-Humility leads to Employee Deviance at Work: The Roles of Moral Disengagement and Supervisor Leadership</b> <i>Babatunde Ogunfowora, Joshua Bourdage, Christine Hwang &amp; Addison Maerz</i>	<b>The Misperception of Narcissism as Self-esteem: Why Narcissists are Well-liked at Zero Acquaintance</b> <i>Christian H. Jordan, Wilfrid Laurier &amp; Miranda Giacomini</i>	<b>Introduction of the new German Schwartz Portrait Values Questionnaire – Revised (PVQ-RR) and investigating its usefulness for predicting political orientations</b> <i>Constanze Beierlein &amp; Eldad Davidov</i>
<b>Stimulation to go: Capturing behavioral markers of sensation seeking with smartphones</b> <i>Ramona Schoedel, Quay Au, Sarah Theres Völkel, Markus Bühner &amp; Clemens Stachl</i>	<b>Developmental trajectories of ADHD symptoms from childhood to adolescence</b> <i>Aja Louise Murray, Tom Booth, Bonnie Auyeung, George Murray, Manuel Eisner &amp; Denis Ribeaud</i>	<b>HEXACO in Careers: The Importance of Personality traits for Career Transition Outcomes in Adolescence</b> <i>Iva Šverko &amp; Toni Babarović</i>	<b>Caregiving behaviors of narcissists in close relationships: The role of perceived partner valuation</b> <i>Claudia Lombris &amp; Carolyn C. Morf</i>	<b>Glorification Buffers the Negative Impact of Collective Harm-doing on Mental Health Among Perpetrator Group Members</b> <i>Mengyao Li &amp; Bernhard Leidner</i>
<b>Using Multivariate Pattern Analysis to Assess Resting State EEG Differences in Openness/Intellect</b> <i>Hayley Kristina Jach &amp; Luke D. Smillie</i>	<b>Personality differences among heterosexuals, homosexuals and bisexuals</b> <i>Amanda Londero-Santos &amp; Jean Carlos Natividade</i>	<b>Do we really need two prosocial factors? On the behavioral dissociation of Honesty- Humility and Agreeableness</b> <i>Benjamin E. Hilbig, Isabel Thielmann, Sina A. Klein, Felix Henninger &amp; Ingo Zettler</i>	<b>Similarity of Big Five and Narcissism within dyads</b> <i>Caroline Wehner &amp; Matthias Ziegler</i>	<b>Latent Profile Analyses reveal Authoritarian and Egalitarian Populist Belief Systems in the US and in Germany</b> <i>Tobias Rothmund, Flávio Azevedo &amp; Laurits Bromme</i>
<b>Psychometric Properties of the Gender Related Attributes Questionnaire (GERAQ)</b> <i>Freya Gruber, Eva Distlberger, Thomas Scherndl, Tuulia Ortner &amp; Belinda Pletzer</i>		<b>The HEXACO dimensions and criteria in twelve domains of human life: A meta- analysis</b> <i>Ingo Zettler, Isabel Thielmann, Benjamin E. Hilbig &amp; Morten Moshagen</i>	<b>The role of negative meta-perceptions in narcissism</b> <i>Norhan Elsaadawy &amp; Erika N. Carlson</i>	<b>Discussant: Manfred Schmitt</b>



