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EAPP

EUROPEAN ASSOCIATION
OF PERSONALITY PSYCHOLOGY



UNIVERSITÀ
DEGLI STUDI DI TRIESTE



16th European Conference on Personality Psychology

Lisa Di Blas
Andrea Carnaghi
Donatella Ferrante
Valentina Piccoli

Trieste
July 10-14, 2012

Conference Supportes

The Conference has been organized under the auspices of



European Association of Personality Psychology

BOOK OF ABSTRACTS

**16th European
Conference on Personality**

July 10 – 14, 2012
Trieste, Italy

Editors: Lisa Di Blas, Andrea Carnaghi

Donatella Ferrante, Valentina Piccoli

Conference Organization

ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

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OFFICIAL WEB SITE

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ECP16 Schedule

Tuesday	Wednesday		Thursday	
9.00 a.m. 5.00 p.m.	9.00/ 9.50	V. Benet-Martinez	R.F. Baumeister	
Preconference Workshops	10.00/ 10.50	INV_SY_1 De Clercq INV_SY_2 Schmitt SY_1 von Stumm SY_2 Hagemeyer SY_3 Leising PA_1 Carnaghi	INV_SY_5 Shiner INV_SY_6 Mlačič SY_7 Lipnevich SY_8 Schröder-Abé SY_9 Simms PA_3 Riemann	
2.30 p.m./ 6.30 p.m.	10.50/ 11.10	Coffee Break		
APS/EAPP Preconference Symposium: Cervone	11.10/ 12.00	INV_SY_1, INV_SY_2, SY_1 to 3, PA_1 cont.	INV_SY_5, INV_SY_6, SY_7 to 9, PA_3 cont.	
	12.10/ 1.00	L. Penke	PA_4 Prinzie PA_5 Roets PA_6 Specht	PA_7 Fiori PA_8 Voracek PA_9 Rahamim
	1.00/ 2.30	Lunch		
	2.30/ 3.20	T. Judge	J. Strelau	
7.00 p.m.	3.30/ 4.20	INV_SY_3 Penke INV_SY_4 Rossier SY_4 Paleari SY_5 Gerstenberg SY_6 Klimstra PA_2 Perugini	INV_SY_7 Vazire SY_10 De Bolle SY_11 Neyer SY_12 Saroglou SY_13 Mottüs PA_10 Barelds	
Opening Ceremony (Romito) and Presidential Address: Asendorpf	4.20/ 4.40	Coffee Break		
	4.40/ 5.30	INV_SY_3, INV_SY_4, SY_4 to 6, PA_2 cont.	INV_SY_7, SY_10 to 13, PA_10 cont.	
	5.30/ 7.30	Poster Session	8.00 Conference dinner	

ECP16 Schedule

Friday			Saturday	
9.00/ 9.50	G.V. Caprara		9.00/ 9.15	Prize-giving Ceremony for Best Posters
10.00/ 10.50	INV-SY_8 DeYoung INV_SY_9 De Fruyt SY_14 DeCuyper SY_15 Geisler SY_16 Hutteman SY_17 Baumert		9.20/ 10.10	D. Borsboom
10.50/ 11.10	Coffee Break		10.20/ 11.10	INV_SY_11 Caprara INV_SY_12_ Raikkönen SY_23 Jayawickreme SY_24 Nave SY_25 Ziegler PA_17 Tsaousis
11.10/ 12.00	INV_SY_8, INV_SY_9, SY_14 to 17, cont.		11.10/ 11.30	Coffee Break
12.10/ 1.00	PA_11 vanOudenhoven PA_12 Ramstedt PA_13 Lauriola	PA_14 Lyons PA_15 Vebreke PA_16 Ivory	11.30/ 12.20	INV_SY_11, INV_SY_12, SY_23 to 25, PA_17 cont.
1.00/ 2.30	Lunch		12.20/ 2.00	EAPP Meeting
2.30/ 3.20	B.W. Roberts			
3.30/ 4.20	INV_SY_10 Gebauer SY_18 Kross SY_19 Uher SY_20 Luminet SY_21 Blum SY_22 Levontin			
4.20/ 4.40	Coffee Break			
4.40/ 5.30	INV_SY_10, SY_18 to 22, cont.			
5.30/ 7.30	Poster Session			

Abstracts

APS/EAPP Preconference Symposium

TUESDAY, JULY 10TH, 14.30 – 18.30

AULA MAGNA
(Ground Floor)

APS/EAPP Preconference Symposium

The Cognitive Neuroscience of Personality Dynamics

Convener:

Daniel CERVONE, *University of Illinois at Chicago, USA*

Historically, research on personality and the brain has focused on the neural bases of individual differences, commonly by drawing on findings from animal research. By contrast, a major focus of personality theory has been intra-individual personality dynamics, including mental activities that are uniquely human such as autoneotic consciousness and the development of self-representations, the subjective interpretation of social and interpersonal cues, and the striving to attain a life that is meaningful. Current psychological science features a rapidly growing cognitive neuroscience of these personality dynamics. In this preconference symposium, leading researchers from Europe and the United States will present cutting-edge findings that illuminate their neural bases and evolutionary origins.

A NEUROIMAGING PERSPECTIVE ON HOW PERSONAL RELEVANCE SHAPES OUR REALITY

Anna ABRAHAM, *Justus Liebig University Giessen, Germany*

HOW PERSONS SHAPE THE SOCIAL EFFECTS OF OXYTOCIN AND IMPLICATIONS FOR UNDERSTANDING THE BIOLOGICAL CORE OF PERSONALITY

Jennifer A. BARTZ, *McGill University, Canada*

NEURAL BASIS OF SELF-REPRESENTATION: INSIGHTS FROM FUNCTIONAL NEUROIMAGING

Arnaud D'ARGEMBEAU, *University of Liège, Belgium*

EVOLUTION OF HUMAN BRAIN FUNCTIONS: IMPLICATIONS FOR PROMOTION OF WELL-BEING

Robert CLONINGER, *Washington University in St Louis, USA*

OPENING ADDRESS

TUESDAY, JULY 10TH, 19.00

AULA MAGNA
(Ground Floor)

Opening Address

LEARNING FROM TRIESTE? THE LEGACY OF FRANCO BASAGLIA

Patrizia ROMITO, University of Trieste, Italy

In 1973, Franco Basaglia began his work at the Psychiatric Asylum of Trieste; in 1977, he announced its closure in favor of a new therapeutic model, based on the values of respect, democracy, freedom, and social inclusion; in 1978, the Italian parliament passed Law N.180, which brought the shutting down of mental hospitals, introduced more restrictive rules concerning compulsory treatment of “psychiatric” patients, and established community-based mental health services. Thirty years later, despite certain limits and contradictions, the mental health services in Trieste still represent a “model response” to people’s psychological suffering. The Seventies were turbulent yet fertile years; Trieste was and is a city full of contradictions: an open question is whether such a psychiatric “revolution” would have been possible in a different social and historical context.

OPENING ADDRESS

TUESDAY, JULY 10TH, 19.20

AULA MAGNA
(Ground Floor)

Presidential Address

THE LONG SHADOWS OF EARLY PERSONALITY

Jens B. ASENDORPF, *Humboldt University Berlin, Germany*

Assumptions that early personality casts long shadows on later development, allowing us to predict later personality and important life outcomes from early personality, have a long and meandering history that has been increasingly informed by longitudinal studies. Data from the 25-year longitudinal study LOGIC show that early high social inhibition and high aggressiveness cast long shadows on later development whereas early low inhibition and low aggressiveness do not, and that the long-term outcomes of inhibition were more benign than those for aggressiveness: Early inhibition predicted small delays in reaching some developmental milestones but not internalizing problems between ages 17 and 29 whereas early aggressiveness predicted externalizing problems between ages 17 and 23, including moral transgressions and delinquency, and dropping out of the longitudinal study at age 29. The findings are largely consistent with other longitudinal studies predicting adult outcomes from early personality and support a model of personality development where the predictive validity of core personality initially decreases but in the long run reaches an asymptote well above zero even for early personality.

EAPP EARLY ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

EAPP Early Achievement Award

WEDNESDAY, 11TH, 12.10 – 13.00

AULA MAGNA
(Ground Floor)

Chair: William REVELLE, Northwestern University, USA

Lars Penke is a Lecturer at the Department of Psychology, University of Edinburgh where he is also an associate member of the Centre for Cognitive Aging and Cognitive Epidemiology directed by Professor Ian Deary. He received his Ph.D. from Humboldt University in Berlin in 2007 where he worked with Professor Jens Assendorpf. He received his Habilitation in psychology in 2011. Dr. Penke is an associate editor of the European Journal of Personality and a member of many editorial boards.

Dr. Penke's research exemplifies his breadth of interest in the biological foundations of individual differences. His papers range from evolutionary explanations of personality, intelligence, and social behavior, to the neuroscience of intelligence, sexual differences in preferences for facial symmetry, and the process of attraction in speed dating. In addition to his articles in the European Journal of Personality, Dr. Penke has published in *Nature*, *Psychological Science*, the *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology* and the *Proceedings of the National Academy of Science*. His research is integrative as well as innovative. A common theme in all of his work is an attention to the big picture of how and why people differ from each other, and why these differences are important.

THE EVOLUTIONARY GENETICS OF PERSONALITY (AND INTELLIGENCE): 5 YEARS LATER

Lars PENKE, *University of Edinburgh, UK*

An overarching theme of my work has always been how evolutionary and differential psychology can be brought together, taking into account that evolutionary processes will affect genetic variation. My 2007 target article with Jaap Denissen and Geoffrey Miller for the *European Journal of Personality* included most of my thoughts on that topic at that point and I still see it as at the centre of my 'early achievement'. However, the 5 years since its publication have witnessed a lot of relevant scientific development. I will give an overview of recent work I have been involved in, including genome-wide complex trait analyses, the relationship of personality and intelligence with fluctuating asymmetry and paternal age, the neurostructural foundations of intelligence, and debates about the meaning of heritability, the genetic architecture of psychological traits, and the relationship of evolved adaptations with heritable traits, in order to evaluate the core predictions about evolutionary forces affecting personality and intelligence from the 2007 article.

EAPP LIFE-TIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

EAPP Life-Time Achievement Award

THURSDAY, JULY 12TH, 14.30 – 15.20

AULA MAGNA
(Ground Floor)

Chair: Rainer RIEMANN, University of Bielefeld, Germany

European Association of Personality Psychology Honors Jointly Jan Strelau and Alois Angleitner with its Life Time Achievement Award

That with Alois Angleitner and Jan Strelau two distinguished scientists are awarded the EAPP life time achievement award is an expression of these colleagues' outstanding contribution to personality research which in part resulted from their long lasting scientific cooperation. In addition, the seminal contributions of the awardees for the development of the EAPP and truly European scientific exchange are recognized.

Jan Strelau was born in May, 1931 in the beautiful city of Gdansk, both a melting pot and a hot spot of Polish – German history. His academic career is closely connected with the University of Warsaw, where he studied, got his PhD and was Professor for 33 years (1968-2001). Since 1997 Jan Strelau is Professor at the University of Social Sciences and Humanities in Warsaw. To EAPP members Jan Strelau is well known as the scientist who bridged the wall between Eastern and Western Europe in Cold War times. Since he succeeded in visiting scientifically important western institutions (e.g., already in 1971 he worked with J. Hirsch and R. B. Cattell at the University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana, USA) Jan Strelau was respected and recognized at both sides of the iron curtain.

Alois Angleitner, born in November, 1940 in the small Austrian village of Senftenberg, began his academic career at the University of Vienna, where he studied Ethnology and Psychology. He received his Ph.D. and his habilitation in 1972 and 1977 respectively, working with Hans Thomae at the University of Bonn, Germany. In 1979 he was appointed the chair of Differential and personality Psychology at the Bielefeld University. He retired in 2005. Alois Angleitner is one of the EAPP founding fathers. Like Jan Strelau, he travelled quite a bit visiting among other outstanding colleagues Lew Goldberg and David Buss.

The collaboration of Strelau and Angleitner is deeply related to the EAPP, which was officially founded during the 2nd European Conference on Personality organized 1984 by Alois Angleitner in Bielefeld. The 3rd ECP was organized by Jan Strelau in Gdansk, who served as the first EAPP president from 1984 to 1988. The second president (1988-1990) was Alois Angleitner. This interplay between Angleitner and Strelau was a very important contribution to the foundation of a truly European Association in which Eastern and Western Europe were represented equally from the beginning. Two longer visits of Jan Strelau in Bielefeld (1987/88, 1991/92) lay the foundation for a very productive scientific cooperation. Jan Strelau as an outstanding temperament researcher met Alois Angleitner well known for his work on questionnaires and questionnaire

EAPP LIFE-TIME ACHIEVEMENT AWARD

construction. Not surprisingly both joined their expertise and worked on the measurement of temperament. In 1992, Angleitner and Strelau received their first joint award the Max Planck Research Award for international outstanding research achievements (The Max Planck Society, Munich, Germany). They “invested” the grant money associated with this award into a Polish – German twin study, which they completed very successfully. Much more must and will be said about the scientific work of Jan Strelau and Alois Angleitner during the award ceremony.

FROM THE RESEARCH ON TEMPERAMENT TO BEHAVIOR GENETICS

Jan STRELAU, *Warsaw School of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland*

Presentation of the research achievements corresponding to four stages of my over 50 years long academic career.

1958 – 1971: studies on temperament from the Pavlovian perspective conducted without any scientific contact with the Western countries.

1971 – 1982: close cooperation with psychologists in Europe and USA resulting, among others, in popularizing the Strelau Temperament Inventory: first publications in international journals.

1983 – 2001: close cooperation with prof. Alois Angleitner and his team – the development of the Pavlovian Temperament Survey (PTS) and the first behavior genetic studies conducted in the former West Germany and in Poland.

2002-continued: studies on temperament and other personality traits as predictors of the extreme stress and PTSD disorders.

KEYNOTES

KEYNOTES

WEDNESDAY, 11TH, 09.00 –09.50

AULA MAGNA
(Ground Floor)

K1: STUDYING ACCULTURATING INDIVIDUALS: INTEGRATING PERSONALITY AND SOCIO-COGNITIVE PERSPECTIVES

Veronica BENET-MARTINEZ, *Pompeu Fabra University, Spain*

Chair: Frosso MOTTI-STEFANIDI, *University of Athens, Greece*

Psychological acculturation, or the cognitive, behavioral, and affective changes that derive from meaningful intercultural contact, is a topic of recognized societal relevance. Acculturation is typically seen as relevant to immigrants and their descendents, international students and workers, refugees, and the kind. And yet, because of globalization, the growing cultural diversity of our societies, and the ease of information exchange in today's fast media and communication, acculturative processes are now relevant to all individuals. This presentation will provide a synthetic review of the basic tenets of acculturation (e.g., its dimensions and relevant-domains, links to personality, and to psychological and socio-cultural adjustment), as well as the work done to date to study the dynamics of biculturalism and bicultural identity (e.g., cultural frame-switching). I will also summarize the work examining individual differences in how acculturating individuals integrate within their self-concept their different cultural identities and orientations (e.g., research on Bicultural Identity Integration (BII) and related constructs) and show that these variations relate to distinct personality, acculturation, and socio-demographic, and adjustment variables. Lastly, I will discuss the links between personality and multicultural attitudes and competencies. The presentation will end with a discussion of new directions in the psychological study of acculturation with an eye to how to best integrate findings from this field into the study of personality and self-concept dynamics.

KEYNOTES

WEDNESDAY, 11TH, 14.30 –15.20

AULA MAGNA
(Ground Floor)

K2: THE COLD WAR OF PSYCHOLOGY

Timothy JUDGE, *University of Notre Dame, USA*

Chair: Filip DE FRUYT, *University of Ghent, Belgium*

Personality researchers often use the term *personality* to theoretically and operationally reflect different things. These different perspectives have dramatically different implications for understanding behavior in organizations. In this talk, I briefly review the major theoretical perspectives and empirical research on personality development and change. I then proceed to, again briefly, review controversies over the predictive validity of personality on work behavior. Finally, I will attempt to integrate some of these issues and discuss areas in need of further development in both personality and work psychology.

THURSDAY, JULY 12TH, 09.00 – 09.50

AULA MAGNA
(Ground Floor)

K3: SELF-CONTROL AND PERSONALITY

Roy F. BAUMEISTER, *Florida State University, USA*

Chair : David FUNDER, *University of California, USA*

Some traditional views have regarded self-control as a constant feature of personality. Recent work confirms the existence of stable individual differences in self-control, but each individual's capacity for and performance in self-control depend on a limited energy resource that fluctuates across time. Meta-analytic work reveals some surprising findings, such that self-control is often most effective by working through habits rather than by single acts of willpower. Also, people with high trait self-control are less rather than more likely than others to resist their own desires. Despite this, higher self-control predicts lower stress and higher happiness.

KEYNOTES

FRIDAY, JULY 13TH, 09.00 – 09.50

AULA MAGNA
(Ground Floor)

K4: POSITIVITY: ANOTHER PERSONALITY TRAIT, ANOTHER INTRA-INDIVIDUAL SYSTEM?

Gian Vittorio CAPRARA, University La Sapienza-Rome, Italy

Chair: Marco PERUGINI, *University of Milan- Bicocca, Italy*

Earlier findings from cross-cultural and twin studies led Caprara and colleagues to identify common latent factor underlying self esteem, life satisfaction, and optimism, first named positive thinking and then positive orientation. (Caprara et al., 2012a; Caprara et al., 2010). Subsequent findings led Caprara and his colleagues to construe Positivity (POS) as a basic universal disposition and to provide a new measure that proved valid across different languages and cultures (Caprara et al., 2012b). It has been reasoned that positivity may play a fundamental biological function because people could not face the experience of aging and death, nor cope with the adversities and losses in life, unless equipped with the basic belief that they are worthy of regard, that life is worth living, and that the future is promising. Likewise, individual differences in positivity may play a pivotal role in granting the best match between innovative and approach tendencies vs conservative and versive tendencies. The distinctive status of Positivity within a comprehensive view of Personality will be discussed in light of findings addressing its relation with the Big Five, Positive Affectivity and Self efficacy beliefs.

FRIDAY, JULY 13TH, 14.30 –15.20

(Ground Floor)

K5: “ PERSONALITY TRAIT CHANGE AND IMPROVING PEOPLE’S LIVES: CHANGING PERSONALITY TRAITS SHOULD BE THE FOCUS OF INTERVENTIONS”

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

Chair: Jaap J.A. DENISSEN, *Tilburg University, Germany*

The predominant meta-theoretical perspective in clinical psychology focuses on changing proximal thoughts, feelings, and behaviours related to psychopathology using short-term interventions. In this talk, I propose a novel alternative. Given that one goal of therapeutic intervention is to arm individuals with the ability to handle similar situations in the future, therapists should set a goal to change the personality traits of their patients so as to help them cope with future challenges when they do not have a therapist available for support and guidance. This idea is based on the following inter-related empirical findings and assumptions that I will briefly review in my talk: 1) personality traits are predictive of clinical outcomes, such as Axis 1 and Axis 2 disorders. 2) Personality traits change with age and experience. 3) The sociogenomic model of personality traits (Roberts & Jackson, 2008) provides a theoretical framework for explaining the predictive and change functions of traits. 4) Evidence from several decades of accumulated research in clinical psychology shows that personality traits can be changed through therapeutic interventions. I will close with some examples of how existing therapeutic systems could be easily adapted to encompass this idea and the conceptual and philosophical challenges it poses.

KEYNOTES

SATURDAY, JULY 14TH, 09.20 – 10.10

AULA MAGNA
(Ground Floor)

New Directions in Personality Psychology

K6: THE STRUCTURE OF HUMAN PERSONALITY: A NETWORK APPROACH

Denny BORSBOOM, *University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands*

Chair: Jens B. ASENDORPF, *Humboldt University Berlin, Germany*

Human beings can be understood as dynamical systems, which consist of a large number of internal components that interact with each other and with the environment. Among the internal components relevant to personality are thoughts and feelings, whereas environmental components comprise a variety of situational characteristics. For a given person, some components interact more strongly than others, which defines a *network architecture* specific to the system. I argue that this simple idea allows one to study the organization and dynamic structure of personality from a novel perspective. First, one can use observations on a single person (e.g., time series data) to determine the pattern of interactions that defines that person's network architecture. Features specific to an individual's network structure may then be related to that person's developmental trajectory. For instance, a person may have particularly strong reciprocal interactions between adverse components (e.g., "worrying" and "insomnia") which puts that person at elevated risk for developing certain kinds of psychopathology (e.g., depression). Second, interindividual differences may be thought of in terms of distinct patterns of network organization. These differences may in turn explain differences in developmental trajectories. For instance, tightly connected networks may be more vulnerable to external shocks than loosely connected networks. Importantly, the network perspective can address intra- and interindividual structure in one and the same model. Thus, it can potentially address both the classic personality questions (*how are individuals organized?* and *why do individuals differ?*) in a single framework.

Invited Symposia

WEDNESDAY, 11TH, 10.00 –12.00

AULA MAGNA
(Ground Floor)

**IS_1 : STRUCTURAL PERSPECTIVES ON PERSONALITY AND
PSYCHOPATHOLOGY: BUILDING BRIDGES**

Convener

Barbara DE CLERCQ, *University of Ghent, Belgium*

Discussant

Filip DE FRUYT, *University of Ghent, Belgium*

The current presentations all take the challenge to contribute a more integrative view on existing personality trait models and the proposed trait model for DSM-5. From various perspectives, it will be more specifically demonstrated how we can build bridges between the established Five-Factor Model of personality with its associated measures and the proposed DSM-5 traits for describing personality pathology. Although not isomorphic, their empirical alignment across groups with different age-ranges and clinical status may lead towards a higher degree of consensus among dimensionalists on the relevant traits to include in the next edition of DSM-5. From a meta-structural and developmentally-oriented viewpoint on DSM-5, the current presentations will also address how traits and psychopathology are conceptually and structurally connected, hence indicating the need to provide an overall connection in the organizational structure of DSM-5 between trait and psychopathology sections.

**IS1-1: INTEGRATING NORMAL AND ABNORMAL PERSONALITY
STRUCTURE**

Thomas A. WIDIGER, *University of Kentucky, USA*

The predominant dimensional model of general personality structure is the five-factor model (FFM), consisting of the broad domains of extraversion (vs introversion), agreeableness (vs antagonism), conscientiousness (vs disinhibition), emotional instability (vs stability), and conventionality (vs unconventionality). Each of these broad domains is further differentiated into more specific facets. A considerable body of research indicates that personality disorders are extreme and/or maladaptive variants of this general personality structure. This paper illustrates how personality disorders can be diagnosed from the perspective of the FFM, thereby bridging the gap between a well validated dimensional model of general personality structure and a weakly validated categorical model of personality disorder. DSM-5 appears to be shifting strongly toward the FFM. This paper will also outline the manner in which the FFM and DSM-5 proposal are congruent, yet still somewhat incongruent.

INVITED SYMPOSIA

IS1-2: TRAIT APPROACHES TO THE ASSESSMENT AND DIAGNOSIS OF PERSONALITY DISORDER

Joshua D. MILLER, Lauren R. Few, *University of Georgia, USA*

Trait approaches to the study of personality pathology have seemingly reached their zenith with the proposal to base the diagnosis of personality (PD) in DSM-5 on, in part, scores on a dimensional model of personality. In DSM-5, PDs will be diagnosed on the basis of evidence of self and interpersonal impairment and elevations of one or more personality traits chosen from a 25-trait model of personality pathology. This model, while created for DSM-5, overlaps very substantially with extant models of general (i.e., Five-Factor Model) and pathological models (i.e., PSY-5; DAPP; SNAP) of personality. In the current study, we will examine the ability of this new trait model – scored on the basis of both self-reports and clinician-ratings – to capture the DSM-IV PDs using a sample of participants currently receiving treatment for a psychological disorder. These data will provide important information regarding the likely success of this new model in diagnosing PDs.

IS1-3: MAPPING THE EXTERNALIZING SPECTRUM IN CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE

Jennifer L. TACKETT, *University of Houston, USA*

A full conceptualization of youth externalizing problems has not yet been extended to the range of behaviors and personality traits that are thought to signify the externalizing spectrum in adults. In this study, I examined evidence for the inclusion of relational aggression, normal-range personality traits such as conscientiousness and agreeableness, and personality pathology traits such as callous-unemotional, risk-taking, and narcissism in an overarching framework of youth externalizing problems. Parents from the community reported data for 762 target youth (51.4% female) ranging in age from 5-18 ($M=11.25$, $SD=3.64$). Parents completed measures of behavioral problems, relational aggression, callous-unemotional traits, normal-range personality, and personality pathology. Structural analyses examined convergence among targeted externalizing scales and evidence for statistical differentiation among potential subfactors. The findings will be discussed in the context of the emergence of the externalizing spectrum across childhood and adolescence.

IS1-4: THE HIERARCHICAL STRUCTURE AND CONSTRUCT VALIDITY OF DSM-5 PERSONALITY TRAITS IN ADOLESCENCE

Barbara DE CLERCQ, *University of Ghent, Belgium*

DSM-5 may be the first edition that explicitly elaborates a developmental perspective on personality disorders, because of its formal inclusion of a trait assessment in the revised description of personality pathology. This creates the opportunity to apply the substantial evidence on the existence of trait dimensions

in younger age groups to understand personality pathology. The current study explores the reliability and structural behavior of the 25 proposed DSM-5 trait facets, as assessed by self-reports on the Personality Inventory for DSM-5 in a large community sample of Flemish adolescents. The results underscore good reliability, a similar hierarchical unfolding of the DSM-5 trait constructs in adolescents as in adults, and an overall strong structural convergence of the adolescent structure with the adult DSM-5 trait structure. Adolescent DSM-5 traits demonstrate similar relations in terms of strength and kind with core psychopathology spectra of internalizing and externalizing dimensions, and are also empirically related to age-specific general personality traits. These results (1) underscore the construct validity of DSM-5 traits in adolescence, (2) point towards the relevance of extending the proposed meta-structure of DSM-5 towards youth, and (3) indicate that the upcoming DSM-5 traits can be connected to adaptive personality trait models.

IS1-5: PERSONALITY TRAITS IN THE DSM-5: CURRENT STATUS

Robert F. KRUEGER, *University of Minnesota, USA*

The conversion from DSM-IV to DSM-5 provides an unprecedented opportunity to bring contemporary personality science together with psychiatric nosology. Indeed, DSM-5 promises to be the first official psychiatric nosology in history that includes a formal and empirically-based personality trait model. The DSM-5 personality trait model is a maladaptive variant of the normative Five Factor Model (FFM) and has been instantiated in both self- and other-report questionnaires. In this talk, I will first review the proposed DSM-5 trait model and its evidentiary basis. I will then review the current status of the model vis a vis the DSM-5 process per se, focusing on the current official status of the model. Finally, I will review research on the construct validity of the model, with a particular focus on how it dovetails with, but also extends, the normative FFM.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH, 10.00 –12.00

ROOM 0B
(Ground Floor)

IS_2: INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN JUSTICE BEHAVIOUR

Conveners:

Manfred SCHMITT, *University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany*

Robbie M. SUTTON, *University of Kent, UK*

Belief in a Just World (BJW) and Justice Sensitivity (JS) are traits that have been proposed to account for individual differences in justice behavior. Scholars from Canada, China, England, Germany, and Russia will present recent research aimed at better understanding the mechanisms that translate BJW and JS into

INVITED SYMPOSIA

behavior. Sutton shows that General BJW and Personal BJW serve different psychological functions. Whereas personal BJW implies hedonic benefits, General BJW has a unique epistemic function. Hafer's study is the first to demonstrate that implicit BJW and explicit BJW are separate beliefs with unique behavioral consequences. Schmitt et al. introduce two sets of JS-scales that differ in reliability versus efficiency. They report the stability, occasion specificity, and measurement equivalence of these scales. Using a training method, Maltese et al. showed that interpretational tendencies involved in JS are causally responsible for emotional and behavioral reactions to injustice. Nartova-Bochaver and Astanina investigated correlates of JS in a Russian sample and will compare their findings with findings from other countries. Wu et al. compared two JS-components, beneficiary sensitivity and observer sensitivity, across China, Russia, Armenia, and Germany. They speculated that cultural differences in beneficiary sensitivity can be traced to differences in individualism / collectivism

IS2-1: A CERTAIN KIND OF JUST-WORLD BELIEF: THE EPISTEMIC PURPOSE OF BELIEVING LIFE TREATS OTHER PEOPLE FAIRLY

Robbie M. SUTTON, Rachel M. Calogero, Anat Bardi, *University of Kent, UK*

Believing in the justice of the world for oneself - that one personally gets what one deserves (BJW-self) - is linked to many indices of mental health. However, believing in the justice of the world for other people (BJW-others) has little or no hedonic benefit. The function of BJW-others is therefore not clear from previous research. The present studies (n>500 British undergraduates) suggest that BJW-others has an epistemic function: to facilitate certain and unambiguous lived realities. Participants indicated that people with higher levels of BJW-others (more than BJW-self) achieve higher levels of cognitive closure (Study 1). Participants displayed higher BJW-others (but not BJW-self) if they were dispositionally intolerant of ambiguity (Study 2), chronically higher in the need for cognitive closure (Study 3), or experimentally primed to desire cognitive closure by means of time pressure (Study 4). These results underscore the theoretical importance of the distinction between BJW-self and BJW-others

IS2-2: A PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION OF DUAL BELIEFS IN A JUST WORLD

Carolyn HAFER, *Brock University, Canada*

I investigated whether people can hold "dual" beliefs in a just world (i.e., an explicit belief in a just world [BJW] and a differing, implicit BJW) in the same way that Wilson et al. (2000) claim people can hold dual attitudes. I also investigated the consequences of such dual beliefs for well-being. Methods from the implicit stereotyping literature were adapted to assess individual differences in implicit BJW. Explicit BJW was assessed with standard self-report scales. Consistent with the notion of dual beliefs: (a) implicit BJW was independent of explicit BJW, (b) the independence between the two beliefs was not a function of social

desirability, and (c) implicit and explicit BJW predicted different criteria. I also found that explicit BJW predicted greater well-being, as in past research, but primarily among those with a low implicit BJW. The results have implications for a number of areas of research, including research on BJW.

IS2-3: MEASURING JUSTICE SENSITIVITY WITH HIGHLY RELIABLE 10-ITEM SCALES OR HIGHLY EFFICIENT 2-ITEM SCALES

Manfred SCHMITT, Anna Baumert, *University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany*
Constanze Beierlein, Christoph Kemper, Anastassiya Kovaleva, Beatrice Rammstedt, *GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences Mannheim, Germany*

Justice Sensitivity (JS) is a trait that includes four components: Victim, observer, beneficiary, and perpetrator sensitivity. Reliable and valid scales of 10 items for each component have been published previously. We report the development of highly efficient 2-item scales for large scale surveys. Based on representative samples ($n_1=2510$; $n_2=533$; $n_3=1200$), the reliability, stability, and occasion specificity of the long and the short scales were compared using latent state-trait analysis. Additionally, item context effects were estimated by comparing the short scales across two measurement conditions. In Condition A, the short scales were presented in the context of the remaining items of the long scales. In Condition B, the short scales were presented solely. Implications of these comparisons will be discussed with regard to the reliability and validity of the short scales and their usefulness in large scale surveys such as the Socio-Economic Panel.

IS2-4: TRAINING JUSTICE-RELATED INFORMATION PROCESSING: EFFECTS ON JUSTICE SENSITIVITY AND BEHAVIOUR

Simona MALTESE, Anna Baumert, Manfred Schmitt, *University Koblenz-Landau, Germany*

Trait justice sensitivity (JS) predicts emotional and behavioral reactions to perceived injustice. These effects are assumed to be mediated by the tendency to interpret ambiguous situations as unjust. A training method was developed to induce this interpretational tendency to experimentally test for its causal impact on cooperation. The results show the effectiveness of the training method. In a subsequent trust-game the willingness to cooperate was diminished by the induced unjust interpretational tendency. As has been shown previously, JS affects information processing especially after the situational activation of injustice concepts. Thus, in Study 2 the training procedure was preceded by an injustice prime. We hypothesized that persons low in JS acquire an unjust interpretational tendency in the unjust training group, whereas in the control group this tendency should be shown only by persons high in JS. The results provide insight into the social-cognitive processes involved in JS and reactions to injustice.

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IS2-5: INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN RUSSIAN ADULT'S JUSTICE SENSITIVITY

Sofya NARTOVA-BOCHAVER, Nadezhda Astanina, *Moscow State University, Russia*

Justice Sensitivity (JS) is a person's tendency to perceive cases of injustice easily and react strongly to them (Schmitt et al., 2010). Our aim was to investigate correlates of JS in a Russian sample. Participants were 157 students of Russian universities (44 males, 113 females, $M_{age} = 21$). The mean JS profile was similar to the profile revealed in Germany with the highest mean in victim sensitivity and the lowest mean in beneficiary sensitivity. Multiple regression analyses were performed to identify unique associations between JS and other constructs. Victim sensitivity was uniquely related to the belief in a just world (negative) and to depression (positive). Observer, beneficiary and perpetrator sensitivity were uniquely related to need for structure and anxiety in close relationships. In addition, beneficiary and perpetrator sensitivity were uniquely related to self-esteem (negative) and avoidance in close relationships (positive). These results are discussed in terms of adaptive functions of JS.

IS2-6: DOES IT BOTHER ME TO PROFIT FROM OTHERS? CROSS-CULTURAL SURVEYS ON BENEFICIARY SENSITIVITY AND INDIVIDUALITY ORIENTATION

Michael S.WU, *Xiamen University, China*

Manfred Schmitt, *University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany*

Sofya Nartova-Bochaver, *Moscow State University, Russia*

Nadezhda Astanina, *Moscow Humanitarian-Economic Institute, Russia*

Narine Khachatryan, *Yerevan State University, Armenia*

C. Zhou, *Beijing Normal University, China*

Buxin Han, *Chinese Academy of Sciences, China*

Social justice research confirms that individuals may differ in their sensitivity to injustice, and particularly to benefiting unintentionally from others' unjust experience. But little is known about the difference in justice sensitivity between Eastern and Western cultures. The current research assessed two kinds of justice sensitivity concerning others' unjust experience and showed that: Chinese endorsed higher beneficiary sensitivity (BS) but lower observer sensitivity (OS) than Germans, indicating the beneficiary oversensitivity of Chinese (Study 1). Compared to Chinese, Russians held less beneficiary oversensitivity, and their individualism mediated this cultural difference (Study 2). In another Western country, Armenians with low individuality (e.g., personal identity orientation) revealed a robust beneficiary oversensitivity, but the oversensitivity disappeared among those with high individuality (Study 3). These results suggest differences in beneficiary sensitivity as a function of individuality orientation, which has implications for moral practices and social communication.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH, 15.30 –17.30AULA MAGNA
(Ground Floor)**IS_3: EVOLUTIONARY PERSONALITY PSYCHOLOGY**

Conveners

Lars PENKE, *University of Edinburgh, UK*Eric TURKHEIMER, *University of Virginia, USA*

In recent years there has been an increasing interest in the study of personality from an evolutionary perspective. Researchers from different disciplines, ranging from personality psychology and behavior genetics to evolutionary biology and behavioral ecology have become interested in the fitness consequences and adaptive value of personality traits, as well as in the selection pressures that maintain the genetic variation underlying them in humans and other species. This symposium brings together some of these researchers to present their newest insights into this questions.

IS3-1: FLUCTUATING SEX RATIOS AND THE EVOLUTION OF PERSONALITYMarco DEL GIUDICE, *University of Turin, Italy*

Personality traits are substantially heritable, but the evolutionary processes responsible for the maintenance of genetic variation in personality are still poorly understood. In this talk I will advance the hypothesis that the temporal dynamics of the sex ratio generate fluctuating selection pressures on most personality traits, thus contributing to maintain genetic variation over evolutionary time. First, I will discuss how changes in the sex ratio modulate a wide range of personality-relevant social processes, focusing specifically on humans. Then, I will show how the temporal dynamics of the sex ratio are intrinsically characterized by fluctuations at different timescales, and present simulations of stochastic sex ratio fluctuations in ancestral human populations. I will conclude by reviewing and addressing the main evolutionary genetic challenges to fluctuating selection models of personality, and briefly discussing how the hypothesis may be applied to nonhuman species.

IS3-2: PERSONALITY AND REPRODUCTIVE BEHAVIOUR: INSIGHT FROM A HIGH-FERTILITY AND POLYGYNOUS POPULATIONAlexandra ALVERGNE, *University College London, UK*

The existence of interindividual differences in personality traits poses a challenge to evolutionary thinking. Although research on the ultimate consequences of personality differences in nonhuman animals has recently undergone a surge of interest, our understanding of whether and how personality influences reproductive decisions in humans has remained limited. Taking an evolutionary

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approach, we use data from a contemporary polygynous high-fertility human population from rural Senegal to investigate whether personality dimensions are associated with fitness components. We found that some dimensions, i.e. neuroticism in women and extraversion in men, are associated with quantity (in both sexes) and quality (in women) of offspring, key life history traits in humans. We also found that variation in levels of testosterone, a correlate of reproductive effort in men, predict inter-individual differences in levels of extraversion. These results have implications for the consideration of alternative adaptive hypotheses for the maintenance of personality differences in contemporary humans.

IS3-3: SOCIALITY AND THE EVOLUTION OF ANIMAL PERSONALITY VARIATION

Sasha DALL, *University of Exeter, UK*

Interest in the evolution and maintenance of personality is burgeoning. Strong trade-offs, mutation-selection balance, spatiotemporal fluctuations in selection, frequency-dependence and good-genes mate choice are invoked to explain heritable personality variation, yet a generally applicable selective force remains elusive. Indeed, ever since Darwin, the maintenance of heritable inter individual variation within populations has remained a puzzle; particularly when populations are subject to strong selection pressures. Here I argue that variation itself can act to stimulate further variation in social groups by selecting for information use. This is because the existence of stable inter-individual variation means that there is something to learn from monitoring others, which in turn can select for individual differentiation amongst those being monitored. I illustrate this thesis using evolutionary game theory in two contexts: cooperation and aggression. This work adds to growing evidence that evolutionary game theorists can no longer afford to ignore the importance of real world inter-individual variation in their models.

IS3-4: EVALUATION BIAS AND INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN PERSONALITY

Eric TURKHEIMER, Erik Pettersson, *University of Virginia, USA*

The strongest dimension of adaptive and maladaptive personality items is not any of the dimensions of the Five Factor Model, nor any categorical or dimensional representation of personality disorders. Instead, it is a dimension running from positively to negatively evaluated items. This dimension probably does not describe personality at all, but is better thought of as a response bias. Removing evaluation bias clarifies several difficult issues, including the structure of normal personality, the plausibility of a general factor of personality, the structure of emotion, and co-morbidity on Axis-II of the DSM. Non-evaluative personality factors have a different relation to fitness than the traditional FFM, which is confounded with evaluation bias in complex and arbitrary ways. Non-evaluative personality dimensions are bipolar, with adaptive functioning near the mean and maladaptive functioning at both poles. Different evolutionary mechanisms will be

required to explain differences in personality once evaluation bias is properly controlled.

IS3-5: ARE PERSONALITY TRAITS CALIBRATED TO PHYSICAL DIFFERENCES IN THE BODY AND FACE? POSSIBLE INSIGHTS FOR THE EVOLUTIONARY GENETICS OF PERSONALITY

Lars PENKE, *University of Edinburgh, UK*

It has been suggested that the ubiquitous genetic variation in personality traits is maintained by balancing selection or soft selection on sweeping alleles. However, recent molecular genetic evidence from genome-wide association studies and complex trait analyses might be problematic for such explanations. At the same time, there has recently been renewed interest in an old hypothesis by Tooby and Cosmides (1990) that personality traits are calibrated to own, potentially fitness-related physical/morphological characteristics (like attractiveness and strength) and that thus personality heritability might be an indirect reflection of the heritability of these characteristics. Here I will present results from studies that relate social personality traits like extraversion, shyness, dominance, aggressiveness and the Dark Triad traits to detailed body and face measurements using 3D white-light scanners and lab devices, including fluctuating asymmetry, body and face masculinity-femininity, strength and physical fitness. Implications for the evolutionary understanding of these personality traits are discussed.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH, 15.30 –17.30

ROOM0B
(Ground Floor)

IS_4: PERSONALITY AND CULTURE: SOME NEW INSIGHTS

Conveners

Jerome ROSSIER, *University of Lausanne, Switzerland*

Antonio TERRACCIANO, *National Institute on Aging, National Institutes of Health, USA*

This symposium about the interplay of personality and cultural factors includes five very different presentations. They address important topics such as the consistency of personality traits and the within-individual variability across cultures, the impact of some cultural biases such as the reference-group effect when achieving cross-cultural mean-level comparisons, the impact of culture on the relationship between the need for closure, and religiosity or fundamentalism, the relationship between stereotypes of age-related personality traits and age-related changes in personality, or the impact of personality on the relationship between work conditions and well-being at work in two different cultural settings.

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Several studies presented in this symposium include large samples from up to 26 countries. We hope that you will find a number of new and interesting insights in this symposium that will encourage you to consider more systematically the cultural context in the study you run in the field of personality psychology.

IS4-1: TRAITS CONSISTENCY, WITHIN-INDIVIDUAL VARIABILITY, AND WELL-BEING: INTEGRATING STRUCTURE AND PROCESS APPROACHES IN EIGHT CULTURES

Timothy A. CHURCH, *Washington State University, USA*

Drawing on recent efforts to integrate structure and process approaches in the study of personality, cross-role consistency and within-individual variability in self-concepts were investigated in eight cultures varying in individualism-collectivism, dialecticism, and tightness-looseness: the United States, Australia, Mexico, Venezuela, the Philippines, Malaysia, China, and Japan. Substantial cross-role consistency and reliable within-individual variability were demonstrated in all cultures. In all cultures, participants exhibited substantial temporal stability in their self-reported traits within roles and moderately stable if-then patterns. Within-individual variability was most consistently associated with negative affect and did not reliably predict eudaimonic well-being after controlling for the Big Five traits. Satisfaction of needs in various roles showed some ability in all cultures to account for within-individual variability in self-reported traits in these roles. Finally, although dialecticism showed some ability to account for cultural differences in self-concept consistency, cultural similarities were more prominent than differences.

IS4-2: COMPARING PERSONALITY TRAITS ACROSS CULTURES: THE PROBLEM OF THE REFERENCE-GROUP EFFECT

Steven J. HEINE, *University of British Columbia, Canada*

Cross-cultural psychological research is inherently challenging, and each method has its own shortcomings. The validity of the most commonly used method, comparisons of means of subjective self-report measures, is undermined by a number of methodological problems, particularly the reference-group effect. The reference-group effect emerges as the result of people evaluating themselves with respect to local standards, yet cross-cultural comparisons depend on the assumption that people are evaluating themselves according to the same standards. I will discuss evidence where reference-group effects can be seen to confound cross-cultural comparisons, and alternative methods will be evaluated.

IS4-3: RELIGION AND NEED FOR CLOSURE: A RELATION SENSITIVE TO THE CULTURAL CONTEXT

Vassilis SAROGLOU, *Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium*
 Kevin L. Ladd, *Indiana University South Bend, Usa*
 Lucia Adamovova, *Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovakia*
 Adam B. Cohen, *Arizona State University, Usa*
 Antonio Muñoz-García, *University of Granada, Spain*
 Javier Tapia, *University of Costa Rica, Costa Rica*
 Joanna Blogowska, *Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium*
 Pierre-Yves Brandt, *University of Lausanne, Switzerland*
 Magali Clobert, *Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium*
 Cem S. Çukur, *Muğla University, Turkey*
 Kwang-Kuo Hwang, *National Taiwan University, Taiwan*
 Frosso Motti-Stefanidi, *University of Athens, Greece*
 Sebastian Murken, *University of Trier, Germany*
 Sonia Roccas, *Open University of Israel, Israel*
 Nicolas Roussiau, *University of Nantes, France*

Cross-cultural psychological research is inherently challenging, and each method has its own shortcomings. The validity of the most commonly used method, comparisons of means of subjective self-report measures, is undermined by a number of methodological problems, particularly the reference-group effect. The reference-group effect emerges as the result of people evaluating themselves with respect to local standards, yet cross-cultural comparisons depend on the assumption that people are evaluating themselves according to the same standards. I will discuss evidence where reference-group effects can be seen to confound cross-cultural comparisons, and alternative methods will be evaluated

IS4-4: STEREOTYPES OF AGE DIFFERENCES IN PERSONALITY TRAITS: UNIVERSAL AND ACCURATE?

Wayne CHAN, *National Institute on Aging, National Institutes of Health, USA*
 Antonio Terracciano, *National Institute on Aging, National Institutes of Health, USA*
 Filip De Fruyt, *University of Ghent, Belgium*
 Robert R. McCrae, *National Institute on Aging, National Institutes of Health, USA*
 Marleen De Bolle, *University of Ghent, Belgium*
 Angelina R. Sutin, *National Institute on Aging, National Institutes of Health, USA*
 Jérôme Rossier, *University of Lausanne, Switzerland*
 & other members of the Adolescent Personality Profile of Culture Project

Age trajectories for personality traits are known to be similar across cultures. To address whether stereotypes of age groups reflect these age-related changes in personality, we asked participants in 26 cultures ($N = 3,323$) to rate typical adolescents, adults, and old persons in their own culture. Raters across nations tended to share similar beliefs about different age groups; adolescents were seen

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as impulsive, rebellious, undisciplined, preferring excitement and novelty, whereas old people were consistently considered lower on impulsivity, activity, antagonism, and Openness. These consensual age group stereotypes strongly correlated with published age differences on the five major dimensions of personality and most of 30 specific traits, using as criteria of accuracy both self-report and observer ratings, different survey methodologies, and data from up to 50 nations. However, personal stereotypes were considerably less accurate, and consensual stereotypes tended to exaggerate differences across age groups.

IS4-5: PERSONALITY AND WELL-BEING AT WORK: A CROSS-NATIONAL STUDY IN SOUTH AFRICA AND SWITZERLAND

Gregory ZECCA, *University of Lausanne, Switzerland*

Christina Gyorkos, *University of Lausanne, Switzerland*

Jurgen Becker, *University of Johannesburg, South Africa*

Koorosh Massoudi, *University of Lausanne, Switzerland*

Gideon De Bruin, *University of Johannesburg, South Africa*

Jérôme Rossier, *University of Lausanne, Switzerland*

The job demand-control model (Karasek, 1979) is one of the most influential approaches to the measurement of occupational strain (De Bruin & Taylor, 2006). The model posits three principle causes of job strain, namely high job demands, low job control or autonomy, and poor social support in the workplace. Even though the model is successful in explaining when or under what conditions persons are likely to experience job strain, further investigations are needed to determine who will be most likely to experience job strain, so as to understand the role of personality factors that protect against the effect of stressors. Against this background, we aim to examine the demands-control model and its relations with personality traits, sense of coherence, and core self-evaluation in South Africa and Switzerland among working individuals. Preliminary results indicate that, in South Africa, high job control seems to buffer the negative effects among individuals with high level of neuroticism. In Switzerland, high job control seems to act as a protective factor even among workers with a high level of neuroticism. Finally, results also suggest that the job demand-control model can be generalized in both countries.

THURSDAY, 12TH, 10.00 –12.00

AULA MAGNA
(Ground Floor)

IS_5: PERSONALITY IN CHILDHOOD AND ADOLESCENCE: NEW FINDINGS ON STRUCTURE AND DEVELOPMENT

Conveners

Rebecca SHINER, *Colgate University NY, USA*

Frosso MOTTI-STEFANIDI, *University of Athens, Greece*

Children and adolescents manifest a rich array of differences in their typical thoughts, feelings, and behaviors—in other words, in their emerging personality traits. Over the last two decades, researchers have obtained evidence that youths’ traits shape the development of competence and predict many life outcomes (Caspi & Shiner, 2006). Despite evidence for the importance of youths’ early traits, fundamental questions remain about their measurement and development. The presentations in this symposium address two central issues regarding personality development: the relationship between temperament and personality traits in childhood (Presentations 1, 2, and 3) and the impact of personality on development (Presentations 4 and 5). Presentation 1 addresses the structure of temperament and personality traits in a Belgian sample of children and adolescents and finds that the resulting structures are highly comparable for temperament and personality. Presentations 2 and 3 offer evidence for the early emergence of two traits that are often overlooked in research on young children—Kindness/Prosociality (or Agreeableness) and Openness to Experience. Presentation 4 examines the role of personality traits in shaping adolescents’ perceptions of discrimination in a Greek school sample of immigrant students. Finally, Presentation 5 explores in an Italian elementary school sample the predictability of personality change and finds that discontinuity in children’s traits is predicted in meaningful ways by self-esteem and family experiences. Taken together, these presentations illustrate the considerable progress being made in the conceptualization and measurement of personality traits in childhood and adolescence and in the identification of meaningful ways youth’s personality traits develop and shape their experiences over time.

IS5-1: HOW ARE TEMPERAMENT AND PERSONALITY RELATED IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS FROM 1.5 TO 15 YEARS?

Sarah S. W. DE PAUW, *University of Ghent, Belgium*

Karla G. Van Leeuwen, *Catholic University Leuven, Belgium*

The lack of empirical research relating temperament models and personality in childhood and adolescence substantially hinders our understanding of the basic structure underlying childhood traits. This study evaluates both structure and convergence among three prominent temperament models and one personality model in early (1.5 to 3 years), middle (4 to 7 years), and late childhood (8 to 11

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years), and early adolescence (12 to 15 years). Across these age groups, parents rated 1866 youngsters on the temperament models of Thomas and Chess, Buss and Plomin, Rothbart and Goldsmith, and a Five-Factor-based personality model. In each age group, principal component analyses revealed five dimensions underlying the three temperament models. Meaningful associations with Five-Factor personality emerge in each group, indicating increasing convergence between the dimensions of temperament and personality from early to late childhood. Results suggest that temperament and personality are clearly related but not totally redundant languages of childhood individual differences

IS5-2: EMPATHY, PROSOCIALITY, AND OTHER ASPECTS OF KINDNESS: EVIDENCE FOR A CORE TEMPERAMENTAL DIMENSION?

Ariel KNAFO, Salomon Israel, Florina Uzefovsky, *The Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel*

Kindness, broadly defined as a constellation of positive attitudes, feelings, and behaviors towards others (including variables such as empathy, prosocial behavior, generosity and altruism) is important to social functioning. Although the possibility of a "prosocial personality" has been discussed in past research, kindness is rarely included in theories of childhood temperament, and in adults it is typically subsumed under the broader dimension of agreeableness. We investigate kindness as a hitherto neglected temperament dimension that should be integrated into new conceptualizations of temperament. Empathy, and to a lesser extent prosocial behavior, shows observable individual differences, cross-situational consistency, longitudinal stability, early appearance, and relation to biological mechanisms, and appears as distinct from other temperament dimensions. We conclude that empathy is a temperamental dimension, the core of a broader kindness dimension. Prosocial behavior may reflect additional temperamental dimensions and may be more dependent on situational factors.