**Saturday, 21/Jul/2018**

SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM	SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM	SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM	SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM
9:00am - 10:30am	9:00am - 10:30am	9:00am - 10:30am	9:00am - 10:30am
Room E	Room F	Room G	Room H
<p align="center"><b>New frontiers in openness to experience: from piloerection to psychedelics</b></p> <p>Convenors: Kirill FAYN &amp; Rachael Grace GRAZIOPLENE</p>	<p align="center"><b>The Dark Arts of Love, Sex &amp; War: Disentangling the Dark Triad Relationships</b></p> <p>Convenor: Nadja HEYM</p>	<p align="center"><b>Context in Personality Psychology</b></p> <p>Convenors: Noga SVERDLIK &amp; Shaul OREG</p>	<p align="center"><b>Tools and Services Facilitating Transparent and Reproducible Research</b></p> <p>Convenors: Michael BOSNJAK &amp; Ljiljana LAZAREVIC</p>
<p><b>Predicting Scholastic Performance: When Interests take over from Openness</b></p> <p><i>Jing Zhang &amp; Matthias Ziegler</i></p>	<p><b>The Art of Love I: On the face of it - predatory dating preference in psychopathy</b></p> <p><i>Alyson E. Blanchard, Nadja Heym &amp; Alexander Sumich</i></p>	<p><b>Personality in Daily Life Contexts</b></p> <p><i>Niall Bolger</i></p>	<p><b>Integrated Public Open Science Infrastructure Tools and Services at leibniz-psychology.org</b></p> <p><i>Michael Bosnjak</i></p>
<p><b>Neural correlates of openness, positive schizotypy, and intelligence in two large independent samples</b></p> <p><i>Rachael G. Grazioplene, Colin G. DeYoung &amp; Tyrone D. Cannon</i></p>	<p><b>The Art of Sex &amp; War I: The Dark Tetrad and mating effort: sexual coaxing and coercion across relationship types</b></p> <p><i>Roksana Koscielska, Heather Flowe &amp; Vincent Egan</i></p>	<p><b>Individual differences in Psychological Distance: the role of Dispositional Regulatory Scope in thinking far and feeling close</b></p> <p><i>Noga Sverdlik, David Kalkstein &amp; Yaacov Trope</i></p>	<p><b>Using the GESIS Panel for Scale Validation</b></p> <p><i>Goran Knežević, Ljiljana B. Lazarević &amp; Michael Bosnjak</i></p>
<p><b>Modulatory effects of psilocybin-facilitated therapy on personality structure; focus on Openness</b></p> <p><i>David Erritzoe, Leor Roseman, Matthew Nour, Mendel Kaelen, David Nutt &amp; Robin L. Carhart-Harris</i></p>	<p><b>The Art of Love II: Vulnerable Dark Triad traits relate differently to capacity to love and love style attitudes compared to Dark Triad traits</b></p> <p><i>Alyson E Blanchard, Fraenze Kibowski, Amy Smith &amp; Alex Sumich</i></p>	<p><b>Introducing the Situation Six: A Hebrew lexical study of psychological situations</b></p> <p><i>Shaul Oreg, John Edwards &amp; John Rauthmann</i></p>	<p><b>Using formr.org to Design Complex Studies with Immediate Graphical feedback</b></p> <p><i>Ruben C. Arslan &amp; Cyril S. Tata</i></p>
<p><b>Openness, Absorption and the Voluntary Control of Piloerection</b></p> <p><i>James Heathers, Kirill Fayn, Paul Silvia, Niko Tiliopoulos &amp; Matthew Goodwin</i></p>	<p><b>The Art of Sex and War II: Sexual and relational aggression amongst the dark triad traits and facets</b></p> <p><i>Nadja Heym, Jennifer Firth, Alexander Sumich, Fraenze Kibowski, Vincent Egan &amp; Claire A.J. Bloxson</i></p>	<p><b>Situational Taxonomies: An Overview</b></p> <p><i>John Rauthmann</i></p>	<p><b>On the Relation of Alt Metrics and Classical Citation Rates</b></p> <p><i>Thomas Scherndl, Sebastian Vogl &amp; Anton Kühberger</i></p>

**10:15am - 10:45am**

**Coffee break**

**Saturday, 21/Jul/2018**

SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM 10:45am - 12:15pm	SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM 10:45am - 12:15pm	SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM 10:45am - 12:15pm	SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM 10:45am - 12:15pm
University of Zadar - The Great Hall	Room A	Room B	Room C
<p align="center"><b>Accuracy across social contexts: Consistency and change across interaction partners, relationship types, and daily interaction quality</b> Convenor: <b>Katherine ROGERS</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Current approaches and methods for studying the interplay between personality and romantic relationships</b> Convenor: <b>Janina Larissa BUEHLER</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Personality Change in the Family Context</b> Convenor: <b>Alithe Leonoor VAN DEN AKKER</b></p>	<p align="center"><b>Motives, Motivation and the Quality of Couple Relationships</b> Convenor: <b>Birk HAGEMEYER</b></p>
<p><b>Reassessing the Good Judge of Personality: Considering the context of the good target</b> <i>Katherine H. Rogers &amp; Jeremy C. Biesanz</i></p>	<p><b>How Can You Love and Have No Story to Tell? Narrative Approaches Applied to Romantic Relationships</b> <i>Janina L. Bühler, Homayoon Maghsoodi &amp; Dan P. McAdams</i></p>	<p><b>Parenting Behavior and Youth Personality Development During Early Adolescence</b> <i>Richard Goellner, Sven Rieger, Mona Ayoub, Marion Spengler &amp; Ulrich Trautwein</i></p>	<p><b>The differential role of agentic motives for distance regulation in coresident and living-apart-together couples</b> <i>Birk Hagemeyer</i></p>
<p><b>Is expressive accuracy a core individual difference? The cross-contextual consistency of the good target</b> <i>Lauren J. Human, Katherine H. Rogers &amp; Jeremy C. Biesanz</i></p>	<p><b>Till Death Do Us Part: A Couple-Level Perspective on The Trajectories of Life Satisfaction Preceding Partner Death</b> <i>Jenna Wünsche, Rebekka Weidmann, Svenja M. Spuling, Martin Wetzel &amp; Alexander Grob</i></p>	<p><b>Maternal Personality Change from Pregnancy until after Childbirth: Associations with Warm and Hostile Parenting Behavior</b> <i>Alithe van den Akker, Floor B. van Rooij, Amaranta de Haan &amp; Jessica J. Asscher</i></p>	<p><b>Understanding the relationship between motives and relationship satisfaction: A differentiated look at intra-individual processes of agentic motivation</b> <i>Caroline Zygat, Birk Hagemeyer, Sebastian Pusch &amp; Felix Schönbrodt</i></p>
<p><b>Is meta-accuracy context-specific or an interpersonal skill people bring with them across contexts?</b> <i>Erika N Carlson &amp; Norhan Elsaadawy</i></p>	<p><b>Every Day Another Way: How Variability in Daily Relationship Processes Explains the Effects of Personality Vulnerabilities on Relationship Satisfaction in Couples</b> <i>Rebekka Weidmann, Janina L. Bühler, Jenna Wünsche, Robert P. Burriss &amp; Alexander Grob</i></p>	<p><b>Associations between Daily Manifestations of Parental and Child Personality Characteristics and Parenting Behaviors during Early Adolescence</b> <i>Amaranta de Haan, Maartje Luijk &amp; Peter Prinzie</i></p>	<p><b>Twenty-twenty vision or rose-colored glasses? The dyadic interdependence between self- and partner-perceived closeness motives.</b> <i>Sebastian Pusch, Felix Schönbrodt, Caroline Zygat &amp; Birk Hagemeyer</i></p>
<p><b>Quality of Interpersonal Dynamics in Close Relationships as a Predictor of Change in Perception Accuracy</b> <i>Gentiana Sadikaj, Debbie S. Moskowitz &amp; David C. Zuroff</i></p>	<p><b>Individual Differences in Mate-Retention Behavior: Do More Attractive Persons Make Fewer Efforts to Retain Their Partners?</b> <i>Robert P. Burriss, Rebekka Weidmann, Lisa L. M. Welling &amp; David A. Puts</i></p> <p><b>Discussant: Ulrich Orth</b></p>		