IS5-3: OPENNESS/INTELLECT IN DEVELOPMENTAL PERSPECTIVE: CHILDHOOD MANIFESTATIONS AND DEVELOPMENT FROM CHILDHOOD THROUGH ADULTHOOD

Rebecca L. SHINER, *Colgate University, USA*
Ann S. Masten, *University of Minnesota, Twin Cities, USA*

This talk addresses the emergence of Openness/Intellect as a basic personality trait in childhood. I argue that a more truly developmental perspective is needed to measure and understand the childhood manifestations of this trait. Using data drawn from the longitudinal Project Competence Study, I present three important findings that clarify the nature of this trait. First, Openness can be measured in childhood using indicators of children's perceptiveness, enthusiastic involvement in extracurricular activities, eagerness to take on creative and intellectual work, imaginativeness in play, confidence, and adaptability in the face of uncertainty.

Second, when measured in a developmentally appropriate way, Openness/Intellect shows considerable stability (in this case $r = .42$ over a 20-year span from age 10 to age 30). Third, changes in Openness/Intellect are predicted over 20 years by childhood IQ and academic achievement. This talk concludes with suggestions for future work exploring the childhood origins of this important trait.

IS5-4: PERCEIVED DISCRIMINATION OF IMMIGRANT YOUTH LIVING IN GREECE: HOW INDIVIDUAL STRENGTHS PROTECT AGAINST FEELING PERSONALLY DISCRIMINATED

Frosso MOTTI-STEFANIDI, *University of Athens, Greece*
Jens B. Asendorpf, *Humboldt University Berlin, Germany*

The purpose of this study was to examine whether and how individual differences in personality and competencies contribute to the translation of perceived group discrimination into perceived personal discrimination. 145 Pontic Greek and 269 Albanian immigrant students (mean age 12.9 years) enrolled in Greek urban public schools were assessed in grade 1 of high school. Albanians reported higher discrimination against their ethnic group, but not higher discrimination against themselves personally, than Pontic Greeks. Personal discrimination could be predicted from perceived group discrimination, as well as from individual differences in personality (Big Five traits), in competencies (academic achievement and popularity) and in self-esteem, between immigrant students, independently of their ethnicity. Furthermore, when students reported high, but not low, group discrimination, their individual characteristics were shown to buffer against translating perceived group discrimination into experiences of personal discrimination. These results highlight the importance of individual differences, in addition to perceptions of group discrimination, for feelings of being discriminated as an individual and suggest that high group discrimination of immigrants, independently of ethnic background, does not necessarily result in high personal discrimination, if individual protective factors are present.

IS5-5: ASSESSING PERSONALITY CHANGE IN MIDDLE CHILDHOOD FROM CHILDREN'S PERSPECTIVE

Lisa DI BLAS, Francesca d'Orlando, *University of Trieste, Italy*

We assessed children's personality via children's self-ratings and parents' ratings along the Big Five domains; children's self-esteem; and children's family environment via parents' ratings of their own psychological difficulties and parenting styles. All participants were first assessed when children were attending 3rd or 4th grades (T1) and then one year later (T2). We examined how children's personality changes from T1 to T2 were predicted by self-esteem levels and parents' ratings of their children personality and of their family environment at T1; and were associated with changes from T1 to T2 in children's self-esteem scores and parents' ratings of their children personality and of their family environment. Results showed how children's changes in self-rated personality characteristics

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were meaningfully predicted by both children's and parents' ratings, with higher associations observed when changes were reliable. Children's personality changes were associated with children's changes in self-esteem levels, but only marginally with parents' change scores. Overall, these findings suggest that children's changes in their self-perceptions are relatively systematic. Implications for personality continuity and change assessment in childhood are discussed.

THURSDAY, 12TH, 10.00 –12.00

ROOM 0B
(Ground Floor)

IS_6:: PERSONALITY STRUCTURE AND MEASUREMENT

Conveners

Boris MLAČIĆ, *Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Zagreb, Croatia*

Boele DE RAAD, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

Over the past 20 years, the topic of Personality Structure and Measurement was one of the central features at European Conferences on Personality (ECP), and this symposium tries to follow in the footsteps of many important keynote lectures, symposia, and other presentations held at this conference. Although the field is close to reaching a consensus, there are many new developments emerging, and we try to present some of them here. This symposium presents a series of talks on current issues, emerging new trends, or revitalizations of important ideas. The first talk (Gerard Saucier) extends the lexical studies on human attributes to the domain of morality, norms and values. The second talk (Ademi Shala, Arënlju & De Raad) presents the taxonomy and structure of personality descriptive adjectives in Albanian, a distant indo-european language never analyzed in a psycho-lexical study. The third talk (De Raad and Barelds) examines a topic that seemed to be long-forgotten in mainstream of personality psychology, i.e., looks for facets on Introversion. The fourth talk (Milas, Mlačić and Kotrla-Topić) compares the factor structure of self-rated temperament in several age groups aged 8 to 18 years with the structure of parental-ratings of temperament and relates both structures with the Big-Five. The fifth talk (Wood and Sherman) presents an innovative method for quantifying the reliability of a vector of correlations or tries to present a new look on the associations between personality traits and other variables of interest. Finally, the sixth talk (Fritz Ostendorf) tackles a crucial problem regarding the dimensional over categorical conceptualisations of personality disorders, i.e. examines the assumption that the FFM covers most of the DSM concepts of personality disorders.

IS6-1: PERSONALITY, LEXICAL STUDIES, AND SOCIO-MORAL NORM-SYSTEMS

Gerard SAUCIER, *University of Oregon, USA*

Lexical studies of human-attribute concepts compel our attention to the domain of morality, norms, and values, whereas expert theories might dictate otherwise. I review evidence that all languages have concepts for attributes in this domain, attributes associated cross-culturally with the largest source of underlying variation among personality attributes. A factor of social self-regulation, broader than any Big Five factor, appears to reflect fidelity to social and moral norms. Personality terms are often used not descriptively, but to assert normative standards of morality and value. Within-culture heterogeneity in these normative standards relates to worldview/ideology differences that also have been mapped by a lexical approach. Resulting dimensions, though not strongly concurrently related to personality, connect intriguingly with longitudinal personality change. Promising biological-process models of personality (e.g., those emphasizing approach/avoidance) need to be complemented by an approach emphasizing impacts of cultural and subcultural rules and norms on human cognition, affect, and behavior.

IS6-2: FACTOR STRUCTURE OF PERSONALITY TRAITS IN ALBANIAN LANGUAGE

Rudina ADEMI SHALA, Aliriza Arënlju, *University of Prishtina, Kosovo*
Boele De Raad, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

Albanian is one of the Indo-European languages with its own specifics, which shows no obvious close affinity to any other languages in the same family. A psycholexical study on personality trait adjectives in Albanian has been performed. Five hundred participants (University students) provided self-ratings on the on the 434 most frequently used Albanian trait adjectives, and the ratings have been factor analyzed to arrive at its structure. The study presents the findings on differences in factor structures based on the trait adjectives and based on the NEO-PI-R ratings. The factoring of the self ratings allowed six interpretable factors, interpreted as: Negative Valence (virtues), Positive Valence (competence), Agreeableness (aggression), Intellect/Rationality, Emotional Stability, and Extraversion.

Until recently no measures for personality in Albanian had been developed with respect to the standardization of NEO-PI-R. The findings from the present study are discussed in terms of convergences between the personality dimensions that are identified and assessed and how they are related to purported universal dimensions of personality found in other cultures.

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IS6-3: THE MULTIPLE FACES OF THE INTROVERT

Boele De Raad, Dick P.H. BARELDS, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

Introverts have known better times. While being extraverted has become a societal ideal, once the introverts were driven by personal talent and the extraverts were opportunists (Jung). Introversion was a strength and extraversion was a weakness. Rorschach appraised introversion being descriptive of the creative, original, high-minded personality as opposed to extraversion being descriptive of the primitive, mentally poor, platitudinous personality. Times have changed. The introvert may have richer thoughts but is now rather an asocial odd fish and the extravert is lively, talkative, and popular, one who gets along well with others. But also, introverts are suggested to catch up in being connected to the world through internet use, and in organizations coaches help introverts to eliminate fear, and to focus on their powers to become successful. Some say that introverts might be better off if they acted more like extraverts (e.g., Zelenski, et al. 2011). Introversion seems to have a variety of faces too often synopsisized in a single “unfit-for-society” expression. This study explores the various faces of introversion. From a large database containing ratings from 1,466 participants on a comprehensive set of 2,365 trait-descriptive items, those items were selected that are characteristic of introverts. Hundreds of such items were selected, and factor-analysis and item-response analysis were performed on the available ratings to arrive at a faceted system of introversion. Results are presented and discussed at the conference.

IS6-4: TEMPERAMENT AND PERSONALITY FROM 8 TO 18 YEARS: FINDINGS FROM SELF- AND PARENTAL RATINGS

Goran MILAS, Boris Mlačić, Marina Kotrla Topić, *Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Croatia*

This paper describes the factor structure of Buss and Plomin EAS Temperament Survey in self-reports and parental ratings of a large sample of children and adolescents in Croatia and its relations to the Big-Five personality factors. The EAS Temperament Survey (20 items) is a cross-cultural instrument targeted to measure the four temperament domains (Emotionality, Activity, Sociability and Shyness) adapted for self and parental ratings in this study. The International Personality Item Pool (50 items) is a cross-cultural instrument targeted to measure the Big-Five domains. A large sample of children and adolescents in Croatia (N 1200), aged from 9 to 19 years used the EAS and IPIP50 to rate themselves (self-ratings) and they were also rated by their parents (parental-ratings). We performed the exploratory as well as the confirmatory factor analyses to determine the structure of EAS and factorial invariance across different age groups for self-ratings and parental ratings, respectively. The structure of the self-ratings and the model fit in the younger age groups (8-11 years) showed a somewhat greater departure from the expected four factor structure. The structure of the self-ratings in the groups older than 11 years as

well as the model fit was comparable with the parental ratings. Concerning the relations with the Big-Five factors we found a clear one to one relation between Emotionality (EAS) and Emotional Stability (IPIP) and Shyness (EAS) and Extraversion (IPIP) and to somewhat lesser degree between Sociability (EAS) and Agreeableness (IPIP). The results are interpreted from two perspectives: 1) EAS can be used as a self-report measure after the age of 11, however with further psychometric refinement and 2) The capturing of important personality and temperament dimensions in various age groups.

IS6-5: ESTIMATING THE RELIABILITY OF A VECTOR OF CORRELATIONS

Dustin WOOD, *Wake Forest University, USA*

Ryne Sherman, *Florida Atlantic University, USA*

A large number of studies in personality psychology concern the simple question of which personality traits are most associated with a variable of interest (e.g., which personality traits are most associated with gender, IQ, or job performance?). In such studies, it is important to understand the degree to which a resulting ordering of correlations is reliable (i.e. expected to be replicated if the study were repeated with new samples). This talk describes two methods for quantifying the reliability of a vector of correlations: the first is a variant of traditional split-half reliability techniques; the second is a variant of Cronbach's alpha. We show that both statistics appropriately estimate the reliability of vectors of correlations obtained using both simulated and real samples. As personality studies are generally interested in differential associations between traits with variables of interest, we highly recommend that personality researchers reliably (!) report these reliability statistics.

IS6-6: PERSONALITY DISORDERS AND THE FIVE-FACTOR MODEL: AN EXAMINATION OF DOMAIN- AND FACET-LEVEL PREDICTIONS VIA INTERVIEW AND QUESTIONNAIRE DATA

Fritz OSTENDORF, *University of Bielefeld, Germany*

The categorical approach to the classification of personality disorders as used by the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) or the International Classification of Diseases (ICD, Chapter 5) has been the subject of sustained criticism. Many studies have shown evidence favouring dimensional over categorical conceptualisations of personality disorders and among the proposed dimensional approaches for the assessment of personality disorders, the Five-Factor model of personality (FFM) takes a prominent role. The present study provides further support for the view that personality disorders can be covered by the personality dimensions of the FFM. The facet and domain scores of the FFM were assessed by the Structured Interview for Five-Factor Model (SIFFM; Trull & Widiger, 1997) and the NEO-PI-R (Costa & McCrae, 1992) in normal as well as clinical samples (total set, N = 523) to (1) evaluate the convergent and discriminant validity of these FFM measures, and (2) to relate

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them (in subsamples of the participants) to the personality disorders as measured by the DSM Personality Disorders Questionnaire (SCID-II; First, Gibbon, Spitzer, Williams, & Benjamin, 1997), the Coolidge Axis II Inventory (CATI; Coolidge, 1984; Coolidge & Merwin, 1992), the Assessment of DSM-IV Personality Disorders (ADP-IV; Schotte & De Doncker, 1994) questionnaire, and the Dimensional Assessment of Personality Pathology – Basic Questionnaire (DAPP-BQ; Jackson & Livesley, in press). DSM-IV personality disorders were successfully predicted by the SIFFM or the NEO-PI-R. The results provide further support for the assumption that the FFM covers most of the DSM concepts of personality disorders while avoiding the disadvantages of the categorical approach

THURSDAY, 12TH, 15.30 –17.30

AULA MAGNA
(Ground Floor)

IS_7: SELF-KNOWLEDGE

Conveners

Simine VAZIRE, *Washington University in St. Louis, USA*

Mitja BACK, *University of Münster, Germany*

This symposium brings together the latest research on personality self-knowledge. The talks examine whether people possess various types of self-knowledge, including knowledge of their reputation, behavior, motives, and status. Several talks also examine the consequences of having or lacking self-knowledge, including intrapersonal consequences (e.g., affective responses to failures of self-control) and interpersonal consequences (e.g., job application success). Together, these talks highlight the multi-faceted nature of self-knowledge, and the many ways in which self-knowledge – or lack thereof - affects our everyday lives

IS7-1: SELF-KNOWLEDGE OF STATUS IN SMALL GROUPS

Sanjay SRIVASTAVA, Nicole Lawless, *University of Oregon, USA*

Status is defined as the respect and influence a person has in the eyes of others. Previous research has shown that people are generally good at inferring their status. The present study extended this previous work by examining self-knowledge of status across contexts. Previously-unacquainted participants interacted in groups of 4-5 while performing either a status-relevant activity (a leaderless group discussion) or a status-irrelevant activity (mutual self-disclosure). Group members in both conditions agreed significantly about who had high vs. low status, but consensus was stronger in the status-relevant groups. Self-knowledge of status was indexed 3 ways: agreement with other group members, agreement with objective ratings made by the experimenter, and

generalized meta-accuracy. All 3 indices were substantial in both conditions, suggesting that people are sensitive to their status even when the status hierarchy is not instrumentally important to the task at hand.

IS7-2: DO PEOPLE KNOW MORE THAN THEIR SELF-PERCEPTIONS CONVEY? META-PERCEPTIONS AS A MEASURE OF PERSONALITY

Erika N. CARLSON, Thomas F. Oltmanns, Simine Vazire, *Washington University in St. Louis, USA*

Do people know more about their personality than their self-perceptions convey? In three studies (S1: $N = 79$ undergraduates; S2: $N = 321$ older adults; S3: $N = 222$ MTurk users), we examined whether people's beliefs about how others see them, or meta-perceptions, were better measures of personality than were self-perceptions. Indeed, meta-perceptions were better predictors of many behaviors (e.g., socializing: ΔR^2 self-perceptions = .02, meta-perceptions = .06), life outcomes (e.g., income: ΔR^2 self-perceptions = .00, meta-perceptions = .02), and pathology symptoms (e.g., narcissism: ΔR^2 self-perceptions = .01 meta-perceptions = .05). Notably, there were exceptions (e.g., health outcomes: ΔR^2 self-perceptions = .03 meta-perceptions = .00), and the validity of self- and meta-perceptions differed across traits (e.g., self-perceptions of neuroticism were more valid; meta-perceptions of agreeableness were more valid). Overall, people do know more about their personality than their self-perceptions convey which has implications for personality assessment.

IS7-3: SOCIAL CONSEQUENCES OF SELF-KNOWLEDGE

Elizabeth TENNEY, *University of California, Berkeley, USA*

What good is self-knowledge? This talk explores the social consequences of self-knowledge and the instances in which self-knowledge is more likely or less likely to be interpersonally advantageous. Researchers have argued that self-deception, rather than self-knowledge, is beneficial because actually believing overly positive things about oneself will help persuade others that those things are true. However, I argue that if others can detect that someone lacks self-knowledge (e.g., someone is clearly overconfident about his or her abilities), then self-deception may be socially disadvantageous. In a series of studies, job applicants vying for a position lost ground in the application process if it was revealed that they had been overconfident about their abilities, but applicants were protected from losing ground if there was no concrete evidence of overconfidence or if they had exhibited self-knowledge, rather than overconfidence, about their strengths and weaknesses.

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IS7-4: HOW DO PEOPLE KNOW HOW OTHERS VIEW THEM? PROCESSES OF META-ACCURACY AT ZERO ACQUAINTANCE

Juliane M. STOPFER, Boris Egloff, Mitja D. Back, *Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Germany*

People are surprisingly good at guessing others' perceptions of them (meta-accuracy). But how do they know how others view them? Accurate meta-perceptions may result from relying on one's self-view (assuming that others see me as I see myself) or on observations of one's own behaviors. We investigated these processes of meta-accuracy in two realistic zero acquaintance contexts: Online Social Networks (OSNs; Study 1, N = 103) and face-to-face self-introductions (Study 2, N = 73). In both studies, targets' meta-perceptions and self-perceptions as well as numerous behavioral cues were assessed. Perceivers provided personality and liking judgments based on targets' OSN profiles (Study 1) or immediately after each self-introduction (Study 2). Lens model analyses suggest that meta-accuracy is not only achieved by relying on self-views but also by the utilization of behavioral cues. Implications for understanding interpersonal perceptions online and offline and theories on meta-accuracy are discussed.

IS7-5: SELF-DECEPTION DAMPENS GUILT AND PRIDE IN RESPONSE TO SELF-CONTROL FAILURE AND SUCCESS

Wilhelm HOFMANN, *University of Chicago, USA*
Kathleen D. Vohs, *University of Minnesota, USA*
Roy F. Baumeister, *Florida State University, USA*

Self-conscious emotions play a pivotal role for self-control by providing salient emotional feedback on self-control successes or failures. Here, we investigated whether individuals high in self-deception may experience less intense self-conscious emotional responses to such successes and failures. We equipped 205 participants with smartphones and assessed reports of multiple problematic as well as unproblematic desires over one week. Self- and other-deception were assessed with the Balanced Inventory of Desirable Responding (Paulhus, 1988). Results showed that, when dealing with problematic desires, self-deception (but not other-deception) significantly dampened guilt responses to self-control failures and pride responses to self-control successes. Furthermore, self-deception was associated with lower levels of regret for both problematic and unproblematic desires. Together, these results suggest that individuals high in self-deception may generate appraisals that help them accept more readily whatever course of action they have taken, and may therefore extract fewer "lessons" from their everyday self-control failures and successes.

IS7-6: DO I KNOW WHAT MAKES ME HAPPY? A SYSTEMATIC ASSESSMENT OF SELF-KNOWLEDGE OF MOTIVE DISPOSITIONS

Jaap J. A. DENISSEN, *Tilburg University, Germany*
 Michael Dufner, *Humboldt University Berlin, Germany*

Self-knowledge can be defined as the accuracy of personality self-reports. This should ideally be established by means of a broad and theoretically informed set of criteria. The present study addressed this requirement by focusing on the motive dispositions of over 200 participants, operationalized as individual differences in affective reactions to circumscribed stimuli. These differences were measured as subjectively (self-report) and objectively (EMG) measured affective reactions to motive-relevant cues in the laboratory and affective reactivity parameters in a 14-day diary design. Furthermore, implicit indicators of motive dispositions were assessed using a pictorial IAT and verbal responses to a set of projective images (PSE). Finally, at least 3 independent peer-reports were obtained. The psychometric properties of these indicators and their interrelations were first investigated. The degree of congruence between these (aggregated) indicators and self-reports was then established as an index of self-knowledge. Finally, personality determinants and adjustment consequences of self-knowledge were calculated.

FRIDAY, 13TH, 10.00 –12.00

AULA MAGNA
 (Ground Floor)

IS_8: PERSONALITY NEUROSCIENCE: THE BIOLOGICAL BASIS OF TRAITS

Conveners

Colin DEYOUNG, *University of Minnesota, USA*
 Jan WACKER, *Philipps University of Marburg, Germany*

Recent years have seen an explosion of research using neuroscience methods to investigate the biological basis of personality traits. This symposium presents a sample of cutting edge research in personality neuroscience. The traits investigated include Behavioral Approach System (BAS) sensitivity, Neuroticism, Externalizing, Need for Power, and Openness/Intellect, and the methods used include multiple forms of neuroimaging (MRI, PET), molecular genetics, EEG, and pharmacological manipulation. Neuroscience has tended to focus on human universals, investigating how the average brain functions. Personality neuroscience is bringing the focus to the individual brain and to the ways in which individual differences in brain function are systematically related to individual differences in emotion, motivation, cognition, and behavior. This symposium

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attests to the breadth and promise of the field, as it begins to test and refine theories of the mechanisms involved in personality.

IS8-1: DOPAMINE, TRAIT BAS, AND FRONTAL ASYMMETRY: A PHARMACOGENETIC “RESTING” EEG STUDY

Jan WACKER, Erik M. Mueller, Gerhard Stemmler, *Philipps University Marburg, Germany*

Relative left frontal cortical activity, as measured by EEG alpha asymmetry (ASY), and brain dopamine have both been linked to the behavioral approach/activation system (BAS), but evidence for a link between ASY and dopamine is scarce. In the present study, young female experimenters recorded EEG from young men ($N > 200$) after administration of either placebo or a dopamine receptor blocker. As we had expected for an approach motivational context like the present encounter between young female experimenters and male study volunteers we found that (1) trait BAS predicted ASY under placebo, (2) this association was completely reversed under the dopamine blocker, (3) the catechol-O-methyltransferase (COMT) gene linked to prefrontal dopamine levels was likewise associated with ASY, and (4) each of these effects was specific to those experimenters whom participants on average rated as most attractive (versus dominant). These findings strongly support a dopaminergic modulation of both trait BAS and frontal asymmetry.

IS8-2: ASPECTS OF NEUROTICISM AND THE AMYGDALA: CHRONIC TUNING FROM MOTIVATIONAL STYLES

Nathan L. ARBUCKLE, *Mind Research Network, Albuquerque, USA*

Andrew Jahn, *University of Indiana, Bloomington, USA*

Samantha M. Mowrer, Amir M. Abuljalil, William A. Cunningham, *The Ohio State University, Columbus, USA*

Recent research has shown that amygdala activation is dependent not only on stimulus features, but also on the perceiver's goals. We extend this by demonstrating that the means of goal attainment also modulate the amygdala response. Specifically, we examine the different aspects of Neuroticism (volatility/withdrawal), a personality variable related to both generalized anxiety and differences in amygdala sensitivity. It has been proposed that Neuroticism-Volatility is associated with sensitivity for any cue of negativity, whereas Neuroticism-Withdrawal is associated with a generalized tendency toward passive avoidance. During fMRI scanning, participants approached or avoided positive, negative, and neutral images in different blocks of trials. Participants higher in Neuroticism-Volatility had increased amygdala activation to negative stimuli, whereas participants higher in Neuroticism-Withdrawal had increased amygdala activation to approached stimuli. This supports the motivational

salience hypothesis of amygdala function, and demonstrates that both the ends and means of goal pursuit are important for shaping a response.

IS8-3: A STRIATAL BASIS FOR IMPLICIT POWER MOTIVATION?

Oliver C. SCHULTHEISS, *Friedrich-Alexander University, Germany*

The implicit need for power (nPower) is defined as a capacity for deriving pleasure from having impact on or dominating others (Winter, 1973). Recent evidence from brain imaging studies and studies using implicit instrumental learning paradigms suggests that nPower is closely associated with striatal functions. I will review this evidence and also argue, based on Lieberman's (2000) cognitive neuroscience model of social intuition, that the association with striatal functions may explain why individuals high in nPower are particularly adept at learning and executing socially successful behavior strategies.

IS8-4: INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN DOPAMINE FUNCTIONING AND EXTERNALIZING PERSONALITY TRAITS

David H. ZALD, *Vanderbilt University, USA*

The dopamine system has frequently been hypothesized to play a role in individual differences related to reward processing and motivation. However, direct data assessing these relationships in humans has been limited. Using PET imaging of striatal and extrastriatal D2/D3 receptor binding potential and amphetamine-induced DA release, we have begun to detail the regionally-specific associations between dopaminergic functioning and personality. Critically, both novelty seeking and impulsive traits are associated with lowered availability of autoreceptors in the dopamine midbrain, suggesting reduced regulatory inhibition of dopamine cells. This results in an enhanced responsiveness of the dopamine system, as reflected in enhanced responsiveness to psychostimulants. Measured dopamine release in the ventral striatum correlates with personality traits including novelty seeking and impulsive-antisociality, as well as ventral striatal responses to reward anticipation as measured with fMRI. Taken together, these data allow increasingly refined models of dopamine's influence on externalizing personality traits.

IS8-5: FROM MADNESS TO GENIUS: UNDERSTANDING OPENNESS/INTELLECT PSYCHOMETRICALLY AND BIOLOGICALLY

Colin G. DEYOUNG, Rachael G. Grazioplene, *University of Minnesota, USA*

Evidence is provided for a novel theory of the Openness/Intellect trait domain, which integrates intelligence and positive schizotypy with the Big Five. Openness and Intellect are related but separable aspects of the domain, and their facets are arranged in a simplex (a linear ordering of variables reflecting the strength of their intercorrelations), with intelligence bounding the Intellect half of the simplex and apophenia (erroneous pattern detection associated with schizotypy) bounding the

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Openness half. All facets load positively on the general Openness/Intellect factor even though intelligence and apophenia are weakly negatively correlated. This paradoxical simplex structure suggests that some biological forces influence the general Openness/Intellect factor as a whole, whereas others affect Openness and Intellect independently or even inversely. We describe neuroimaging and genetic research on the nature of those biological forces, which include dopamine, acetylcholine, white matter integrity, the lateral prefrontal cortex, and the default mode network.

FRIDAY, 13TH, 10.00 –12.00

ROOM 0B
(Ground Floor)

IS_9: PERSONALITY AT WORK: CURRENT PERSONALITY THEMES IN IO PSYCHOLOGY

Conveners

Filip DE FRUYT, *University of Ghent, Belgium*

Brian CONNELLY, *University of Toronto, Canada*

The past two decades, there was considerable interest in Industrial and Organizational (IO) psychology for personality traits. The current symposium reviews four current research directions in this field. Wille and De Fruyt examine reciprocal relationships between personality and vocational environments in a sample of career starters across their first 15 years at work. Hofmans and colleagues argue to pay attention to nonlinear relationships when considering personality-work attitude relationships at work. Connelly and Wollscheid examine the contribution of observer reports of personality to identify and remedy applicant faking. Poropat refines research on personality-performance relationships by modeling rater-method using meta-analytic estimates. Finally, De Fruyt and colleagues introduce new ways to examine FFM and work outcome relationships, examining the relationship between maladaptive personality tendencies and work outcomes.

IS9-1: RECIPROCAL RELATIONS BETWEEN BIG FIVE TRAITS AND RIASEC VOCATIONAL ENVIRONMENTS ACROSS YOUNG TO MIDDLE ADULTHOOD

Bart WILLE, Filip De Fruyt, *University of Ghent, Belgium*

Today's research on personality development increasingly considers the effects of individuals' role experiences, including our experiences at work. Up until now, however, this stream of research has mainly focused on the quality of work experiences (i.e. in terms of work role satisfaction) rather than on the specific nature of these vocational experiences (i.e. in terms of work role content). The present 16-year longitudinal panel study addresses this gap in the literature by

examining reciprocal relations between Big Five personality traits and RIASEC vocational environments (Holland, 1985, 1997) across young to middle adulthood. Evidence is reported for (a) personality traits shaping individual's vocational environments, and (b) vocational environments influencing trait development. For vocational psychologists, these results offer new insights into the dynamics of person-environment fit. For personality psychologists, testing the interplay between vocational characteristics and personality traits challenges the Correspondive Principle of trait development (Roberts & Caspi, 2003).

IS9-2: BEYOND LINEARITY: TOWARDS A BETTER UNDERSTANDING OF THE EFFECTS OF PERSONALITY IN THE WORKPLACE

Joeri HOFMANS, *Vrije University Brussel, Belgium*

Sofie Frederickx, *University of Leuven, Belgium*

Remus Ilies, *National University of Singapore, Singapore*

Timothy A. Judge, *University of Notre Dame, USA*

Whereas there is scientific agreement about the key role of personality in the coming about of a wide range of work-related behaviors and attitudes, meta-analytic studies show that the impact of personality is moderate at best. We argue that this is often due to a misspecification of the relationship between personality and work behaviors/attitudes. In particular, the personality - work behaviors/attitudes relationship has almost always been modeled in a linear way, whereas theory (e.g., the spectrum hypothesis) as well as empirical research suggest that this might be an oversimplification. Using data on the moderating effect of neuroticism on the positive affect - job satisfaction relationship, we demonstrate that (1) linear relationships are inadequate to capture the complex relationships that are present in the data, and that (2) going beyond linearity could offer novel insights in the effects of personality in the workplace.

IS9-3: LYING, BOASTING, SELF-EXALTING: USING OBSERVER REPORTS OF PERSONALITY TO IDENTIFY AND REMEDY APPLICANT FAKING

Brian S. CONNELLY, *University of Toronto, Canada*

Philipp A. Wollscheid, *University Mannheim, Germany*

Across personality research, no other threat to personality measures' validity has garnered as much scrutiny as social desirability, and many organizations remain hesitant to use personality measures in hiring decisions for fear that applicants many fake responses. The majority of faking research has relied on self-reports, with little known about how social desirability differs across rating sources. Using a within-subject instructed faking paradigm, we found that observers can fake to approximately the same extent as self-raters. In addition, this multi-method approach to studying faking allowed us to separate the effects of three types of faking behaviors: presentation, falsification, and self-deception. Finally, we also examined whether faking could be detected through cross-rater profile correlations. We discuss these results and their implications for how observer-

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reports can be used in the detection and amelioration of the deleterious effects of faking among job applicants.

IS9-4: STABILITY AND VALIDITY OF FFM MALADAPTIVE PERSONALITY TENDENCIES TO PREDICT CAREER OUTCOMES AFTER 15 YEARS

Bart Wille, Barbara De Clercq, Filip DE FRUYT, *University of Ghent, Belgium*

This study advances research on the dispositional source of career success by examining the validity of maladaptive traits to predict extrinsic (objective) and intrinsic (subjective) career outcomes over a substantial and pertinent time interval. A sample of college alumni (N = 247) were administered the NEO PI-R prior to entering the labor market and 15 years later when their professional careers had unfolded. Drawing on the dimensional perspective on personality dysfunction, Five-Factor Model (FFM) maladaptive trait compounds (Miller, Bagby, Pilkonis, Reynolds, & Lynam, 2005) were computed as indicators of personality dysfunction. The results showed that FFM compounds (a) were highly stable across time, and (b) predicted extrinsic and intrinsic career outcomes even after occupational characteristics and Big Five trait scores were taken into account. It is concluded that FFM maladaptive compounds suggest interesting avenues for personnel psychologists to form new linear combinations of FFM facets, complementing Big Five domains.

IS9-5: RE-ESTIMATING PERSONALITY-PERFORMANCE RELATIONSHIPS BY MODELING RATER-METHOD USING META-ANALYTIC ESTIMATES

Arthur E. POROPAT, *Griffith University, Australia*

Self-other correlational designs, in which personality is self-rated and performance is other-rated, dominate assessments of personality-performance correlations. This design eliminates method effects but introduces distinct-source biases, which can be more potent. Consequently, multitrait-multimethod matrices were constructed using published or new meta-analytic estimates of correlations of the Big 5 with task and citizenship performance. Confirmatory factor analyses of these matrices produced well-fitting models with highly-significant rater-method effects. In the best model of the conscientiousness-citizenship performance relationship, all observed measures reflected the same latent factor indicating these constructs were identical within work settings. Statistical corrections of zero-order correlations provided unreliable estimates of latent factor correlations. Consistency-corrected other-other correlations were most accurate but systematically under-estimated latent-factor correlations. Researchers should choose rating methods to fit specific questions, and should use multiple raters when estimating construct-level relationships.

FRIDAY, 13TH, 15.30 –17.30

AULA MAGNA
(Ground Floor)

IS_10: ADVANCES IN SELF AND IDENTITY

Conveners

Jochen GEBAUER, *Humboldt University Berlin, Germany*

Delroy L.PAULHUS, *University of British Columbia, Canada*

Discussant

Roy B. BAUMEISTER, *Florida State University, USA*

The talks in this symposium converge in demonstrating that the multi-faceted self plays a key role in human functioning. This overarching convergence notwithstanding, the talks diverge in the specific self-facets that they described as key for human functioning. Wojciszke hypothesizes that in self-perception agency should be more important than communion, because agency reflects the perceiver's interest as an action agent. Supporting this hypothesis, he shows that global self-esteem is largely a function of agentic rather than communal self-views. Gebauer proposes that humans self-enhance on culturally-valued domains, which in turn energizes culturally-valued behavior. He demonstrates that East-Asians largely self-enhance on communal rather than agentic traits, and that communal self-enhancement mediates the link between collectivism and prosocial behavior. Schütz claims that the simultaneous co-occurrence of strong interdependent and strong independent self-construals are key for subjective well-being in an acculturation context. She illustrates that individuals with a Turkish background in Germany report better subjective well-being when they simultaneously possess strong interdependent and strong independent self-construals. Orth hypothesizes that self-esteem is a longitudinal predictor of lower depression and that it is global self-esteem in particular--rather than appearance, performance, or social self-esteem--that reduces depression. He presents support for this hypothesis in a sample of Mexican-origin early adolescents, who were assessed at age 10 and 12 years. Koole complements the other talks of this symposium, highlighting that impaired human functioning (i.e., anxiety) can also affect the self-system. Specifically, he demonstrates that anxiety can reduce or even eliminate the classic effect that people prefer others, who are similar to self. Finally, Baumeister will discuss and integrate these findings.

IS10-1: AGENCY AND SELF-ESTEEM

Bogdan WOJCISZKE, *Warsaw School of Social Psychology, Poland*

Agency and communion are widely believed to constitute two basic content dimensions of social cognition. Much of previous research showed that interpersonal perceptions and evaluations are dominated by communion over agency, presumably because communion reflects the perceiver's interests as a recipient of others' actions and is directly relevant for locating others on the

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approach-avoidance dimension. Based on the same logic, we propose that self-perceptions and self-evaluations (i.e. self-esteem) are dominated by agency over communion, because agency reflects the perceiver's interest as an action agent. We report a series of studies showing that: (1) spontaneous self-descriptions are more saturated with agentic than communal content; (2) self-ascribed agency is a stronger predictor of self-esteem than self-ascribed communion and this effect is independent of age, gender, and (individualistic vs. collectivistic) culture; (3) agentic memories (of success vs. failure) influence current self-esteem to higher extent than communal memories (of norm maintenance vs. transgression acts); (4) spontaneous self-affirmation refers more strongly to agentic than communal virtues. We conclude with speculations that usually people refrain from actual self-judgments in the communal domain and present instead a priori pseudo-evaluations of their morality as overwhelmingly positive.

IS10-2: MULTIPLE SELVES, MULTIPLE IDENTITIES AND WELL-BEING IN AN ACCULTURATION CONTEXT

Astrid SCHÜTZ, *University of Bamberg, Germany*

Contemporary acculturation theories have acknowledged a bidimensional model which emphasized the importance of the ability for the immigrants to identify with the heritage and the mainstream society at the same time. Besides, recent self-perception theories asserted that a useful and comprehensive self-construal framework has been a multidimensional one in which individuals can have bicultural selves and thus possess high independent and high interdependent self-construals. In this study, we examined the role of bicultural self and cultural identifications on the well-being of immigrants. Using a sample of individuals with a Turkish background in Germany, we found that bicultural immigrants reported better subjective well-being, higher heritage culture identification, and higher mainstream culture identification than other groups (marginalized, independents, and interdependents). German culture identification and identification with Germans contributed more strongly to the well-being of immigrants than did identification with Turkish culture and identification with Turks.

IS10-3: IS LOW SELF-ESTEEM A RISK FACTOR FOR DEPRESSION? FINDINGS FROM A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF MEXICAN-ORIGIN YOUTH

Ulrich ORTH, *University of Basel, Switzerland*

Richard W. Robins, Keith F. Widaman, and Rand D. Conger, *University of California, USA*

We examined the relation between low self-esteem and depression using longitudinal data from a sample of 674 Mexican-origin early adolescents who were assessed at age 10 and 12 years. Results supported the vulnerability model, which states that low self-esteem is a prospective risk factor for depression. Moreover, results suggested that the vulnerability effect of low self-esteem is driven, for the most part, by general evaluations of worth (i.e., global

self-esteem), rather than by domain-specific evaluations of academic competence, physical appearance, and competence in peer relationships. Finally, the vulnerability effect of low self-esteem held when we controlled for gender, for several theoretically relevant third variables (i.e., social support, maternal depression, stressful events, and relational victimization), and for interactive effects between self-esteem and the third variables. The present study contributes to an emerging understanding of the link between low self-esteem and depression.

IS10-4: PANCULTURAL SELF-ENHANCEMENT IN CULTURALLY-VALUED DOMAINS ENERGIZES CULTURALLY-VALUED BEHAVIOR

Jochen E. GEBAUER, *Humboldt University Berlin, Germany*

Xuejun Lei, *Zhanjiang Normal University, China*

Huajian Cai, *Chinese Academy of Science, China*

Constantine Sedikides, *University of Southampton, UK*

Lowell Gaertner, *University of Tennessee, USA*

Self-enhancement is defined as the possession of overly positive self-views. Two questions regarding self-enhancement are frequently debated. Is self-enhancement evolutionarily grounded and thus a cross-cultural universal (Question 1)? And if so, what evolutionary benefits does self-enhancement confer (Question 2)? We propose that self-enhancement energizes culturally-valued behavior, thus facilitating social/cultural inclusion--an immense benefit for humans as social/cultural animals. Four studies test this idea. Rendering this test conservative, our studies are situated in East-Asia, a cultural context where self-enhancement has been regarded as particularly unlikely. Regarding Question 1, Studies 1-2 provide the firmest evidence to date that East-Asians self-enhance, and that they do so predominantly on culturally-valued dimensions. Specifically, East-Asians self-enhance strongly on communal, rather than agentic, traits. Regarding Question 2, Studies 3-4 replicate the well-established finding that higher collectivism is linked to more prosocial behavior. Importantly, this effect is fully mediated by communal self-enhancement--a pattern consistent with our thesis that self-enhancement in culturally-valued domains energizes culturally-valued behavior.

INVITED SYMPOSIA

SATURDAY, 14TH, 10.20 –12.20

AULA MAGNA
(Ground Floor)

IS_11: PERSONALITY AND POLITICS

Conveners

GianVittorio CAPRARA, *University La Sapienza-Rome, Italy*

Heinrich BEST, *Friedrich-Shiller University, Germany*

Various contributions will address the role of individual differences in Personality, values and social attitudes to account for political preferences and choices.

IS11-1: PERSONALITY, SOCIAL ATTITUDES, AND POLITICS: A MULTI-MEASURE, MULTI-GROUP ANALYSIS

John DUCKITT, Chris G. Sibley, *University of Auckland, New Zealand*

We report findings from a postal survey of personality, social-ideological attitudes and political party support and voting in a large community sample of New Zealanders (N = 6333) randomly selected from the national voters roll. The research investigates the relationships of Big Five and Big Six personality with ideological social attitudes or orientation (RWA, SDO, Liberal-conservative political orientation) and with measures of actual support and voting for the two major political party coalitions in New Zealand politics across the main ethnic groups in the country, that is, European-Pakeha, Maori and Pacific Nations, and Asians. The findings reveal interesting difference and similarities in predicting social and ideological attitudes versus actual political party support and voting from personality across these ethnic groups. The findings have implications for the use of social and ideological attitudes as proxies for political support and voting in prior research and the degree to which relations between personality and politics may hold across majority and minority ethnic groups.

IS11-2: IS POLITICS JUST PART OF PERSONALITY? GENETIC, ENVIRONMENTAL AND DEVELOPMENTAL RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN PERSONALITY TRAITS AND POLITICAL ATTITUDES

Brad Verhulst, Peter K. HATEMI, *The Pennsylvania State University, USA*

Over the last decade political psychologists have developed a renewed interest in the relationship between personality and political orientations. During this time, the literature has implicitly redefined the conceptualization of the relationship in such a way that personality traits cause people to develop political orientations. This view deviates from earlier conceptualizations that imply personality traits and political orientations are manifestations of the same disposition in different domains. In a series of projects in both US and Australian populations, we find that a latent genetic factor mutually influences both personality traits and political preferences and the covariance between these constructs is not causal, but rather due to pleiotropic genetic influences. These studies, however, have relied

on cross sectional data and have not yet included Openness to Experience, the personality trait of greatest interest to political psychologists. Here, using two independent longitudinal samples of subjects surveyed 10 years apart, we examine the joint development of several personality traits and attitude dimensions to explore the underlying causal mechanism that drives the relationship between them. Our first sample are adolescent subjects ascertained at ages 16-19, then again 10 years later; our second sample is an adult sample, aged 19-78, also ascertained again 10 years later. Employing a series of structural equation models exploring both the phenotypic relationships and genetic and environmental covariance shared between personality and political orientations across time, we find that the relationship between personality and attitudes is established early in life, and is best understood in correlational rather than causal terms. That is, whatever covariance is shared between personality and attitudes is driven by a latent unmeasured variable, which itself is a function of pleiotropic genetic effects. Our findings suggest that earlier conceptions of the relationship between personality and political orientations were correct, and the covariance between personality and left-right orientations are manifestations of the same underlying endophenotype. Accordingly, the more recent literature which assumes a causal relationship between the two requires substantial revision.

IS11-3: PERSONALITY TRAITS AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS COALITION FORMATION AND GOVERNMENT

Zoltan FAZEKAS, *University of Vienna, Austria*

Recent political science benefited from the incorporation of personality traits as determinants of individual heterogeneity in various political attitudes and forms of political participation.

This contribution extends this stream of research by analyzing the attitudes towards a decisive moment of political power allocation: coalition and government formation. The present study considers the case of The Netherlands, a country with a multi-party system in which government coalition negotiations are present after each election. The government formation process after the 2010 parliamentary election lasted for more than 120 days, becoming a highly salient topic for the public opinion. Moreover, the discussions gravitated around what role the far right Party for Freedom should or could take in the prospective government. Options of an instable minority government or a majority government including a far right party lead to extensive public discussion about what are the desirable types of government coalitions.

Given the salience of the coalition building process and the various arguments presented to the public, it is suitable to test whether personality traits influence specific preferences of coalition governments. Multivariate analysis is carried out on online survey data collected after the coalition formation. When exposed to heated public debate on government formation, personality traits affect how

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individuals appreciate and weigh the trade-offs between efficiency of government coalition, stability, and representation.

IS11-4: PERSONALITY AND POLITICAL CULTURE

Jeffrey MONDAK, Daniel Canache, *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA*

Personality traits have long been recognized as influential determinants of individual-level patterns of behavior, whereas various facets of culture have been acknowledged as important forces in producing collective-level variation across nations and regions. In recent years, sparked largely by the contribution of Hofstede and McCrae (2004), scholars have sought to integrate these two literatures via attention to the possibility that nation-level personality means correspond with measures of culture. The current study contributes to this emerging literature. First, we speculate on why, as a theoretical manner, a correspondence between personality and culture might be observed. Second, we discuss whether nation-level personality averages are inherently meaningful. Third, we extend the discussion of personality and culture via attention to several facets of political culture in a series of tests that explore patterns across nations and regions in the Americas, and across the fifty U.S. states.

IS11-5: THE PERSONAL SIDE OF AUTHORITARIANISM

Alain VAN HIEL, A. Roets, E. Onraet, K. Ponnet, K. Dhont, *University of Ghent, Belgium*

Objectives. Previous studies have not been very successful in establishing a relationship between authoritarianism and ill- and well-being, despite the fact that such a relationship was expected on theoretical grounds. **Method.** The present study was designed to offer a possible explanation for these disappointing results by introducing the concept of personal authoritarianism. We constructed a new measure of this concept, which consists of the three facet scales: conventionalism, submission, and aggression, and tested this measure in two heterogeneous samples (Ns = 142 and 588). **Results.** Joint factor analysis of the items of this new personal authoritarianism measure and a classic social authoritarianism scale (i.e., Right-Wing Authoritarianism) revealed that these two authoritarianism dimensions could be discerned. Furthermore, the personal authoritarianism scale showed stronger relationships with personal ill- and well-being, while the classic authoritarianism scale was the better correlate of prejudice and left-right political self-placement. **Conclusions.** We argue that our results illustrate the general principle that relationships between authoritarianism and other variables are stronger within conceptual levels (e.g., between personal authoritarianism and personal outcomes) than across these levels (e.g., between personal authoritarianism and social-collective outcomes). An integrative model of authoritarianism with a social-collective, a relational, and a personal level is proposed.

IS11-6: VOTING AND VALUES: RECIPROCAL EFFECTS OVER TIME

Michele VECCHIONE, Gian Vittorio Caprara, Shalom Schwartz, *University La Sapienza-Rome, Italy*

Two studies investigated reciprocal effects of values and voting. Study 1 measured adults' basic values and core political values both before ($n=1379$) and following ($n=1030$) the 2006 Italian national election. Both types of values predicted voting. Voting choice influenced subsequent core political values but not basic values. The political values of free enterprise, civil liberties, equality, law and order, military intervention, and accepting immigrants changed to become more compatible with the ideology of the chosen coalition. Study 2 measured core political values before ($n=697$) and following ($n=506$) the 2008 Italian national election. It largely replicated the reciprocal effects of voting and political values of Study 1. In addition, it demonstrated that left-right ideology mediated the reciprocal effects of voting and political values. Moreover, voter certainty moderated these effects. Political values predicted vote choice more weakly among undecided than decided voters, but voting choice led to more value change among undecided voters.

SATURDAY, 14TH, 10.20 –12.20

ROOM 0B
(Ground Floor)

IS_12: EARLY LIFE ORIGINS AND HEALTH CONSEQUENCES OF PERSONALITY

Conveners

Katri RÄIKKÖNEN, *University of Helsinki, Finland*

Sakari LEMOLA, *University of Basel, Switzerland*

Discussant

Antonio TERRACCIANO, *National Institute on Aging, National Institutes of Health, USA*

IS12-1: RECIPROCAL RELATIONS BETWEEN PERSONALITY AND OBESITY

Angelina R. SUTIN, Antonio Terracciano, *National Institute on Aging, National Institutes of Health, USA*

Personality traits are associated with disease and premature mortality, in part through their association with major controllable risk factors, such as obesity. Body weight reflects our behaviors and lifestyle but also contributes to the way we perceive ourselves. We examine the association between the domains and facets that define the Five-Factor Model of personality and obesity across samples that vary in ethnicity, age, and socio-economic status. Findings suggest reciprocal

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relations between personality traits and body weight. This research elucidates the role of personality traits in health and disease progression, and also suggests how weight gain can contribute to personality development across adulthood.

IS12-2: SUBOPTIMAL PRENATAL GROWTH IS RELATED TO PESSIMISM DURING CHILDHOOD

Sakari LEMOLA, Anu-Katriina Pesonen, *University of Basel, Switzerland*

Katri Räikkönen, *University of Helsinki, Finland*

Objective: Prenatal growth is related to later health and psychological adjustment. However, few studies exist on prenatal growth and personality characteristics. Hence, we examined the associations of prenatal growth in height, weight, ponderal index, and head circumference with optimism and pessimism in childhood. **Method:** Parents of a birth cohort of 321 children reported on their children's dispositional optimism and pessimism when their children were 7-9 years old. **Results:** Birth weight and head circumference were related to pessimism such that poor prenatal growth was predictive of more pessimism. These associations were independent of the possible confounders maternal age and occupation at birth, alcohol and tobacco consumption during pregnancy, BMI before pregnancy, and gestation length, as well as independent of highest parental education, child age, and child BMI at the time of the follow-up. Additional adjustment for children's symptoms of anxiety and depression did not attenuate the results. Ponderal index and body length at birth were unrelated to pessimism; moreover, children's optimism was unrelated to birth measures. **Conclusion:** The findings suggest that a suboptimal prenatal growth pattern associates with a more pessimistic life orientation during childhood. The Developmental Origins of Health and Disease (DOHaD) framework offers a non-genetic biological approach for explaining the origins of individual differences in dispositional pessimism.

IS12-3: CHILDHOOD ADVERSITIES AND ADULT PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT IN THE GERMAN SOCIO-ECONOMIC PANEL

David RICHTER, *German Institute for Economic Research, Germany*

Sakari Lemola, *University of Basel, Switzerland*

Childhood adversities such as loss or separation from parents have an impact on adult mental health. However, few studies exist on childhood adversities and personality development in adulthood. Therefore, we examined the associations of childhood adversities (such as loss of a parent, separation from parents, i.e., years spent in a nursing home or with foster parents before age 15, conflict with parents at age 15, and parental disinterest in their child) with the development of the Big Five personality traits and satisfaction with life across the lifespan. Big Five personality traits and satisfaction with life were repeatedly assessed in more than 15'000 participants of the German Socio-Economic Panel. Childhood adversities were assessed when participants entered the panel. Growth trajectory

Models of personality traits and satisfaction with life adjust parental educational status during the participants' childhood.

IS12-4: TRAJECTORIES OF GROWTH AND FIVE-FACTOR MODEL PERSONALITY DIMENSIONS

Marius LAHTI, Johan G Eriksson, Katri Räikkönen, *University of Helsinki, Finland*

We examined whether pre- and postnatal growth in weight, height, and/or BMI predicts Big Five personality dimensions in adulthood. The NEO-PI was fulfilled at an average age of 63 years by 1682 Helsinki Birth Cohort Study 1934-44 participants. Growth estimates were based on medical records and on measurements conducted at 61 years. Subjects with low birth weight scored high on neuroticism, ponderal index at birth associated positively with agreeableness and medium size ponderal index at birth predicted high conscientiousness. Growth trajectories from birth to adulthood in weight with faster gain between birth and six months and eleven years and adulthood and in height with faster growth between birth and six months and slower growth between seven and eleven years predicted higher extraversion. Weight and BMI growth trajectories with less weight gain from eleven and less BMI gain from seven years onwards until adulthood predicted higher conscientiousness and agreeableness. Hence, the Developmental Origins of Health and Disease-framework may shed further light on the biological origins of the Five –Factor Model personality dimensions.