**Saturday, 21/Jul/2018**

SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM 10:45am - 12:15pm Room D	SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM 10:45am - 12:15pm Room E	SUBMITTED SYMPOSIUM 10:45am - 12:15pm Room F
<p><b>New assessment approaches of personality pathology</b> Convenor: <b>Lize VERBEKE</b></p>	<p><b>Individual Differences in Cognitive Abilities</b> Convenor: <b>Florian SCHMITZ</b></p>	<p><b>Longitudinal Insights on the Determinants and Outcomes of Personality in Later Life</b> Convenors: <b>Anna E. KORNADT &amp; Yannick STEPHAN</b></p>
<p><b>New assessment approaches of personality pathology</b> <i>Lize Verbeke, Erica Casini, Carla Sharp &amp; Barbara De Clercq</i></p>	<p><b>Individual Differences in Cognitive Abilities</b> <i>Florian Schmitz</i></p>	<p><b>Personality and Falls among Older Adult: Evidence from a Longitudinal Cohort</b> <i>Brice Canada, Yannick Stephan &amp; Antonio Terracciano</i></p>
<p><b>The construction of a situational judgement tool for borderline personality pathology</b> <i>Lize Verbeke, Barbara De Clercq, Filip De Fruyt</i></p>	<p><b>Cognitive Structure of Multitasking Behavior</b> <i>Samsad Afrin Himi, Markus Bühner, Matthias Schwaighofer, Anna Klapetek &amp; Sven Hilbert</i></p>	<p><b>Personality change in the pre-clinical phase of Alzheimer's disease?</b> <i>Antonio Terracciano, Angelina R Sutin</i></p>
<p><b>The dynamic core of personality pathology: Exploring daily experiences of patients with varying levels of personality dysfunction in an inpatient psychotherapeutic setting</b> <i>Erica Casini, Johannes Zimmermann &amp; Aidan G.C. Wright</i></p>	<p><b>Modeling mental speed: What drives the speed - ability relation?</b> <i>Florian Schmitz &amp; Oliver Wilhelm</i></p>	<p><b>Personality and Sleep Quality Across Adulthood and Old Age: Evidence from Four Prospective Studies</b> <i>Yannick Stephan, Angelina R. Sutin &amp; Antonio Terracciano</i></p>
<p><b>The PID-5 short form: Psychometric properties and clinical utility in adolescence</b> <i>Carla Sharp, Kiana Wall, Salome Vanwoerden &amp; Kristin Korycinski,</i></p>	<p><b>Elementary cognitive tasks as a predictor of general cognitive ability</b> <i>Benjamin Goecke, Florian Schmitz &amp; Oliver Wilhelm</i></p>	<p><b>Views on Aging and Personality – A Bidirectional, Longitudinal Approach</b> <i>Anna E. Kornadt, Jelena S. Siebert &amp; Hans-Werner Wahl</i></p>
<p><b>The potential role of childhood FFM traits as indicators of later borderline pathology: Results from a prospective genetically-informative design</b> <i>Barbara De Clercq, Brenton Wiernik, Lize Verbeke, Elien De Caluwé &amp; Filip De Fruyt</i></p>	<p><b>Reading makes smart: Cross-sectional and longitudinal tests of the environmental enrichment hypothesis</b> <i>Matthias Ziegler &amp; Stefanie Trapp</i></p>	<p><b>Discussant:</b> <i>Joshua J. Jackson</i></p>
<p><b>Discussant:</b> <i>William Revelle</i></p>		

**12:15pm – 1:15pm**

**Lunch**