IS12-5: EARLY ENVIRONMENTAL ADVERSITIES AND PERSONALITY IN ADULTHOOD

Katri RÄIKKÖNEN, Anu-Katriina Pesonen, Kati Heinonen, Johan G Eriksson
University of Helsinki, Finland

During World War II over 70 000 children were evacuated to temporary foster care unaccompanied by their biological parents abroad, mainly to Sweden and Denmark. By using records of the Finnish National Archives, we have indentified participants of the Helsinki Birth Cohort Study who as children were exposed to this early life stress (ELS). As adults in 2004 at an average age of 63 years a subsample of the evacuated and non-evacuated controls filled in a set of questionnaires measuring personality (n = 1783). Here we report the differences in adult personality related to the Big Five traits and traits measuring anxiety, anger, and optimism and pessimism between the evacuation and the non-evacuated.

SYMPOSIA

Symposia

WEDNESDAY, 11TH, 10.00 –12.00

SY_1: COGNITIVE INVESTMENT AND ENGAGEMENT: MECHANISMS, DEVELOPMENT, AND LIFE OUTCOMES

Conveners

Sophie VON STUMM, *University of Edinburgh, UK*

Patrick MUSSEL, *Julius Maximilians University Würzburg, Germany*

While it is well established that lifespan cognitive development is influenced by early life mental ability, less is known about the role of personality, in particular so-called investment traits, and socio-intellectual and physical engagement for cognition and intellectual accomplishments. The current symposium brings together results from meta-analytic, empirical, and brain-imaging studies to provide a comprehensive overview on the nature of investment traits, their relationship with information-processing, academic performance, and workplace outcomes, as well as the extent to which engagement behaviours have neuroprotective effects in old age. The first presentation reviews the extensive literature on investment traits, including a subsequent meta-analysis that quantifies associations between investment traits and adult intelligence (von Stumm, UK). Exploring the cognitive mechanisms underlying information processing, the second presentation reports on the association of intellectual investment (i.e. Need for Cognition) with bottom-up and top-down attention allocation, measured by event-related potentials in the electroencephalogram (Alex Strobel et al., Germany). Studying investment in academic and workplace settings, the third contribution details how different curiosity types (i.e. intellectual interest and informational deprivation type) relate to different orientations towards learning (Litman, Florida, US). In line with this, the fourth presentation reports on the empirical investigation of the predictive validity of investment (i.e. Need for Cognition) for academic performance outcomes in comparison to other, well-established predictor variables, testing a sample of school students (Anja Strobel et al., Germany). Moving from school to work, the fifth presentation explores the relevance of the construct curiosity for work-related outcomes, as indicated by supervisor ratings, in relation and comparison to cognitive abilities (Mussel, Germany). Exploring cognition in old age in a longitudinal cohort study, the final presentation addresses the neuroprotective effects of socio-intellectual and physical engagement, and on their associations with changes in the aging brain (Gow et al, UK).

SY1-1: INVESTMENT AND INTELLECT: A REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS

Sophie VON STUMM, *University of Edinburgh, UK*

Lifespan intellectual development is affected by intelligence *and* personality traits, although they are often treated as separate entities. Investment traits, referring to stable individual differences in the tendency to seek out, engage in, enjoy, and continuously pursue opportunities for effortful cognitive activity, constitute a bridging construct: they determine when, where and how people apply and invest their cognitive ability, shaping knowledge acquisition and intellectual maturity. This presentation describes three clusters of investment traits – intellectual curiosity, immersion, and adventuresomeness – and their association with markers of adult intellect (i.e. college entry tests; academic performance; crystallized intelligence; and knowledge tests). A meta-analysis of 103 studies ($N = 40,239$) showed (a) a positive association between investment and intellect; (b) notable variations in the strength of this association across markers of intellect; and (c) a significantly stronger relationship of intellect with the cluster of intellectual curiosity than with immersion and adventuresomeness. Limitations, implications and future directions are discussed.

SY1-2: NEED FOR COGNITION AND DIFFERENTIAL BOTTOM-UP/TOP-DOWN ATTENTION ALLOCATION

Alexander STROBEL, Sören Enge, Monika Fleischhauer, Sarah Herpertz, Anja Strobel, *Technical University of Dresden, Germany*

Need for Cognition (NFC) refers to individual differences in the motivation to engage in and enjoy effortful cognitive tasks. It has been a useful predictor of dispositional differences in information processing, but the underlying cognitive processes remain to be elucidated. The present talk summarizes recent evidence on a relation of NFC to bottom-up and top-down attention allocation as measured with event-related potentials in the electroencephalogram during listening to tones and environmental sounds. This evidence suggests that NFC is associated with enhanced bottom-up attention allocation to environmental sounds that are novel and complex in nature, while enhanced top-down attention allocation to target tones is observed only under conditions demanding for effortful processing. Finally, first results from an ongoing study suggest that NFC is related to higher bottom-up attention allocation specifically to novelty rather than to complexity. These results may require a reconsideration of the cognitive mechanisms underlying individual differences in NFC.

SY1-3: CURIOSITY TYPES AND REGULATED LEARNING GOALS IN ACADEMIC AND WORKPLACE SETTINGS

Jordan A. LITMAN, *University of South Florida, USA*

Epistemic curiosity (EC) is the desire to obtain new knowledge to stimulate positive feelings of intellectual interest (I-type) or reduce undesirable states of

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informational deprivation (D-type). Recent research on individual differences in the experience and expression of I- and D-type EC indicate that each curiosity type corresponds with different orientations towards learning in academic and workplace settings. I-type EC is associated with taking intrinsic pleasure in new discoveries, forming mastery-oriented achievement goals, and engaging in diversive exploration. D-type EC is a more “integrated” motive that involves both intrinsic motives to learn as well as extrinsically regulated concerns about the accuracy or fit of newly gathered information, the formation of performance-oriented learning goals, failure-avoidance, and seeking specific pieces of information perceived as missing from an existing knowledge-set. New research on methods to stimulate the experience and expression of I- and D-type EC in school and the workplace will be discussed.

SY1-4: THE IMPORTANCE OF COGNITIVE MOTIVATION IN THE PREDICTION OF SCHOOL PERFORMANCE

Anja STROBEL, Alexander Strobel, *Technical University of Dresden, Germany*
Ricarda Steinmayr, *Philipps University Marburg, Germany*

Cognitive abilities and the respective self-perceptions are undoubtedly important predictors of academic achievement, and likewise interests are often found to be related to performance. Another promising variable in this context could be cognitive motivation, especially Need for Cognition (NFC), which refers to individual differences in the motivation to engage in and enjoy effortful cognitive tasks. In our study, we were interested in the question whether NFC is of incremental value in predicting academic performance. 251 participants between 16 and 18 years gave self-report on their grades, their self-perceptions concerning general and domain-specific abilities and interests (i.e., German, maths, physics, and chemistry), and NFC. In stepwise regression analyses, we found that ability self-perceptions were a significant predictor of school performance, but that NFC had an incremental value, whereas neither general nor specific interests towards school did improve the predictive power. Practical implications of these results are discussed.

SY1-5: INTRODUCING THE CONSTRUCT CURIOSITY FOR PREDICTING JOB PERFORMANCE

Patrick MUSSEL, *Julius Maximilians University Würzburg, Germany*

The present paper provides a conceptual and empirical examination regarding the relevance of the construct curiosity for work-related outcomes, especially in relation to cognitive abilities. Curiosity, in its epistemic form, involves behavioral preferences, affect, and attitudes that motivate behavior and mental processes related to information and knowledge acquisition, learning and thinking. Results from a concurrent validation study confirmed the hypothesis that the trait has high significance for work-related outcomes, such as job performance ($r = .34$, obtained by supervisory ratings). Furthermore, incremental validity of curiosity

over and above measures of general mental ability as well as interactions are investigated. It is concluded that curiosity is an important variable for the prediction and explanation of work-related behavior.

SY1-6: NEUROPROTECTIVE LIFESTYLES AND THE AGEING BRAIN

Alan J. GOW, Mark E. Bastin, Joanna M. Wardlaw, Ian J. Deary, *University of Edinburgh, UK*

Activity participation has been proposed as cognitively protective, whether based on socio-intellectual activities or physical exercise. Mechanisms often refer to structural changes in the brain. Using data from the Lothian Birth Cohort 1936, associations between leisure and physical activity at age 70 and parameters defining brain white matter (WM) tract integrity, brain atrophy, and WM lesions (WML) at age 73 were examined (N>550). Increased physical activity was associated with higher fractional anisotropy (indicating increased WM integrity), reduced atrophy and WML load, accounting for ~1% of the variance. The physical activity-WML associations remained after adjustment for a range of covariates, including age, prior cognitive ability, and health status. Leisure activity, consisting of intellectual and social pursuits, was not predictive of any of the assessed MRI parameters. In this large sample of adults in their seventies, physical activity has a small, but significant, neuroprotective effect, although alternative causal explanations are also considered.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH, 10.00 –12.00

ROOM 3AB
(3rd Floor)

SY_2 ADVANCES IN RESEARCH ON IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT MOTIVE DISPOSITIONS

Conveners

Birk HAGEMEYER, *Friedrich Schiller University Jena, Germany*

Friederike GERSTENBERG, *Technical University of Munich, Germany*

Discussant

Oliver SCHULTHEISS, *Friedrich Alexander University Erlangen, Germany*

This symposium is devoted to recent developments and novel approaches in the study of motivational dispositions. Many researchers agree that the nature of motives is twofold. Implicit and explicit representations of motivational needs and goals are viewed as distinct constructs, which respond to different situational cues and guide different kinds of behavior. This dual nature of motives is addressed in the first presentation: Martin Köllner and Oliver Schultheiss conducted a meta-analysis of the empirical relations between implicit and explicit

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motives. Second, new approaches to the measurement of both kinds of motives are presented: Friederike Gerstenberg and Felix Schönbrodt developed and validated a psychometrically improved self-report questionnaire for explicit motives. Hendrik Slabbink and colleagues propose a pictorial Implicit Association Test as an alternative to the classic assessment of implicit motives by Picture Story Exercises. Third, two presentations address innovative motive research in different social contexts: Felix Schönbrodt studied the perception of others' motives among students and family members in round robin designs. Birk Hagemeyer and Franz Neyer investigated influences of agentic needs on the satisfaction of romantic partners introducing a relationship-specific approach to implicit motives. Last but not least, Oliver Schultheiss will give a discussion of the presented studies.

SY2-1: IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT MOTIVE MEASURES – A META-ANALYSIS OF THEIR CORRELATION AND POTENTIAL MODERATORS OF THE RELATIONSHIP

Martin G. KÖLLNER, Oliver C. Schultheiss, *Friedrich Alexander University Erlangen, Germany*

The relationship between implicit (TAT/PSE) and explicit (various questionnaires) motive measures was investigated meta-analytically according to the method of Hunter and Schmidt (2004). Studies from a literature search in PsycINFO, HuMAN Lab-projects, a request for grey papers and a list compiled by the second author were examined for relevance and coded using a form designed especially for this topic. Analyses were based on 49 papers, 56 independent samples, 167 single correlations and overall 6151 subjects. The talk includes results for the overall relationship of implicit and explicit motive measures, as well as for affiliation, achievement and power separately. Data on potential moderators of the overall relationship like year of publication, order of presentation of the measures or publication type will be reported as well.

SY2-2: VALIDATION OF AN ITEM RESPONSE THEORY ANALYSIS OF SELF-REPORT MEASURES OF MOTIVES

Friederike GERSTENBERG, *Technical University of Munich, Germany*
Felix Schönbrodt, *Ludwig Maximilians University Munich, Germany*

Several different self-report measures of motivation exist. Although frequently used, only few studies ever tried to compare these different measures with regard to their psychometric properties. This lack called for a systematic analysis of these inventories based on a modern statistical approach. Thus, an item response theory analysis of the central motives (achievement, affiliation/intimacy, and power) was carried out. Results showed that commonly used motivation scales can be improved in a number of important ways; thus, new unifying motive scales are presented that map on the underlying theoretical dimensions, are unbiased in respect to gender, and are able to provide a higher precision with

fewer items. Furthermore, the predictive validity of the new scales was investigated. The achievement motive scale predicted achievement in a performance test whereas the power, affiliation, and intimacy scale predicted cooperation in a trust game.

SY2-3: VALIDITY OF THE PICTORIAL ATTITUDE IMPLICIT ASSOCIATION TEST (PA-IAT) AS A MEASURE OF IMPLICIT MOTIVES

Hendrik SLABBINCK, Jan De Houwer, Patrick Van Kenhove, *University of Ghent, Belgium*

We tested the hypothesis that a pictorial attitude variant of the Implicit Association Test (PA-IAT) is a valid measure of implicit motives. The PA-IAT aims to capture attitudes towards pictures that are related to implicit motives. In the first two studies, we showed that the PA-IAT correlated more highly with non-IAT measures of implicit motives than other IAT variants. In the third study, we established the validity of the PA-IAT experimentally and showed that the PA-IAT correlated with non-declarative behavioral measures only if implicit motives were aroused. Finally, we provided evidence for the convergent validity of the PA-IAT by showing that the PA-IAT correlated significantly with the standard measure of implicit motives (i.e., Picture Story Exercise). In sum, our studies highlighted the potential of the PA-IAT as implicit motive measure. Yet, further research is needed before the PA-IAT can be accepted as a 'standard' approach for assessments of implicit motives.

SY2-4: CAN WE JUDGE OTHERS' (IMPLICIT) MOTIVES? A SOCIAL RELATIONS ANALYSIS OF MOTIVE PERCEPTIONS

Felix SCHÖNBRODT, *Ludwig Maximilians University Munich, Germany*

Two studies investigated motive perception in a round robin design. In the first study, 25 student working groups of 4 to 6 people rated each other on achievement, power, affiliation, intimacy and fear motives. A second study with 100 families (mother, father, and two children) extends the same round robin design by additionally measuring implicit motives of each person by picture-story-exercises. Social relations analyses allow the decomposition of different sources of variance: perceiver variance (i.e., assumed similarity), target variance (i.e., consensus), and relationship variance (a unique perception of the other person). New insights on the visibility of motives, the role of acquaintance, and on self-other-agreement are presented.

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SY2-5: IMPLICIT NEEDS FOR AGENCY IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS: EFFECTS ON RELATIONSHIP QUALITY DEPEND ON COUPLES' LIVING ARRANGEMENTS

Birk HAGEMEYER, Franz J. Neyer, *Friedrich Schiller University Jena, Germany*

Two hypotheses were investigated in a sample of 550 couples: (a) A strong partner-related need for agency (i.e., an implicit concern for independence and individual mastery) should lead to more dyadic conflicts thereby impairing the relationship satisfaction of both partners. (b) These associations should depend on the individual freedom provided by the couples' living arrangements. Dyadic data analyses largely confirmed the hypotheses. The need for agency was negatively related to one's own as well as one's partner's concurrent relationship satisfaction and predicted a decrease in both partners' satisfaction over one year. These effects were markedly stronger in co-resident couples (sharing a common household), than in living-apart-together couples (keeping separate households) and partially mediated by the amount of dyadic conflicts. Because the observed relations were independent of self-reported motives and personality, the results highlight the benefits of including implicit motives in the study of relationship processes and outcomes.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH, 10.00 –12.00

ROOM 3B
(3rd Floor)

SY_3 : DIFFERENTIATION IN PERSONALITY JUDGMENT

Conveners

Daniel LEISING, University of Halle-Wittenberg, Germany

Andrew BEER, University of South Carolina Upstate, USA

This symposium focuses on the various forms that differentiation in personality judgment may take, on the factors that make personality judgments become more or less differentiated, and on the consequences of varying degrees of differentiation. Conditions that inhibit a perceiver's ability to distinguish one class of behavior from another, or one person from another on a given dimension, are likely to impair the accuracy of personality judgments.

The five presenters will address the following issues in particular: (a) How does the amount and kind of information that is available to perceivers affect correlations between judgment dimensions? (Beer), (b) To what extent - and why - are personality judgments that are provided by people who like the targets stereotypical or specific? (Fritz), (c) How similar may judgments of different targets be, and how dissimilar may judgments of the same target be, depending on the perceivers' fondness of the target(s)? (Leising), (d) How is inter-individual variation across various personality dimensions related to the sex of targets and

perceivers? (Borkenau), and (e) What are the beneficial or detrimental consequences of being able to identify one's own maladaptive personality characteristics in a distinctive fashion (Zimmermann)?

SY3-1: DIFFERENT VIEWS ON THE SAME PEOPLE, SIMILAR VIEWS ON DIFFERENT PEOPLE: HOW THE PERCEIVERS' LIKING OF TARGETS AFFECTS CORRELATIONS BETWEEN PERSONALITY PROFILES

Daniel LEISING, Olga Ostrovski, *University of Halle-Wittenberg, Germany*
 Johannes Zimmermann, *University of Kassel, Germany*

In this study, 209 perceivers judged the personalities of the same 15 targets. We used public figures (e.g., the Pope) as targets, in order to be able to obtain large numbers of ratings across the whole range of the liking continuum. Descriptions of the same target by perceivers with very different liking levels were less similar than descriptions of different targets by neutral perceivers. Descriptions of different targets by perceivers with high liking levels were more similar than judgments of the same target by neutral perceivers. Shared antipathy did not affect correlations between judgments of the same target, but lowered correlations for judgments of different targets. The perceivers' (un-)shared sympathy or antipathy regarding particular targets may make different targets look alike, and make the same target look very different. It seems that we differentiate more between disliked targets than between liked targets.

SY3-2: THE LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION EFFECT: CLOSE OTHERS PORTRAY US IN STEREOTYPICALLY POSITIVE WAYS

Ulrike FRITZ, Julia Erbs, Daniel Leising, *University of Halle-Wittenberg, Germany*

I will present a study investigating how personal relationships between perceivers and targets influence the images that the perceivers draw of the targets' personalities. The targets were described by two groups of perceivers that differed in how well they knew and how much they liked the targets. Differences in the perceivers' subjective levels of knowledge about the targets had almost no effect on personality judgments. Liking, however, had strong effects: Perceivers who liked their targets more described them more positively (even more than the targets themselves did). Their descriptions were also more stereotypical and redundant with the average target's self-rating. The findings are relevant with regards to the choice of so-called "informants" in research studies, and with regards to the choice of referees in applied recruitment contexts: Chances of obtaining additional valid information about targets will increase if perceivers know the targets well, but do not like them too much.

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SY3-3: SEX DIFFERENCES IN VARIABILITY IN PERSONALITY: A STUDY IN FOUR SAMPLES

Peter BORKENAU, *Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany*

Martina Hřebíčková, *Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic*

Peter Kuppens, *Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium*

Anu Realo, *University of Tartu, Estonia;*

Jüri Allik, *Estonian Academy of Sciences, Estonia*

Men seem to vary more than women in cognitive abilities and physical attributes. We studied whether this applies to personality traits too, using self-reports and descriptions by knowledgeable informants on the NEO Personality Inventory (NEO-PI-R or NEO-PI-3) in adult samples from four European cultures (Czech, Estonian, Flemish, and German, total N = 3,048). Systematically higher male than female variability for Extraversion, Openness to Experience, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness was found in the informant reports but not in the self-reports. According to informant reports, men are overrepresented in both tails of the distributions of various personality traits. One source of the different findings for self- and informant reports is that women report more variability in personality than men. Thus the higher variability among men, as reported by informants, seems to be masked in their self-reports by men's tendency to accentuate personality differences less than women.

SY3-4: LACKING INSIGHT INTO ONE'S OWN INTERPERSONAL PROBLEMS: A MECHANISM OF STRESS-GENERATION IN CHRONIC DEPRESSION?

Johannes ZIMMERMANN, *University of Kassel, Germany*

Michael Stasch, Tilman Grande, *Private Practice Heidelberg, Germany*

Irka Fink, Henning Schauenburg, Manfred Cierpka, *University Hospital Heidelberg, Germany*

Chronically depressed persons are prone to experience interpersonal stress. Several theories suggest that this may in part be due to a deficit in accurately perceiving their own maladaptive interpersonal behavior. We tested this hypothesis in a sample of 64 depressed inpatients with varying degrees of chronicity. The subjects and two independent observers described the subjects' interpersonal problems using a 32-item Q-sort. Accuracy was defined as distinctive similarity between a subject's Q-sort profile and the composite observer profile. Additionally, a subsample of subjects reported on their interpersonal stress eight months later. Results were in line with the hypothesis that chronic depression is associated with less accurate perceptions of one's own maladaptive interpersonal behavior, and that the relationship between chronicity of depression and interpersonal stress is mediated by individual differences in accuracy. Our findings support treatment approaches which aim at fostering patients' awareness of their own impact on others.

SY3-5: INCREASING DIFFERENTIATION IN PEER JUDGMENTS

Andrew BEER, *University of South Carolina Upstate, USA*

Judgments of others' personality traits show greater statistical interdependence than judgments of one's own personality traits. A series of five studies replicates this general self/other asymmetry and extends the inquiry into differences in trait interrelations among peer judgments. If a lack of information drives the simplicity of peer judgments, we should observe evidence of increasing differentiation as more information becomes available to perceivers. An initial study demonstrates that as the personal distance increases between judge and target, the average intercorrelation amongst trait judgments of others increases. However, four other studies--taken together--provide evidence that unequivocal evaluative information does little to influence the complexity of peer perceptions, whereas more ambiguous and/or less evaluative information tends to lead to greater differentiation among peer judgments. Implications for our understanding of the determinants of differentiated peer judgments will be discussed.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH, 15.30 –17.30

ROOM 3AA
(3rd Floor)

SY_4 : HOW DO PROSOCIAL TRAITS SHAPE WELL-BEING? THE ROLE OF GRATITUDE AND RELATED EXPERIENCES

Conveners

F. Giorgia PALEARI, *University of Bergamo, Italy*

Mathias ALLEMAND, *University of Zürich, Switzerland*

A growing literature examines the critical role of prosocial traits in predicting psychological health. This symposium shed some further light on the issue by illustrating when and why gratefulness and related experiences (savoring and forgiveness) foster and impede individual and relational well-being. Specifically, talks by Hill and Wood provide evidence that trait gratitude uniquely predicts personal physical and psychological health and report potential mediators and moderators of these associations. Talks by Quoitach and Gerlach reveal the importance of considering personality and identity features when investigating savoring and forgiveness experiences and their effects upon well-being. Finally, talks by Paleari and Lanz document the positive influences of gratefulness on evaluations of family relationships and family duties. Thus, using both laboratory and field evidence and involving heterogeneous samples, this symposium offers new insights into mechanisms through which gratefulness and related experiences predict different dimensions of well-being

SYMPOSIA

SY4-1: DISPOSITIONAL GRATITUDE AND PHYSICAL HEALTH: AN EXAMINATION OF MEDIATING MECHANISMS

Patrick L. HILL, *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA*

Mathias Allemand, *University of Zurich, Switzerland*

Brent W. Roberts, *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA*

Across numerous studies, grateful individuals tend to report better psychological and affective health. Yet, the relationship between dispositional gratitude and physical health remains largely unclear. The current study examined this link in a sample of 962 Swiss adults, who reported on their personality, psychological and physical health, as well as their health activities. Our results suggest that grateful individuals report better physical health, even when controlling for the Big Five traits. Moreover, grateful individuals reported (a) better psychological health, (b) a greater propensity for healthy behaviors, and (c) greater willingness to seek help for health conditions, and all three variables were significant mediators of the gratitude-to-health link. Finally, we found evidence that the strength of these mediational effects differed across the adult years. Implications and future directions are discussed.

SY4-2: GRATITUDE AS STRONG, UNIQUE, CAUSAL, AND CHANGEABLE PRECURSOR OF WELL-BEING

Alex WOOD, *University of Manchester, UK*

New empirical studies are presented support a novel conceptualization of trait gratitude which is shown to (a) very strongly predict physical and psychological well-being, (b) uniquely predict well-being above the 30 facets of the Five Factor Model, (c) causally influence well-being, (d) decrease stress through the mechanism of coping, (e) improve sleep through fostering positive pre-sleep cognitions, (g) develop through the previous context of help received, as predicted by cognitive rank based models of judgment, and (f) be fostered through gratitude interventions which are as effective at decreasing depression and anxiety and improving body image as the gold standard techniques used in clinical therapy. Gratitude is shown to be a strong, unique, and causal predictor of well-being, operating through the same mechanisms as other social processes, which can be fostered through two techniques easily included in clinical practice.

SY4-3: THE PRICE OF AWESOMENESS: HOW A WEALTH OF EXPERIENCES IMPOVERISHES SAVORING

Jordi QUOIDBACH, *Harvard University, USA*

Our research investigates the “experience-stretching hypothesis”—the notion that desirable life experiences may undercut enjoyment for everyday pleasures. Study 1 examined the influence of participants’ past experiences on savoring of travel and food. Results show that participants with richer experiential backgrounds reported lower levels of savoring. We further found that the detrimental effect of

past experiences on savoring could be explained by people's self-perceptions (i.e., perceiving oneself as the kind of person who has superior experiences). Experimentally manipulating participants' self-perception of their identity as travelers affected their savoring responses for future travel, independent of their actual travel history (Study 2). Replicating these results in a field study, we found that experimentally increasing individuals' perception of themselves as well-traveled was sufficient to reduce how much they savored their visit to a popular tourist attraction. Taken together, our studies provide the first evidence that a wealth of past experiences may impoverish savoring.

SY4-4: FORGIVENESS AND 'DEFENSIVE' PERSONALITY TRAITS: THE CASE OF JUSTICE SENSITIVITY

Tanja M. GERLACH, *Humboldt University Berlin, Germany*
 Dmitrij Agroskin, *University of Salzburg, Austria*
 Mathias Allemann, *University of Zurich, Switzerland*
 Jaap J. A. Denissen, *Tilburg University, Germany*

Forgiveness is a crucial capacity, enabling us to maintain relatedness in the face of injury. While some individuals experience relative ease of forgiving, others (e.g., those high in neuroticism or low in agreeableness) might exhibit more difficulty in doing so. The current talk focuses on justice sensitivity from a victim's perspective which has been theorized to represent a blend of justice-related and self-protective concerns. These two issues may be especially salient in the aftermath of interpersonal transgressions, likely to result in pronounced unforgiveness in individuals high on this personality trait. In the current talk, we examine the cognitive mechanisms mediating justice sensitive individuals' unforgiveness and the moderating influence of post-transgression perpetrator behaviour. Furthermore, we elaborate on the behavioural implications of this 'defensive' personality trait. Drawing on recent contextual approaches to close relationships, we discuss the possibility that there might also be an adaptive, possibly relationship-serving moment to these individuals' unforgiveness.

SY4-5: WHEN GUILT PRONENESS AND GRATEFULNESS PREDICT YOUNG ADULTS' SENSE OF FAMILY OBLIGATION

F.Giorgia PALEARI, *University of Bergamo, Italy*
 Frank Fincham, *Florida State University, USA*
 Nathaniel Lambert, *Brigham Young University, USA*

No much attention has been paid to the role trait variables have in fostering a sense of family obligation. Nonetheless several studies on moral traits suggest that both the propensity to experience guilt and the tendency to feel grateful may be associated with a stronger sense of duty and obligation to support, assist, and respect one's family of origin. Informed by this literature an experimental and a correlational study investigated whether guilt proneness and gratefulness predict attitudes toward family obligations in US and Italian young adults. Results from

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the studies showed that both guilt proneness and gratefulness increase a sense of family obligation in young adults. Guilt-prone subjects tended to value family obligation more especially when they did not endorse a strong tendency to feel grateful. Similarly, grateful individuals placed a greater importance on family obligation especially when their tendency to feel guilty was low.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH, 15.30 –17.30

ROOM 3AB
(3rd Floor)

SY_5 : MULTIPLE PERSPECTIVES ON PERFECTIONISM

Conveners

Friederike GERSTENBERG, *Technical University of Munich, Germany*

Joachim STOEBER, *University of Kent, UK*

The study of perfectionism has grown into a flourishing area within the broader field of personality psychology. Advances in measuring and conceptualizing perfectionism have expanded the research area. The result has been impressive progress in uniting theoretical approaches, measurement tools, and different areas of research. This symposium offers a wide range of approaches to examine perfectionism, with measurement from traits to processes, person perception, and indirect measurement techniques. Researchers in this symposium will demonstrate the multiple ways in which perfectionism is addressing important topics including perfectionism in romantic relationships, charisma perception, eating disorders, rumination, athlete burnout, and stress. As a discussant Dr. Stoeber will offer commentary on the current status of perfectionism research.

SY5-1: DYADIC PERFECTIONISM IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS: PREDICTING RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION AND LONGTERM COMMITMENT

Joachim STOEBER, *University of Kent, UK*

Perfectionism affects all areas of life, including romantic relationships. However, little is known about how dyadic perfectionism (perfectionism in dyadic relationships) affects students' romantic relationships. Focusing on two central aspects of dyadic perfectionism—partner-oriented perfectionism (perfectionistic expectations towards one's partner) and partner-prescribed perfectionism (perceived perfectionistic expectations from one's partner)—a study is presented examining partner and actor effects of dyadic perfectionism in 58 university students and their partners ($N = 116$ participants) using multilevel analyses. Results showed significant partner and actor effects. Participants' partner-oriented perfectionism had a positive effect on their partner's partner-prescribed perfectionism and a negative effect on their own relationship satisfaction and longterm commitment. Participants' partner-prescribed perfectionism also had a

negative effect on their own relationship satisfaction. The findings show that dyadic perfectionism in students' romantic relationships puts pressure on the partner and negatively affects the perception of the quality of the relationship regarding satisfaction and longterm commitment.

SY5-2: INDIRECTLY MEASURED ADAPTIVE PERFECTIONISM IN STUDENTS AND IN EATING DISORDER PATIENTS

Kathleen DE CUYPER, Guido Pieters, *KU Leuven, Belgium; Academic Psychiatric Centre, University of Leuven, Belgium*

Laurence Claes, Dirk Hermans, *KU Leuven, Belgium*

Several systematic reviews confirm the link between perfectionism and eating disorders. Nevertheless, it remains unclear whether perfectionism can predict therapy outcome in these patients. We examined the construct validity of the Failing/Suffering Implicit Association Test (IAT) and investigated whether this indirect measure of perfectionism can predict therapy outcome in eating disorder patients. The more students evaluated failing as negative and suffering as positive on the Failing/ Suffering IAT, the higher standards they set for themselves and the better was their performance on a proofreading task. The more the eating disorder patients evaluated failing as negative and suffering as positive on the Failing/ Suffering IAT, the better they performed on a letter-detection task and the better was their therapy outcome after two months of specialized treatment. We conclude that the Failing/ Suffering IAT is an indirect measure of an adaptive form of perfectionism, both in students and in eating disorder patients.

SY5-3: MULTIDIMENSIONAL PERFECTIONISM AND ATHLETE BURNOUT: A TEST OF THE 2 X 2 MODEL OF DISPOSITIONAL PERFECTIONISM

Andrew P. HILL, *York St John University, UK*

Recent research has found that perfectionism is a significant predictor of the symptoms of athlete burnout. However, this research has typically examined only the independent, or main, effects of single dimensions of perfectionism. The purpose of this investigation was to address this limitation by examining the interactive effects of dimensions of perfectionism in relation to symptoms of athlete burnout. In doing so, the hypotheses of the recently developed 2 x 2 model of dispositional perfectionism were tested in regards to differences between subtypes of perfectionism. One-hundred and sixty-seven junior male soccer players from professional soccer academies in completed measures of perfectionism and symptoms of athlete burnout. Moderated multiple regression provided support for the hypotheses of the 2 x 2 model. Overall, the findings suggest that the model offers a useful framework through which to examine the interactive effects of perfectionism on athlete burnout.

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SY5-4: PERFECT – WHY SO STRESSED? MODERATING EFFECTS OF PERFECTIONISM ON AFFECTIVE AND PHYSIOLOGICAL RESPONSES TO A STRESSFUL ENCOUNTER

Elisabeth ZURECK, Friederike Gerstenberg, *Technical University of Munich, Germany*

Christine Altstötter-Gleich, Natalia Schneider, Manfred Schmitt, *University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany*

In a series of studies we investigated how perfectionism is related to different stress responses. In a first study ($N = 82$) we examined whether, compared to functional perfectionists, dysfunctional perfectionists are related to more vulnerability after a stress induction (Trierer Social Stress Test). In relation to psychological responses (e.g., mood and arousal) significant moderator effects of perfectionism were found. With regard to physiological responses a main effect of experimental condition was obtained (higher levels of cortisol in the stress condition). In a second study ($N = 100$) we took a closer look to potential stress generating processes. We examined the influence of anticipatory cognitive appraisal in the sense of the transactional stress model (Lazarus) as a potential mediator of the moderating effects of perfectionism. The empirical findings on psychological and physiological responses (cortisol, heart rate variability) are discussed with regard to the potentially underlying mechanisms of personality and stress.

WEDNESDAY, 11TH, 15.30 –17.30

(3rd Floor)

SY_6: PERSPECTIVES ON PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT: VARIABLE-CENTERED AND PERSON-CENTERED APPROACHES

Conveners

Theo KLIMSTRA, *KU Leuven, Belgium*

Jaap J.A. DENISSEN, *Tilburg University, Germany*

Discussant

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

The aim of the present symposium is to summarize different perspectives on personality development. Soto and colleagues will discuss psychometric properties and lifespan age differences in the Big Five. Personality facets will be considered in addition to their overarching traits. Klimstra and colleagues will elaborate on the importance of personality facets, as they will discuss mean-level change and rank-order stability in personality facets from late adolescence to young adulthood. The next two studies will discuss two person-centered

approaches to personality development. Meeus and colleagues will focus on developmental changes in personality type membership throughout adolescence, by examining transitions between personality types and the relation of these transitions with changes in psychological adjustment. Van den Akker and colleagues will discuss the utility of personality extremity, by examining change and stability of this construct. Associations of personality extremity with psychological adjustment will also be discussed. Finally, Denissen and colleagues will demonstrate mechanisms through which personality may change. Specifically, they will discuss how taking up occupational roles is affected by, and exerts its effects on personality. Our discussant (Brent Roberts) will summarize the potential merits and drawbacks of these different perspectives on personality development.

SY6-1: BIG FIVE DOMAINS AND FACETS FROM LATE CHILDHOOD THROUGH MIDDLE AGE: MEASUREMENT AND MEAN-LEVEL AGE DIFFERENCES IN TWO LARGE CROSS-SECTIONAL SAMPLES

Christopher J. SOTO, *Colby College, USA*

Oliver P. John, *University of California, Berkeley, USA*

Samuel D. Gosling, *University of Texas Austin, USA*

Jeff Potter, *Cambridge, Massachusetts, USA*

Hypotheses about the measurement and development of Big Five domains and facets were tested in two large cross-sectional samples of children, adolescents, and adults assessed over the Internet (total $N = 1,497,265$). Psychometric analyses revealed that youths' self-reports became more coherent and differentiated with age, but that the Big Five structure could be recovered as early as age 10. Analyses of trait mean levels supported three main conclusions. First, across late childhood and adolescence, age trends for some traits were especially pronounced, were in a direction different from the corresponding adult trends, or indicated the emergence of gender differences. Second, there were some negative trends in psychosocial maturity from childhood into adolescence, whereas adult trends were overwhelmingly in the direction of greater maturity and adjustment. Third, the more-specific facet traits within each Big Five domain often showed distinct trends, highlighting the importance of facet-level research for understanding lifespan personality development.

SY6-2: LONGITUDINAL CHANGES IN PERSONALITY FACETS IN LATE ADOLESCENCE

Theo A. KLIMSTRA, Koen Luyckx, Luc Goossens, *KU Leuven, Belgium*

Several studies found evidence for substantive changes in personality from late adolescence to young adulthood. Most of these studies focused on traits, which may lack specificity. Therefore, there is a growing interest in changes in the facets underlying traits. For measuring facets, lengthy questionnaires like the 240-item NEO-PI are often employed. However, it is also possible to distinguish

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facets with the shorter NEO-FFI. The present study examined reliability, rank-order stability, and mean-level change in NEO-FFI facets for 485 late adolescents (85% female) across four annual measurement occasions. Results revealed reliability problems in 2 of the 14 facets. Rank-order stability of the 12 reliably measured facets was equally high as rank-order stability of their overarching traits. Latent growth models revealed distinct developmental changes for facets underlying the same trait, especially for facets of the traits Neuroticism and Openness. Thereby, our findings underscore the utility of distinguishing facets in addition to traits.

SY6-3: CHANGE AND STABILITY OF PERSONALITY TYPES IN ADOLESCENCE. A FIVE WAVE LONGITUDINAL STUDY

Wim MEEUS, Rens Van De Schoot, Theo A. Klimstra, Susan J.T. Branje,
University of Utrecht, The Netherlands

We will study change and stability of the three personality types identified by Block and Block (1980), and study links with adjustment and relationships. We used data from a five-wave study of 923 early-to-middle and 390 middle-to-late adolescents, thereby covering the ages of 12 to 20. Systematic evidence for personality change was found, in that the number of overcontrollers and undercontrollers decreased, whereas the number of resilients increased. Undercontrol, in particular, was found to peak in early-to-middle adolescence. Personality change was mainly characterized by two transitions: overcontrol → resiliency and undercontrol → resiliency. The transitional analyses implied that the resilient type serves more often as the endpoint of personality development in adolescence than do overcontrol or undercontrol. We also found systematic differences between resilients and overcontrollers in anxiety and formation of intimate relationships.

SY6-4: PERSONALITY EXTREMITY: STABILITY AND RELATIONS TO INTERNALIZING AND EXTERNALIZING PROBLEMS IN ADOLESCENCE

Alithe L. VAN DEN AKKER, Maja Deković, *University of Utrecht, The Netherlands*
Jessica J. Asscher, *University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands*
Peter Prinzie, *University of Utrecht, The Netherlands*
Amaranta D. de Haan, *University of Ghent, Belgium*

This study investigated the development of personality extremity across childhood and adolescence, and relations between personality extremity and adjustment problems. For 591 children (mean age T1 = 7.5), mothers reported the Big Five personality dimensions four times across eight years. A child's vector length in a five dimensional configuration of the Big Five dimensions, represented personality extremity. Mothers, fathers, and teachers reported the child's internalizing and externalizing problems at the first and final measurement. In a cohort-sequential design we modeled personality extremity from 6-17 years. Growth Mixture Modeling revealed a small group (13.1%) with relatively long vectors that were

stable over time, and a large low/stable group (86.9%). Probability of belonging to the extreme class predicted internalizing and externalizing problems in late adolescence, controlling for previous levels of adjustment problems and Big Five personality dimensions. Personality extremity may be important to consider when identifying children at risk for adjustment problems.

SY6-5: DYNAMIC TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN OCCUPATIONAL ROLES AND PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS: FINDINGS FROM A REPRESENTATIVE LONGITUDINAL PANEL STUDY

Jaap J. A. DENISSEN, *Tilburg University, Germany*
H. Ulferts, *Humboldt University Berlin, Germany*

It is theoretically acknowledged that personality is shaped by transactions with the social norms of certain groups (Hogan, 1996; Roberts, Wood, & Lodi-Smith, 2005). Surprisingly little research exists to back up this claim empirically, however. Part of the problem is that personality is confounded with people's perception of their environments. In addition, longitudinal studies that can disentangle selection from socialization effects are rare. The present study measured occupational norm characteristics using external raters as well as personality self-ratings from a large and representative sample. Results indicated a substantial degree of temporal stability in underlying psychological norm characteristics, even when people changed jobs. Furthermore, a substantial degree of fit between norms and personality characteristics was found. Finally, evidence of both proactive job selection as well as norm socialization was found, with the relative strength of these processes differing meaningfully between traits.

THURSDAY, 12TH, 10.00 –12.00

ROOM 3AA
(3rd Floor)

SY_7 : PREDICTING STUDENT PERFORMANCE WITH PERSONALITY AND AFFECTIVE VARIABLES: NEW MODELS, MEASURES, AND METHODS

Conveners

Anastasiya A. LIPNEVICH, *Queens College, CUNY, USA*
Richard D. ROBERTS, *Educational Testing Service, USA*

Discussant:

Richard D. ROBERTS, *Educational Testing Service, USA*

Many researchers have stressed the critical role that noncognitive characteristics (personality and motivation) play in students' academic achievement and their general life functioning. Time management, motivation, emotion management, motivation, and teamwork skills have variously been found to predict standardized

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test scores, grades, discipline records, absentee rates, and individuals' satisfaction with life (for a recent review, see Kyllonen, Lipnevich, Burrus, & Roberts, in press). This symposium will discuss how noncognitive constructs can be assessed and will cover topics related to noncognitive characteristics as predictors of academic achievement and other key outcomes.

Reflecting the global importance of this topic, this symposium brings together researchers from the United States, Austria, Germany, and Australia. The presenters will discuss topics related to noncognitive characteristics as predictors of achievement pointing out specific methodological approaches and best assessment practices. Finally, Richard D. Roberts will serve as discussant. Given his work as principal scientist at ETS along with his expertise in cognitive abilities, coping, affect, and personality factors as determinants of students' academic achievement (he has co-authored numerous books and articles on these various topics), he is well positioned to act as discussant and move the collective thinking forward.

SY7-1: THE COMBINED EFFECT OF PERSONALITY AND COPING STRATEGIES IN PREDICTING KEY OUTCOMES IN HIGH SCHOOL

Carolyn MACCANN, *University of Sydney, Australia*

Anastasiya A Lipnevich, *Queens College, CUNY, USA*

Richard D. Roberts, *Educational Testing Service, USA*

This study examines the combined effect of coping (problem-focused, emotion-focused, and avoidant) and big five personality in predicting key outcomes in a sample of 354 high school students. The outcomes considered are academic achievement, positive feelings towards school, and negative feelings towards school. Personality and coping overlapped, with the strongest links for problem-focused coping with Conscientiousness, and emotion-focused coping with Neuroticism. Collectively, personality and coping explained 10% of the variation in achievement, 48.3% of the variation in positive feelings, and 41.9% of the variation in negative feelings. In all three cases, coping showed significant incremental prediction above and beyond the effects of personality, vocabulary, and demographic variables. Results suggest that coping strategies are not redundant with personality, and may be an important variable for school outcomes. Moreover, it appears that the effectiveness of different coping strategies may vary depending on the outcome considered.

SY7-2: MEASURING RESPONSE STYLES AND RESPONSE PROCESSES IN RATING-SCALES THROUGH UNI- AND MULTIDIMENSIONAL IRT-MODELS

Lale KHORRAMDEL, *University of Vienna, Austria*

Matthias von Davier, *Educational Testing Service, USA*

The current study shows how to address the problem of trait-unrelated response styles in rating scales using multidimensional item response theory (MIRT). Response styles may bias survey results and harm the measurement's validity

(cf. De Jong, Steenkamp, Fox, & Baumgartner, 2008; Weijters, Schillewaert, & Geuens, 2008). Expanding on an approach presented by Böckenholt (under review), and Meiser and Böckenholt (2011), rating data are decomposed into multiple response processes. The data come from a questionnaire consisting of 50 items of the IPIP (Goldberg et al., 2006) measuring the Big five dimensions administered to 2026 US students with a 5-point rating scale. It is shown that response styles can be measured unidimensional and differentiated from trait-related responses by using pseudo items. Furthermore, it is shown, that the Big Five personality dimensions are prone differently to response styles, and that there are cultural and gender differences in giving extreme and midpoint responses.

SY7-3: FEELINGS TOWARD SCHOOL AND PERSONALITY: PREDICTING EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES

Anastasiya A. LIPNEVICH, *Queens College, CUNY, USA*

Carolyn MacCann, *University of Sydney, Australia*

Jonas Bertling, Bobby Naemi, Richard D. Roberts, *Educational Testing Service, USA*

The current study investigated self-reported positive and negative affect in high school students (N = 451) within three academic contexts: homework, classwork/tests, and after-school activities. We examined whether context-specific emotions predicted grades, life satisfaction, and discipline records above and beyond personality, test scores, and demographic variables. Our findings revealed that context may be important when examining student emotional responses, with students' affective reactions during extra-curricular activities leading to different relationships with outcomes than reported affect during homework and classwork/testing. Further, we found that positive affect predicted student grades and satisfaction with life to a much greater extent than negative affect. Finally, we found that student emotional reactions predict outcomes over and above personality. Practical implications and future directions are discussed.

SY7-4: USING A MULTITRAIT-MULTIMETHOD APPROACH FOR ANALYZING NONCOGNITIVE CHARACTERISTICS IN MIDDLE SCHOOL STUDENTS

Tobias KOCH, *Free University Berlin, Germany*

Jeremy Burrus, Richard D Roberts, *Educational Testing Service, USA*

The advantages of confirmatory factor analyses (CFA) for the investigation of Multitrait-Multimethod (MTMM) data are well-known. Eid et al. (2008) pointed out that different types of methods (structurally different vs. interchangeable methods) require different types of CFA-MTMM models. Specifically, measurement designs with interchangeable methods use randomly drawn methods out of a set of equivalent methods (e.g., peer-ratings for students), whereas structurally different measurement designs use fixed methods (e.g., teacher and self-ratings). Given that structurally different methods are fixed beforehand, they usually do not

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incorporate a multilevel data structure. However, in educational research settings teacher and student ratings are nested within higher clusters (e.g., classes, schools). In this study, a multilevel CFA-MTMM model is used to analyze the relationship between different noncognitive characteristics (e.g., resilience, time management, and ethics) in middle school students assessed by teacher and self-ratings. Benefits and potential problems for similar data structures are discussed.

THURSDAY, 12TH, 10.00 –12.00

ROOM 3AB
(3rd Floor)

SY_8 : THE SOCIAL LIFE OF A NARCISSIST: INTRA- AND INTERPERSONAL PROCESSES.

Conveners

Michela SCHRÖDER-ABÉ, *Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Germany*
Albrecht C.P. KÜFNER, *University of Bamberg, Germany*

Discussant

Simine VAZIRE, *Washington University in St. Louis, USA*

Narcissism is an important personality dimension with considerable interpersonal consequences. However, the underlying cognitive, affective, motivational, and behavioral mechanisms and the contribution of different forms of narcissism have been investigated only recently. The symposium comprises five timely and innovative approaches to narcissism and social interaction processes. The presentations cover different forms of narcissism (e.g., grandiose and vulnerable), several social contexts (e.g., short-term acquaintance, mating context, romantic relationships) and various mediators. First, Keith Campbell examines how grandiose and vulnerable forms of narcissism affect interpersonal processes. Claire Hart investigates capability and motivation as factors explaining the link between narcissism and low empathy. Michael Dufner analyzes the link between narcissism and mate appeal from an evolutionary perspective. Albrecht Küfner explains the different effects of narcissism on popularity in social interactions applying a dual-pathway model and Michela Schröder-Abé examines processes explaining the link between narcissism and relationship quality in ongoing romantic relationships. Finally, Constatine Sedikides will discuss the talks within a broader framework of narcissism research and future prospects.

SY8-1: GRANDIOSE AND VULNERABLE NARCISSISM: AN EXAMINATION OF INTERPERSONAL PROCESSES

W. Keith CAMPBELL, Joshua D. Miller, *University of Georgia, USA*

Research and clinical practice has converged around the existence of two forms of narcissism, a grandiose form and a vulnerable form. In the present talk, we examine the links between these two forms of narcissism and a wide range of social processes and measures, including love styles, parent perceptions, ratings of thin slices of behavior, aggression, etc. The overall pattern of results shows quite different social behavior associated with the grandiose and vulnerable forms. These findings are discussed in terms of the conceptualization of Narcissistic Personality Disorder and the DSM-5.

SY8-2: CAN NARCISSISTS BE EMPATHIC?

Claire HART, Erica Hepper, *University of Southampton; UK*

Low empathy is assumed in theoretical models of narcissism. However, research has not tested whether narcissists' low empathy reflects inability or motivation. Study 1 replicated the negative narcissism-empathy correlation. In Study 2, participants read a low/high empathy-inducing vignette. Narcissism negatively predicted emotional-empathy toward the target across conditions, suggesting narcissists' low empathy ensues regardless of severity. Study 3 examined whether narcissists are capable of empathy. Participants watched an empathy-inducing video clip under instructions to take the target's perspective or no instructions. High-narcissists (versus lows) reported lower empathy for the target in the control condition; this difference was non-significant in the perspective-taking condition. In Study 4, physiological responses were recorded whilst participants listened to an empathic recording. Narcissists reported lower empathy for the target but also reacted less physiologically (decreased heart rate) to the blog. Although narcissists lack empathy there is promising evidence they are capable if forced to take another's perspective.

SY8-3: ARE NARCISSISTS SEXY?-ZEROING IN ON THE LINK BETWEEN TRAIT NARCISSISM AND MATE APPEAL

Michael DUFNER, *Humboldt University Berlin, Germany*

Jaap J. A. Denissen, *Tilburg University, Germany*

Anna Czarna, *Wroclaw University, Poland*

The social consequences of narcissism remain a topic of controversial debate. Several theoretical formulations posit a positive link between trait narcissism and a person's appeal to potential mates. In addition, recent research demonstrated that narcissism is linked to self-reported mating success. The current research was aimed to directly test the association between narcissism and mate appeal as well as potential mechanisms underlying such an association. Results from a laboratory study assessing opposite gender ratings of mate appeal (Study 1), an

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experimental study varying a fictitious person's level narcissism (Study 2), and an online survey including self- and peer-report data (Study 3), confirm a positive link between narcissism and mate appeal, but not with appeal as a friend. Moreover, the current findings indicate that the positive link between narcissism and mate appeal is mediated by low shyness in mating situations. Results will be discussed from an evolutionary perspective.

SY8-4: THE TWO PATHWAYS TO BEING AN (UN-)POPULAR NARCISSIST

Albrecht C. P. KÜFNER, Steffen Nestler, Mitja D. Back, *Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz; Germany*

The overall positivity of social impressions narcissists evoke is unclear—with previous research reporting positive, negative, or null effects on popularity at short-term acquaintance. Here we postulate a dual-pathway model, which explains the effects of narcissism on (un-)popularity as the result of two opposing behavioral pathways: assertiveness and aggressiveness. In two studies, participants engaged in group discussions and provided ratings of each other's likeability, assertiveness, and aggressiveness. In Study 2, we additionally assessed participants' actual behavior. Results confirm our dual-pathway hypothesis: There was a "positive" and a "negative" path from targets' narcissism to being liked or not—dependent upon being seen as assertive or aggressive. Behavioral observations showed that expressive and dominant behaviors mediated the positive path, whereas arrogant and combative behaviors mediated the negative path. Thus, initial (un-)popularity of narcissists at early stages of interpersonal interactions depends on the behavioral pathway that is triggered in the given situational context.

SY8-5: WHAT ARE THEY ACTUALLY DOING? NARCISSISM AND INTERPERSONAL BEHAVIOR IN ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS.

Michela SCHRÖDER-ABÉ, *University of Bamberg, Germany*

Narcissism has long been assumed to be detrimental to social relationships, especially in the long run. Focusing on specific interpersonal perceptions and actual behavior, recent research has started to examine the underlying processes that might explain these effects. The present study investigated how narcissism affects interpersonal behavior and relationship quality in romantic relationships. Couples were observed during problem solving interactions in the laboratory. Interpersonal behavior was assessed by independent observers and partner perceptions (e.g., dominant behavior, blaming the partner, and unconstrained emotion expression). Narcissism was found to be related to lower relationship quality as reported by the respective romantic partners. In addition, Actor-Partner Mediation Models investigated the role of interpersonal behaviors in these effects.

THURSDAY, 12TH, 10.00 –12.00ROOM 3B
(3rd Floor)**SY_9 : LINKS AMONG PERSONALITY, PSYCHOSOCIAL IMPAIRMENT, AND IMPORTANT LIFE OUTCOMES**

Conveners

Leonard J. SIMMS, *University at Buffalo, The State University of New York, USA*
 Joke VAN DER BROEKER, *University of Brussel VUB, Belgium*

Personality traits are slated to take a central role in the diagnosis of personality disorder in the next *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5)*. Although much is known about structural trait models of personality and their links with personality disorder, more research is needed about how exactly personality trait models relate to psychosocial impairment and important life outcomes. In this symposium, six presentations will elucidate various aspects of trait-impairment relations. Presentations by Simms and Ro will present descriptive correlational data linking traits to psychosocial impairment in samples of community adults and psychiatric patients. Terracciano will present longitudinal data showing interesting links between personality traits and risk of dementia stemming from Alzheimer's Disease neuropathology. Krueger will present model-based analyses examining the shape of the personality-impairment relationship. van den Broek will examine the connections and differentiability of traits and impairment in younger and older samples of community-dwelling adults. Finally, Calabrese will examine the ability of baseline personality traits to predict prospective daily behavioral ratings of psychosocial impairment. The convenor will make introductory comments and moderate discussion with the audience following all presentations.

SY9-1: RELATIONS BETWEEN PERSONALITY TRAITS AND PSYCHOSOCIAL IMPAIRMENT IN SAMPLES OF COMMUNITY ADULTS AND PSYCHIATRIC PATIENTS

Leonard J. SIMMS, William R. Calabrese, *University at Buffalo, The State University of New York, USA*

DSM-5 is slated to introduce significant changes to the ways that personality disorder (PD) is conceptualized. Chief among these changes is the inclusion of an explicit trait system coupled with an independent requirement that traits be accompanied by significant impairment to warrant a PD diagnosis. Although strong evidence has accumulated showing the predictive power of traits in personality pathology, much less is known about the links between personality traits and impairment. In this presentation, responses from 1200+ community participants and 600+ psychiatric patients will be used to demonstrate how normal and abnormal personality traits relate to global and specific markers of impairment. Preliminary results suggest that the magnitudes of trait-impairment

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relations vary considerably across traits, with negative emotionality traits showing the strongest connections with impairment and traits related to narcissism and histrionic personality yielding the weakest links. Implications of these findings for personality and PD research will be discussed.

SY9-2: INTERRELATIONS BETWEEN PSYCHOSOCIAL FUNCTIONING AND PERSONALITY TRAITS

Eunyoe RO, *University of Notre Dame, USA*

Psychosocial functioning is an important construct in psychopathology research and treatment. Impairment in social and/or occupational functioning is a shared diagnostic criterion across various disorder categories in the widely used *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual*. Moreover, functional improvement in one or more domains (e.g., job performance, interpersonal relationship quality) is considered a meaningful treatment outcome. However, further effort is needed to understand the construct of psychosocial functioning in a comprehensive manner as well as understand its associations with important aspects of psychopathology and personality traits. Two studies were conducted (community sample N=429; psychiatric outpatient sample N=181) to explore comprehensively the associations between adaptive- and maladaptive-range personality traits and psychosocial functioning. Results indicated overall strong associations between functioning and personality traits while also highlighting unique aspects of such associations. Such findings have implications for clarifying how psychosocial functioning may be understood within the broader context of psychopathology.

SY9-3: PERSONALITY TRAITS AND RISK OF DEMENTIA WITH ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE NEUROPATHOLOGY

Antonio TERRACCIANO, *National Institute on Aging, National Institutes of Health, USA*

Diego Iacono, Richard J O'Brien, Juan C. Troncoso, *Johns Hopkins University, USA*

Yang An, Angelina R Sutin, Luigi Ferrucci, Alan B Zonderman, Susan M Resnick, *National Institute on Aging, National Institutes of Health, USA*

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is the most common cause of dementia, and it is the fastest growing leading cause of death (www.alz.org). About 30% of cognitively normal old individuals are found at autopsy to have AD neuropathology. We examined whether personality contributed to the resilience of individuals who remained cognitively normal despite AD neuropathology. Participants were members of the autopsy study from the Baltimore Longitudinal Study of Aging. We assessed personality traits (NEO-PI-R) when all participants were cognitively normal and followed them for up to 19-years until onset of dementia or death. We found that those who remained asymptomatic scored lower on Neuroticism (anxiety, depression) and higher on Conscientiousness-related traits (order, self-discipline) compared to those who developed clinical dementia ($d_s > 0.7$, $p < 0.05$).

Emotional resilience, particularly low anxiety and depression, and higher order and self-discipline, might be a resource to cope with or delay the onset of clinical dementia. Funding: This research was supported in part by the Intramural Research Program of the NIH, National Institute on Aging.

SY9-4: CHARACTERIZING THE NATURE OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY TRAITS AND FUNCTIONING: A MODEL-BASED APPROACH

Robert F. KRUEGER, ¹*University of Minnesota, USA*
Kristian E. Markon, *University of Iowa, USA*

Extensive evidence has accumulated to show how personality traits are potent predictors of consequential outcomes. Relatively less work has focused on the functional form of the relations between traits and outcomes. This form may be linear and monotonic, or, by contrast, may be non-linear, changing at some point along the trait continuum in a meaningful fashion. One novel and compelling way to approach this problem is through semiparametric mixture structural equation modeling, in which the form of the relationship between personality and impairment can be modeled empirically. The current presentation focuses on applying this approach, to data on the normative Five Factor Model (FFM), a maladaptive variant of the FFM slated for inclusion in DSM-5, and quality of life as defined by the World Health Organization. Linear and non-linear models will be directly compared, and the implications of these comparisons for understanding personality-impairment relations will be discussed.

SY9-5: VALIDATION OF THE PID-5 IN A BELGIAN YOUNGER AND OLDER ADULT COMMUNITY-DWELLING SAMPLE

Joke VAN DEN BROECK, Gina Rossi, *University of Brussel VUB, Belgium*

Krueger and colleagues (2011) recently proposed a model and inventory (PID-5) for DSM-5, delineating five higher-order domains of maladaptive personality variation: negative affect, detachment, antagonism, disinhibition, and psychoticism. First, the structural validity of the PID-5 is investigated. A 6-factor structure in the younger sample (N=101) resembles the proposed 5-factor structure, with an additional factor measuring hostility and suspiciousness traits. In the older sample (N=174) a 4-factor solution is the best fitting model, pointing out that assessing the structure of traits in different age groups is an important extension of the validation process. We also investigate convergence and divergence between the PID-5 and Livesley's key elements for a pathological personality structure (DAPP-BQ emotional instability, dissocial behavior, inhibitedness and compulsivity). Since the DSM-5 proposal separates traits and personality functioning, we finally examine whether the PID-5 trait dimensions can be differentiated from the Severity Indices of Personality Problems (SIPP-SF) dysfunction dimensions.

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SY9-6: DIFFERENTIABILITY OF PERSONALITY AND PSYCHOSOCIAL FUNCTIONING IN PREDICTING DAILY DYSFUNCTION

William R. CALABRESE, Leonard J. Simms, *University at Buffalo, The State University of New York, USA*

Current categorical and dimensional conceptualizations of personality pathology typically confound traits with dysfunction and impairment. The purpose of the current study was to examine whether these constructs can be psychometrically distinguished. To that end, we collected self-report ratings of personality, personality pathology, and dysfunction at baseline along with daily ratings of dysfunction, aggregated over 10 days. Factor analyses were conducted to extract Ro and Clark's (2009) four psychosocial functioning factors across both retrospective and daily dysfunction ratings. Correlations revealed substantial overlap between traits and dysfunction. However, follow-up hierarchical regressions revealed that retrospectively rated dysfunction incremented the prediction of daily dysfunction more for normal-range than abnormal-range personality traits. These findings suggest that a separate assessment of dysfunction yields relatively little unique information above abnormal-range trait assessment in the prediction of conceptually and empirically matched daily dysfunction. Implications for assessment of personality-related dysfunction in *DSM-5* will be discussed.

THURSDAY, 12TH, 15.30 –17.30

ROOM 3AA
3rd Floor)

SY_10 : PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT ACROSS THE LIFE SPAN: ACTIVE MECHANISMS OF CHANGE

Conveners

Marleen DE BOLLE, *University of Ghent, Belgium*
Wiebke BLEIDORN, *Tilburg University, Germany*

Discussant

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

As research on mean-level age differences in personality traits across the life span is evolving, researchers are increasingly interested in the causes of personality trait development. The present symposium encompasses four individual contributions that each focus at specific mechanisms of personality trait development. More specifically, the first contribution presents age differences in adolescents from originating from 24 different cultures around the world and uses the cross-cultural nature of the sample to investigate principles of the social investment theory as active mechanisms of change. The second contribution

presents findings on personality development during the life transition from school to adult life and explains how individual differences in personality changes are associated with changes in student's investment into studying and achievement behavior. The third contribution will discuss findings on how changes in personality traits are related to changes in perceived social support over an 8-year period in old age. The fourth contribution, finally, focuses at the question of whether the pattern of personality trait change, as well as the processes that drive that change, converge across self- and other-reports.

SY10-1: AGE DIFFERENCES IN ADOLESCENT PERSONALITY RATINGS: A CROSS-CULTURAL INVESTIGATION WITH IMPLICATIONS FOR THE SOCIAL INVESTMENT THEORY

Marleen DE BOLLE, Filip De Fruyt, *University of Ghent, Belgium*

Robert R. McCrae, Antonio Terracciano, *National Institute on Aging, National Institutes of Health, USA*

Corinna E. Löckenhoff, *Cornell University, USA*

Paul T. Costa, Jr., *National Institute on Aging, National Institutes of Health, USA*
and 39 collaborators of the Adolescent Personality Profiles of Cultures Project

The present study contributes to the growing literature on age differences in personality across the life span, focusing at adolescents aged 12 to 17 years (N=5,109). This will be investigated across 24 cultures originating from Europe, Asia, America, and Africa. Moreover, the current study searches for evidence supporting the Social Investment Theory (SIT) as a plausible explanation for normative trait developmental patterns. Overall, effect sizes of cross-cultural age differences in adolescence were small to negligible, especially for Extraversion, Openness and Agreeableness. Some substantial effects emerged, however, for particular facets that belong to these domains. If age effects were observed, they are mostly consistent with a trend toward increased maturity. Domain-level analyses revealed that age-related increase in Conscientiousness occurred later in countries with higher ending age of compulsory education, consistent with the SIT. Also, facet level analyses demonstrated several significant age effects, consistent with the SIT.

SY10-2: HITTING THE ROAD TO ADULTHOOD – SHORT-TERM PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT DURING A MAJOR LIFE TRANSITION

Wiebke BLEIDORN, *Tilburg University, Germany*

Research suggests that normative life transitions (e.g., graduation from school, marriage, parenthood) have the potential to trigger personality change. But what exactly happens during such a transitional stage? The present study examined personality trait change in a sample of 910 high school students during their transition from school to adult life. Despite the rather short observation period of three semiannual measurement waves, growth curve analyses suggested significant mean-level changes in personality traits. These changes largely

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occurred in a positive direction and were mostly pronounced in conscientiousness. There also were significant interindividual differences in change. Bivariate growth curve models indicated that individual differences in personality change were substantially associated with changes in students' investment into studying and achievement behavior. Supporting socioanalytic perspectives on personality development, these findings can further be discussed with respect to process approaches assuming that consistent self-regulated behavioral changes might affect personality trait change in a bottom-up fashion.

SY10-3: LONGITUDINAL CORRELATED CHANGES IN THE BIG FIVE AND SOCIAL SUPPORT IN OLD AGE

Mathias ALLEMAND, Kathrin Schaffhuser, Marion Landis, Mike Martin, *University of Zurich, Switzerland*

The purpose of the present longitudinal study is to examine whether and how changes in the Big Five personality traits are related to changes in perceived social support over an 8-year period in old age. Two data waves from the Interdisciplinary Study on Adult Development were utilized (N=303, aged 64 to 68 years). Four different aspects of perceived availability of social support (emotional and practical support, social integration and strain) were assessed. The Big Five traits were assessed with the NEO-FFI. The results of latent change models demonstrated significant initial level correlations and correlated changes between personality traits and perceived social support. For example, older people who increased in extraversion also increased in perceived emotional and practical social support. One practical implication of the results is that personality traits can potentially be changed through changes in the nature and functioning of social support and vice versa.

SY10-4: EXPLORING PERSONALITY TRAIT DEVELOPMENT FROM MULTIPLE PERSPECTIVES

Joshua J. JACKSON, *Washington University in St. Louis, USA*

Research on personality trait development across the lifespan is almost exclusively based on self-report data at the exclusion of other methods. Two longitudinal studies were conducted to examine whether the pattern of personality trait change, as well as the processes that drive that change, converge across self- and other-reports. Study 1 estimated personality trait changes across four years using informants (e.g., family, friends) and unacquainted observers, illustrating that personality trait change estimated using informant and observer reports converged more with one another than with self-reports. In Study 2, romantic couples were followed across five time points. Self-reported personality traits increased in expected (positive) directions, whereas partner-reported personality traits changed in a negative direction. Changes in partner-rated, but not self-rated, personality traits were associated with relationship functioning.

These studies suggest that self- and other-reports can sometimes identify different patterns of change and different mechanisms that drive change.

THURSDAY, 12TH, 15.30 –17.30

ROOM 0B
(Ground Floor)

SY_11 : PERSONALITY AND ACCULTURATION

Conveners

Franz J. NEYER, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Germany
Karen VAN DER ZEE, University of Groningen, Germany

Discussant

Veronica BENET-MARTINEZ, *Pompeu Fabra University, Spain*

There is a long tradition of acculturation research focusing on the link between different acculturation strategies and migrants' adaptation success. However, little is known about the role of individual characteristics in the acculturation process. Quite recently, individual differences in acculturation have been addressed by personality psychologists, though relevant research is still in its infancy. The purpose of this symposium is to bring together scholars who work on different topics in the field of personality and acculturation. The first two presentations will consider interindividual differences as determinants of acculturation and focus on the influence of regret, motivational orientation and personal uncertainty (Ankica Kopic and Susanne Leder), and on testing a theoretical model regarding the influence of personality and attachment on the process of adjustment to new cultures (Karen van der Zee and colleagues). Personality influences on the acculturation of social relationships using the example of student sojourners will be addressed by Julia Weiß and Franz Neyer. Tobias Soeldner and Jens Asendorpf present results from a longitudinal study on acculturating sojourners in three different cultures and focus particularly on host-culture specificity of personality change. Finally, Carmit Tadmor and colleagues consider biculturalism and demonstrate how endorsing home and host identities may increase information processing capabilities that foster professional success.

SY11-1: PERSONALITY, ATTACHMENT AND ACCULTURATION

Karen VAN DER ZEE, Jan Pieter van Oudenhoven, Joachim Wöhrle, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

Personality characteristics play a significant role in the process of adjustment to new cultures. In this paper a theoretical model is tested linking intercultural traits and attachment styles to acculturation preferences of immigrants. Berry (1990) distinguishes between two dimensions characterizing the way immigrants adopt to a host society: (1) the degree to which they are open towards contact with

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members of host society, and (2) the extent to which the immigrants' own cultural identity is considered to be important to the individual, and to which their maintenance is strived for. Data from three immigrant samples (N = 108, N = 847; N = 2235) support our model, assuming that social-cognitive aspects of personality (open-mindedness, cultural empathy, secure attachment) are particularly predictive of desired and actual contact with members of the host society, whereas stress-buffering aspects of personality (emotional stability, flexibility) can be linked to a flexibility to move between cultures.

SY11-2: TELL ME WHO YOU ARE AND I TELL YOU WHOM YOU'LL MEET? PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS AS PREDICTORS OF SOCIAL RELATIONSHIPS' ACCULTURATION

Julia WEISS, Franz J. Neyer, *Friedrich Schiller University Jena, Germany*

One of the major challenges sojourners are confronted with is the entertainment of social relationships within a new and intercultural context. Recent studies on personality-relationship transactions provided strong empirical evidence for the general influence of personality factors on relationship characteristics (e.g. Neyer & Asendorpf, 2001). The aim of our study is to investigate the extent to which both core and surface personality characteristics contribute to sojourners' acculturation by determining quantitative (relationship fluctuation) and structural (international heterogeneity) dynamics in their social networks. We interrogated several hundred German students who were about to leave for a study period abroad. Participants were recruited nationwide and queried several times over the course of an academic year using a personal network approach (Milardo, 1992). This innovative technique offers detailed information on all individual relationships participants consider important in their lives. Our results underline the crucial role of personality characteristics in the acculturation process.

SY11-3: BICULTURALISM AND INTEGRATIVE COMPLEXITY: THE KEY TO THE CREATIVE AND PROFESSIONAL SUCCESS OF INDIVIDUAL LIVING ABROAD

Carmit T. TADMOR, *Tel Aviv University, Israel*

Adam D. Galinsky, *Northwestern University, USA*

William W. Maddux, *INSEAD*

Growing numbers of people are being exposed to a second culture, yet the role played by second-culture exposure in shaping general cognitive skills and the resulting implications for performance remain largely unexplored. To address this knowledge gap, the current research investigates how patterns of home and host cultural identification influence creative and professional success among individuals who have lived abroad. Across three studies, we found that individuals who highly identified with both their home and host cultures (i.e., biculturals) were more creative (Study 1), innovative (Study 2), and professionally successful (Study 3) than were individuals who identified with only a single culture (i.e.,

assimilated and separated individuals). We further demonstrated that in all three studies these effects were driven by biculturals' greater levels of integrative complexity. Finally, using priming manipulations to clarify the directional flow of causality between acculturation and integrative complexity, we demonstrated that acculturating individuals *primed* with bicultural thoughts showed a preference for a more generalized complex thinking style than did participants primed with assimilated or separated mindsets (Study 4). Overall, these results suggest that endorsing both home and host identities leads to information processing capabilities which explain when and how the performance advantages of living abroad are most likely achieved.

SY11-4: EVIDENCE FOR HOST/ORIGIN CULTURE SPECIFIC PATTERNS OF SOJOURNER PERSONALITY AND ACCULTURATION

Tobias SÖLDNER, Jens B. Asendorpf, *Humboldt University Berlin, Germany*

In this paper we present the results of a longitudinal study on acculturating sojourners from and in Germany, Japan and the US. Since each culture acted as both origin and target of a sojourn (e.g., a “fully balanced” design), we were able to separate general patterns of acculturation from those unique to the respective origin/host culture combinations. Results indicated that, even within the limited scope of the three countries involved, there is considerable variation in the personality traits and personal value patterns that set sojourners apart from their respective sedentary peers at home, above and beyond those common to sojourners in general. Likewise, the observed pattern of changes in personality self-perception, acculturation and value patterns throughout the duration of the sojourn was shown to include both universal trends, as well as deviations from those trends according to the specific origin/host culture combination. Results are discussed in light of evidence for a “cultural fit” between the trajectory of sojourner personality and value change, and the cultural differences between host and origin countries as perceived by sojourners and calculated from sedentary self-ratings within each country.

THURSDAY, 12TH, 15.30 –17.30

ROOM 3AB
(3rd Floor)

SY_12 : RELIGION AND PERSONALITY: FROM GENES TO BEHAVIOR

Conveners

Vassilis SAROGLOU, *Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium*

Gary J. LEWIS, *University of California, Santa Barbara, California, USA*

Individual differences on religiosity has become an interesting topic of research within personality psychology. The present symposium aims to provide innovative

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empirical research on key questions, important for understanding the dynamics of individual differences on religiosity: antecedents, developmental processes, behavioral outcomes, and interaction with the social context. Where differences on religiosity are originated from? Are they due to genetic influences, and if then, what are the possible personality mediators (Lewis & Bates)? Alternatively, are they due to the influence of personality maturation and socialization through values (Heaven et al.)? Prosocial and social order-related values and traits are known to underline religiosity. Is this relation inflated by, or even only due to, stereotypes on religious personality and ingroup bias (Galen)? To the point that the relation between religion and prosociality is real, the present symposium also provides evidence that religious priming facilitates prosocial behavior of agreeable people (Clobert), and that self-transcendence-related personality traits and emotions may partly explain music preferences of religious people (Saroglou et al.). The symposium includes studies using dynamic methodologies: behavioral genetics, longitudinal analysis, direct observation and measure of stereotypes, experimental priming, and cross-cultural comparison.

SY12-1: DELINEATING GENETIC BASES OF RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT: TESTS OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES CANDIDATE MEDIATORS

Gary J. LEWIS, *University of California, Santa Barbara, USA*

Timothy C. Bates, *University of Edinburgh, UK*

Although religious belief is largely thought to originate via cultural transmission, a number of genetically-informative studies have demonstrated that a range of religious sentiments and practices contain heritable variation. However, the psychological mechanisms through which this biological influence is manifested are presently unknown. Several individual differences variables have been associated with a variety of religious constructs (e.g. religiosity, spirituality, fundamentalism) including Big Five personality traits, general cognitive ability, existential uncertainty, need for social integration, and traditionalism/norm adherence. Here we examined whether measures of such individual differences could account for the genetic bases of religiosity, spirituality, and fundamentalism in a large, nationally representative twin sample. Heritable effects underlying several individual differences traits accounted for substantial genetic influences on these components of religious sentiment. These findings suggest that religious sentiment is mediated, at least in part, through several biological systems, in turn reflecting the multi-dimensional nature of religious belief and practice.

SY12-2: PERSONALITY AND RELIGIOUS VALUES IN YOUTH: LONGITUDINAL ANALYSIS

Patrick C. L. HEAVEN, Lee Huuskes, Joseph Ciarrochi, *University of Wollongong, Australia*

This paper uses a two-wave longitudinal design to examine the relationship between personality change and change in religious values. Participants were

765 high school students (males = 381, females = 384) at Time 1, and 410 students (males = 195, females = 215) at Time 2. The Big Five, Psychoticism, and a measure of Religious Values were obtained at both times. Structural equation modeling (SEM) indicated that Religious Values at Time 1 predicted an increase in Agreeableness (A), and a decrease in Psychoticism (P) at Time 2. These effects were confirmed to be independent of each other when our SEM included both Agreeableness and Psychoticism. Results will be discussed with reference to the implications of personality on the development of religious values.

SY12-3: UNPACKING RELIGIOUS PROSOCIALITY: STEREOTYPIC AND GROUP EFFECTS ON AGREEABLENESS AND CONSCIENTIOUSNESS

Luke GALEN, *Grand Valley State University, USA*

Although the literature on religious prosociality suggests that more religious individuals are more agreeable based on self-report and peer ratings, studies have not controlled for stereotypes of religious prosociality and ingroup bias. Based on brief video and demographic information on an array of five targets, participants rated targets portrayed as Christian as more agreeable and conscientious than identical targets labeled as nonreligious. Regression analyses indicated that the religious bias in attributed agreeableness is greater for participants higher in intrinsic religiosity. The effect is partially mediated by negative stereotypes about the morality of nonreligious individuals and is mitigated by greater participant agreeableness. That is, although more religious individuals view less religious targets as disagreeable, this tendency is lessened when the perceiver is more agreeable. Both self- and peer-ratings of agreeableness are affected by stereotypes of religious prosociality and by religious ingroup bias.

SY12-4: DOES RELIGIOUS PRIMING PREDICT LOW PREJUDICE? THE MODERATING ROLE OF AGREEABLENESS

Magali CLOBERT, Vassilis Saroglou, *Catholic University Louvain, Belgium*

Recent priming studies suggest that religious concepts do not alone exert influence on cognition and behavior, but often in interaction with personal dispositions. Effects of religious priming on prosocial behavior have been documented, especially among people high on religiosity, but it is still unknown whether such effects are moderated by participants' agreeableness. It is also unknown whether such effects may result only from one's own religion or also from others' religion. We supraliminally primed French-speaking Belgian students of Christian education with images of either Buddhist or Muslim religion; a control condition did not include images ($N = 117$). We subsequently investigated through an Implicit Association Test prejudice against an ethnic outgroup (Flemish). Buddhist but not Muslim primes, compared to the control condition, decreased prejudice, but only among participants high in agreeableness. Studying the

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interaction of religious ideas with personality dispositions seems to be a promising area for future research.

SY12-5: MUSIC PREFERENCES OF RELIGIOUS PEOPLE AND THE ROLE OF RELATED PERSONALITY AND EMOTIONS

Vassilis SAROGLOU, Claire Prade, Natalia Rodriguez, *Catholic University Louvain, Belgium*

Does religiosity predict people's music preferences? Does it add anything unique in predicting music preferences, in addition to personality traits and dispositional emotions? We investigated these questions in two different cultural contexts, Colombia and France ($Ns = 173$ and 185) by measuring personality (BFAS; DeYoung et al., 2007), positive emotions (DPES; Shiota et al., 2004), religiosity (Saroglou et al., 2011), and spirituality (Piedmont, 1999). Religious/spiritual dimensions were related to liking music styles that are preferred by people who often experience awe and are high on prosocial and conscientious traits and emotions (classic, folk, jazz, new age: both countries) and to disliking music styles that are preferred by people who often experience amusement and may be low in prosocial and conscientious traits and emotions (rock in both countries, dance and rap in Colombia). Religious/spiritual dimensions explained variance of music preferences additionally to personality traits and dispositional positive emotions.

THURSDAY, 12TH, 15.30 –17.30

(3rd Floor)

SY_13: TRANSACTIONS BETWEEN PERSONALITY TRAITS, HEALTH-RELATED BEHAVIOURS AND HEALTH

Conveners

René MÖTTUS, *University of Tartu, Estonia*

Tom BOOTH, *University of Edinburgh, UK*

An increasing amount of evidence demonstrates that people's personality trait levels are associated with their health-related life-style choices and various health-outcomes. Besides documenting the broad associations, research is moving on to elucidate their more fine-grained nature and potential practical applications. The six presentations constituting this symposium suggest five different directions to understanding how personality traits transact with health-related behaviours and health outcomes. The first presentation, making use of a large longitudinal dataset, will address the associations between personality traits and Type 2 diabetes with a particular emphasis on the mechanisms (mediators) of the associations. The second presentation will claim that the hypothesis about

personality-health associations should explicitly specify the conditions in which the associations are (not) present; will also describe some possible moderators of personality-health associations. The third presentation, in turn, investigates how personality traits themselves may moderate the effect of socioeconomic status on general health condition (allostatic load). The fourth and fifth presentations, making use of large multi-wave developmental studies, show that the relations between personality traits and health-behaviours are not unidirectional: they unfold over time with one affecting the other. The sixth presentation shows how personality-health associations can be used for practical health-improvement purposes. Aims: The symposium, going beyond simple correlation associations, aims at developing our understanding on the complex and potentially reciprocal associations between personality traits and health (health-related behaviours). It also aims at linking empirical findings with potential practical applications. Scope: First, the symposium should be interesting for 'traditional' personality psychologists as it addresses the general topics of personality-environment interactions/transaction (Johnson, Booth, Konstel, Möttus), personality development (Johnson, Konstel) and predictive value of personality traits (Cukic, Möttus). Second, the symposium should also be interesting for people more specifically interested in how personality traits matter for health-related behaviours and health and how understanding these associations may help us to improve people's health (Pollard).

SY13-1: PERSONALITY TRAITS AS RISK AND PROTECTIVE FACTORS FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF TYPE 2 DIABETES IN THE NHANES I EPIDEMIOLOGIC FOLLOW-UP STUDY

Iva CUKIC, Alexander Weiss, *University of Edinburgh, UK*

This study focuses on personality traits as risk or protective factors for the development of Type 2 diabetes. Participants were members of the NHANES I Epidemiologic Follow-up Study (NHEFS) cohort (N = 14,407). Predictor variables and possible mediators were derived from a comprehensive medical examination, nutrition data, and measures of the personality traits Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness to Experiences, and Type A. We will devise comparable models of these data using logistic regression and covariance structure modelling. In both models we will adjust for gender, age, ethnicity, and socioeconomic status. Potential mediators will include depressive symptoms, components of the metabolic syndrome (blood glucose level, triglycerides, BMI, hypertension), nutrition, and health behaviours. The results of these models will be compared with an emphasis on ability to detect mediators of the relationship between personality traits and diagnosis of Type 2 diabetes.

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SY13-2: PERSONALITY AND HEALTH: A PROBLEM OF CONVERGENT-DISCRIMINANT VALIDITY

René MÖTTUS, *University of Tartu, Estonia*

Personality traits are shown to be associated with various health-related lifestyle aspects and health outcomes. The associations, however, tend to be weak and do not always replicate, which possibly points to their negligible importance. Yet there is an alternative interpretation for the somewhat elusive associations: it is plausible that personality traits are relevant for health-related behaviours and health in some developmental, environmental or health-risk conditions but not in others. As a result, it is perfectly sensible if the main effects tend to be small and non-replicable. This presentation claims that research on personality-health associations may often benefit from more precise hypotheses that explicitly incorporate the roles of developmental, environmental and other factors (e.g., genetic risk) in the associations. Examples of how personality traits may interact with demographic variables such as age and socioeconomic status in predicting health-related outcomes are discussed.

SY13-3: LIFETIME SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS, PERSONALITY AND ALLOSTATIC LOAD: CAN *WHO* WE ARE MODERATE THE IMPACT OF *WHERE* WE ARE ON OUR HEALTH IN OLDER AGE

Tom BOOTH, John M. Starr, Ian J. Deary, *University of Edinburgh, UK*

Allostatic load (AL) describes the “wear and tear” on the body resulting from our biological responses to situations and environments. AL has been recently used as an integrative concept for understanding how our genetics, dispositions and environments relate to mental and physical health across the lifespan. Therefore, the veracity of AL carries huge implications for integrating biological, psychological and demographic influences on health and ageing. Using data from the Lothian Birth Cohort 1936 (Wave1: N=1091; Wave2: N=866), we developed and longitudinally validated a biomarker model of AL. Example indicators include blood pressure, BMI, HbA1c, fibrinogen, C-reactive protein and high/low density lipoprotein cholesterol. Secondly, we consider whether lifetime socio-economic status and cumulative life events (*where* we are) predict levels of AL in old age (~70 years). Lastly, we consider if these associations are moderated by personality and cognitive ability (*who* we are). Theoretical and methodological extensions to the models presented are considered.

SY13-4: RECIPROCAL ASSOCIATIONS IN PERSONALITY AND ALCOHOL USE TRAJECTORIES FROM EARLY ADOLESCENCE TO YOUNG ADULTHOOD

Wendy JOHNSON, C. Emily Durbin, Daniel Blonigen, and Brian Hicks, *University of Edinburgh, UK*

Theoretical models of personality and health have focused on the importance of self-control and wellbeing, but few have emphasized co-development or tested reciprocal influences over time. In a sample of 5,000 individuals with up to 6 assessments, we used multilevel modelling to examine individual differences in the roles of personality traits in predicting timing of alcohol use initiation, and the impact of alcohol use initiation and symptoms of abuse/dependence on personality development. Lower well-being, achievement, and constraint, and higher social potency and negative emotionality at age 11 predicted subsequent earlier initiation relative to peers. In turn, timing of alcohol-use initiation was associated with discontinuous increases in social potency and negative emotionality, and decreases in social closeness and constraint. More symptoms of abuse/dependence predicted failure to follow normative patterns of personality maturation. We discuss implications for understanding individual personality-environment transactions and their importance for long-term maintenance of health and wellbeing.

SY13-5: CORRELATED CHANGE IN PERSONALITY AND HEALTH RELATED BEHAVIOURS IN PRIMARY SCHOOL CHILDREN

Kenn KONSTABEL, *National Institute for Health Development, Tallinn Estonia; University of Tartu, Estonia*

Most research on personality and health has treated traits as pre-existing variables influencing health related behaviour. On the other hand, both personality and health are global characteristics of an individual and may be interrelated at several levels. We investigated the possibility of correlated change in several health variables on one hand and „Big Five” personality traits on the other hand in two samples: 1060 primary school children and 1050 kindergarten children. In the older (but not in the younger) age group, increase in body mass index (BMI) was associated with decreases in extraversion, emotional stability, and conscientiousness; increase in the amount of weekly computer use was associated with decreases in benevolence/agreeableness, emotional stability, and conscientiousness. No correlated change was observed for TV time or physical activity. We discuss the implications of these findings for models of the development of personality traits and health related behaviour.

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FRIDAY, 13TH, 10.00 –12.00

(3rd Floor)

SY_14 : EXTERNALIZING PROBLEMS OVER THE LIFE-SPAN: THE RELEVANCE OF PERSONALITY TRAITS

Conveners

Mieke DECUYPER, *University of Ghent, Belgium*

Eva R. KIMONIS, *University of South-Florida, USA*

The present symposium draws the attention to the relevance of personality traits in externalizing pathology in adolescence and adulthood, by adopting both a variable-centered and a person-centered approach. Taking a variable-centered approach on personality, the paper of Joshua Miller will review data showing that Antagonism is among the strongest correlates of externalizing behaviors and externalizing personality pathology. The other presentations will adopt a person-centered approach, thereby focusing on the configuration of personality traits within the individual. Eva Kimonis addresses variants of psychopathy in incarcerated adolescents and discusses how these variants are associated with histories of neglect, aggression, sexual abuse and delinquency. The paper of Mieke Decuyper discusses subtypes of adolescent offenders based on general traits and presents how these subtypes are associated with psychopathic traits and other externalizing criteria. Finally, taking a developmental perspective, Alithe Van den Akker presents findings concerning the link between children's personality types and trajectories of externalizing problems across six year. In sum, all papers support the relevance of personality traits in the description of externalizing pathology, and promote a integrated perspective on personality and externalizing problems for a better understanding of externalizing pathology across the life-span.

SY14-1: ANTAGONISM AND EXTERNALIZING PATHOLOGY: MAKING THE CASE FOR AN UNDERAPPRECIATED TRAIT

Joshua D. MILLER, *University of Georgia, USA*

Donald, R. Lynam, *Purdue University, USA*

Much of the research examining the role of personality in externalizing psychopathology has focused on the central role of a broad trait termed disinhibition. Although authors sometimes report that this factor comprises traits related to both impulsivity and antagonism, the focus is typically on the former over the latter. In this talk we evidence from two lines of research that suggest that trait Antagonism should be given a more primary role when explaining externalizing psychopathology. First, we review a number of meta-analyses that suggest that Antagonism is among the strongest and most reliable correlate of externalizing behaviors such aggression, antisocial behavior, substance use (i.e., alcohol; smoking), risky sex, and pathological gambling. Second, we discuss the

fact that the personality disorders most strongly linked to these behaviors – psychopathy, antisocial personality disorder, borderline personality disorder, and narcissism/narcissistic personality disorder – are all characterized by elevated levels of Antagonism.

SY14-2: JUVENILE VARIANTS OF PSYCHOPATHY: ETIOLOGY, CORRELATES, AND RISKS

Eva R. KIMONIS, *University of South Florida, USA*

Kostas Fanti, *University of Cyprus*

Secondary variants of psychopathy are distinguished from primary variants by greater histories of maltreatment and trauma, as well as comorbid anxiety and depression. In the current study, we examine whether similar juvenile psychopathy variants can be identified in a sample of 226 incarcerated adolescents (M age = 15.73) using latent-class analysis, and test whether they show predicted differences in their experiences of specific types of maltreatment, as well as narcissistic traits, aggression, and violent and sexual offending. Results indicate that primary variants report childhood histories of neglect, and are characterized by greater proactive aggression, whereas high-anxious secondary variants report greater childhood sexual abuse and are at greater risk for engaging in delinquency, specifically a history of sexual offending. Secondary variants also reported greater social disinhibition, attitudes supportive of substance use, and maladaptive narcissistic traits (exhibitionism). Findings are discussed in relation to theory on the development of psychopathic personality.

SY14-3: LATENT PERSONALITY PROFILES AND THE RELATIONS WITH PSYCHOPATHOLOGY AND PSYCHOPATHIC TRAITS IN DETAINED ADOLESCENTS

Mieke DECUYPER, *University of Ghent, Belgium*

Olivier Colins, *Curium-Leiden University Medical Center, The Netherlands*

Barbara De Clercq, *University of Ghent, Belgium*

Robert Vermeiren, *Curium-Leiden University Medical Center, The Netherlands; VU University Medical Center, Amsterdam, The Netherlands*

Patricia Bijttebier, *University of Leuven, Belgium*

Filip De Fruyt, *University of Ghent, Belgium*

The present study constructed empirically derived subtypes of adolescent offenders based on general traits and examined their associations with psychopathology and psychopathic traits. The sample included 342 detained minors (172 boys and 170 girls; mean age 15.85 years, $SD = 1.07$) recruited in various Youth Detention Centers across the Flemish part of Belgium. All adolescents provided self-reports on the Quick Big Five, the Youth Self Report, and the Youth Psychopathic Inventory to assess general traits, psychopathology, and psychopathic traits respectively. Latent class analyses based on general personality traits were performed and suggested three personality types,

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consisting of an *unstable, close-minded and organized* class, an *undercontrolled* class, and an *unstable – disorganized* class. These three personality types within detained minors showed particular constellations of general traits and differed meaningfully in terms of their mean-scores on externalizing psychopathology and psychopathy measures.

SY14-4: RELATIONS BETWEEN PERSONALITY TYPES IN CHILDHOOD AND TRAJECTORY CLASSES OF PROBLEM BEHAVIOR INTO ADOLESCENCE: A MULTI-INFORMANT APPROACH

Alithe L. VAN DEN AKKER, Maja Deković, *University of Utrecht, The Netherlands*

Jessica J. Asscher, *University of Amsterdam, The Netherlands*

Rebecca Shiner, *Colgate University, USA*

Peter Prinzie, *University of Utrecht, The Netherlands*

This longitudinal study investigated relations between children's personality types and trajectories of externalizing and internalizing problems across six years. The sample included 429 children (mean age 8 years at T1). Latent Profile Analysis of the Big Five personality dimensions (modeled as latent factors, based on mother-, father- and teacher-reports), replicated the Resilient, Under- and Overcontroller types. Latent Class Growth Analysis of externalizing and internalizing problems (modeled as latent factors, based on mother- and father-reports), revealed that, compared to the Resilients, Undercontrollers had a higher relative risk of belonging to a group with high/stable, and a group with moderate/stable externalizing and internalizing problems. Overcontrollers had a higher relative risk of belonging to a group with moderate/decreasing externalizing problems and high/decreasing internalizing problems. These findings support the notion that the Under- and Overcontrolling personality types constitute risk-factors in the development of adjustment problems into adolescence. Undercontrollers appear most at risk.

SY14-5: THE CO-DEVELOPMENT OF CALLOUS-UNEMOTIONAL TRAITS AND CONDUCT PROBLEMS DURING CHILDHOOD

Kostas A. FANTI, *University of Cyprus*

Callous-unemotional (CU) traits (lack of empathy and callous use of others) are related to severe conduct problems (CPs). The current study investigated the co-development of CU traits and CPs in a community sample of 2000 (50.1% girls) Greek Cypriot children. Three waves of data were collected. General Growth Mixture analysis suggested the existence of four groups of children exhibiting stable levels of CU traits, high and low, and unstable levels of CU traits, decreasing and increasing. Moreover, groups of children exhibiting low, moderate and high stable CPs across time were identified. Joint occurrence analysis suggested that some children exhibited co-occurring CPs and CU traits, while other children exhibited pure CPs or CU traits. The findings suggested that children exhibiting combined high CU traits and high CPs were at higher risk in

terms of individual and contextual adversity, bullying and Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity symptoms, although at lower risk for anxiety and depression.

FRIDAY, 13TH, 10.00 –12.0

ROOM 3AB
(3rd Floor)

SY_15 : INTERINDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN EMOTION REGULATION AND WELL-BEING

Conveners

Fay GEISLER, *Ernst Moritz Arndt University of Greifswald, Germany*

H. Harald FREUDENTHALER, *Karl-Franzens University of Graz, Austria*

Emotion regulation refers to processes of altering or modulating the experience and expression of emotions. Interindividual differences in emotion regulation are conceptualized in a variety of concepts. They can be distinguished in whether they relate to (a) self-reported preferences for using certain strategies of emotion regulation, (b) perceived competencies in regulating emotions effectively, and (c) abilities in regulating or managing emotions, such as the ability to adjust strategies to situational demands. Empirical evidence suggests that emotion regulation is a major predictor and/or correlate of well-being. This symposium brings together contributions on interindividual differences in emotion regulation that highlight the implications of emotion regulation for indicators of subjective and social well-being. The studies presented in this symposium encompass major concepts currently discussed in the literature, including measures of emotion regulation competencies (measured both as self-reported disposition and as an ability), habitual preferences for using certain strategies of emotion regulation (reappraisal and suppression), and physiological indicators of habitual regulatory strength (measured via resting heart rate variability).

SY15-1: WAYS OF DEALING WITH EMOTIONS AND THEIR ASSOCIATIONS WITH PSYCHOPHYSICAL WELL-BEING

Vanda L. ZAMMUNER, *University of Padua, Italy*

This study with nearly 2.000 young men and women examined the relations between personality dispositions and preferred ways in managing emotions (Agreeableness, Neuroticism, Alexithymia, Emotion awareness, Coping, Reappraisal, Suppression and Faking of emotions) and psychophysical well-being (life satisfaction, affect, loneliness, and health). Specific dispositions and types of managing emotions (ME) that form a complex pattern at the individual level were hypothesized to differentially influence well-being. The results showed an overall coherence in how the participants reported to manage their emotions. For example, suppressors reported lower Agreeableness, and tended to report

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faking their emotions and having problems in communicating them. Overall, the findings confirmed that each ME type is likely to differentially influence well-being. For example, alexithymia was associated with health, but not with social loneliness and life satisfaction; suppressing and faking emotions were related with negative affect, health, and emotional loneliness, but not with positive affect and social loneliness.

SY15-2: AUTISM TRAITS: THE ROLE OF TRAIT EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND COGNITIVE FLEXIBILITY

Elif GOKCEN, Luke D. Smillie, Norah Frederickson, Kristelle Hudry, K.V. Petrides, *University College London, UK*

Impaired social-cognition is a hallmark of autism. In recent years, theory and research suggests that features of autism are not restricted to individuals diagnosed with autism spectrum disorders (ASDs), and that autism-like traits vary throughout the general population at lower intensities. The present study investigated the relationship of autism traits with trait emotional intelligence (trait EI) and empathy in a sample of 105 typically-developing adults aged between 18 and 51 years (30% male). It also examined performance on a set of tasks assessing social-cognition and cognitive flexibility in participants with either high or low scores on autism traits. Results confirm that there is pronounced variation within the general population relating to autism traits, which reflect similar (though less severe) social-cognitive and emotional features to those observed in ASDs.

SY15-3: EMOTION REGULATION, PERSEVERATIVE COGNITION, AND WELL-BEING

H. Harald FREUDENTHALER, Alfred Groß, Moritz Heene, *Karl-Franzens University of Graz, Austria*
Markus Bühner, *Ludwig-Maximilians University of Munich, Germany*
Ilona Papousek, *Karl-Franzens University of Graz, Austria*

The present study examined the intercorrelations of different measures of emotion regulation/management (self-assessed emotion regulation ability, self-reported use of emotion suppression and reappraisal, maximum-performance and typical-performance measures of emotion management) as well as their predictive capability in relation to various indicators of well-being (positive and negative affectivity, cheerfulness, depression, life satisfaction, somatic complaints and chronic stress). Moreover, it was tested whether the potential effects of emotion regulation (referring to basically relevant processes) on well-being are partly mediated by perseverative cognition (rumination and worry). The data of 105 undergraduate psychology students yielded expected associations between measures of emotion regulation and well-being. Self-assessed emotion regulation ability and the use of emotion suppression turned out to be the most relevant positive (the former) and negative (the latter) predictors of well-being.

Perseverative cognition emerged as a (partial) mediator in this context and can, therefore, partly explain the observed effects of emotion regulation on well-being.

SY15-4: Reappraisal as ability: The Construction Competence Test

Vera LOUREIRO DE ASSUNÇÃO, Fay C. M. Geisler, Hannelore Weber,
University of Greifswald, Germany

Reappraisal is conceptualized as an antecedent-focused strategy of emotion regulation that involves construing situations in a way that changes their emotional impact. Individual differences in reappraisal are typically conceptualized as personal preferences for using this strategy. Based on Mischel's concept of "construction competencies" we conceptualized reappraisal as a cognitive construction competence, that is, the quality and range of which an individual is capable of generating cognitive appraisals of critical situations. We developed the Construction Competence Test (CCT) to measure reappraisal as a construction competence. In adopting measures used to assess creativity, participants are required to generate as many and as different anger-attenuating thoughts as possible for a set of four anger-inducing situations. Based on a study with $n = 100$ non-psychology students psychometric results for the CCT and its correlations with the ERQ, optimism, openness, and neuroticism are presented.

SY15-5: VAGAL TONE MODERATES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN EXPRESSIVE SUPPRESSION AND AFFECTIVE AND INTERPERSONAL CONSEQUENCES

Fay C. M. Geisler, *University of Greifswald, Germany*
Michela Schröder-Abé, *University of Bamberg, Germany*

Expressive suppression is an emotion regulation strategy that intervenes late in the emotion-generative process, requires self-regulatory resources, and therefore consequences may differ depending on self-regulatory strength. We examined outcomes of expressive suppression in men ($N = 102$) discussing a relevant conflict with their female partners. Self-regulatory strength was assessed via high-frequency heart rate variability (HF-HRV), behavior was observer rated, emotion regulation strategies and affect were self-rated by male participants, and satisfaction was self-rated by the female partners. As expected, there was an interaction between HF-HRV and emotion suppression in predicting outcomes. Expressive suppression was positively associated with constructive social behavior and partner satisfaction in men with high HF-HRV. However, expressive suppression was positively associated with negative affect in men with low HF-HRV. Thus, the capacity for self-regulation may determine the functionality of expressive suppression.

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FRIDAY, 13TH, 10.00 –12.00

ROOM 3B
(3rd Floor)

SY_16: ANTECEDENTS AND CONSEQUENCES OF PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT IN DIFFERENTIAL CONTEXTS

Conveners

Roos HUTTEMAN, Jenny WAGNER, *Humboldt University Berlin, Germany*

Empirical research in the last decade found considerable amount of evidence for continuous development of personality across the life span. However, just recently predictors and outcomes of such developmental processes moved into the center of interest. The present symposium brings together six longitudinal studies investigating antecedents and consequences of core (Big Five, temperament) and surface (self-esteem, self-concept) personality traits in differential contexts. Kuster and Orth deal with long-term stability of self-esteem, Wagner and colleagues examine predictors of self-esteem change in the transition to adulthood and Schaffhuser et al. investigate the development of this trait in relation to self-concept in childhood and adolescence. Laceulle and colleagues focus on predictors of personality development by addressing how stressful life events can influence temperament change during early and middle adolescence, whereas Hutteman et al focus on the consequences of personality by investigating the association between personality and parenthood decisions in a dyadic longitudinal study. Finally, Mund and Neyer investigate both predictors as well as consequences of personality development and study the transactional relationship between social networks and personality. The major aim of this symposium is to identify conditions and consequences of personality development across the life span in differential developmental contexts.

Aims and scope: To identify conditions and consequences of personality development across the life span in differential developmental contexts. In particular we address the following contexts: Normative and non-normative life events and social relationship contexts.

SY16-1: PERSONALITY AND PARENTHOOD DECISIONS: A LONGITUDINAL DYADIC STUDY

Roos HUTTEMAN, *Humboldt University Berlin; International Max Planck Research School LIFE, Germany*

Wiebke Bleidorn, *University of Bielefeld*

Lars Penke, *University of Edinburgh, UK*

Jaap Denissen, *University of Tilburg, Germany*

Dwindling birth rates in most of the Western world have grabbed the scientific attention of economists, sociologists, and most recently also of psychologists. Recent psychological studies have found personality to be an important predictor of the decision whether or not to become a parent. However, it remains unclear

which mechanisms underlie these associations. In addition, previous studies have ignored the crucial role of the partner in parenthood decisions and have only focused on the relationship between individual characteristics and fertility outcomes. We tried to fill this gap by analyzing the anchor and partner data of a large German longitudinal panel study to investigate how one's own personality and that of the partner predicts parenthood expectations, intentions, as well as actual fertility outcomes one year later. We found actor as well as partner effects of self-esteem, shyness, and aggressiveness on the decision making process and outcome.

SY16-2: LONG-TERM STABILITY OF SELF-ESTEEM: ITS TIME-DEPENDENT DECAY AND NONZERO ASYMPTOTE

Farah KUSTER, Ulrich Orth, *University of Basel, Switzerland*

We examined the time-dependent decay of self-esteem stability and tested whether stability coefficients asymptotically approach zero or a nonzero value across long test-retest intervals. Analyses were based on 6 assessments across a 29-year period of a sample of 3,180 individuals aged 14 to 102 years. The results indicated that, as test-retest intervals increased, stability coefficients exponentially decayed and asymptotically approached a nonzero value (estimated as .43 in the full sample). The exponential decay function provided a better fit than alternative functions, and held across gender and age groups. Moreover, structural equation modeling of the individual-level data suggested that a perfectly stable trait component underlies the long-term stability of self-esteem, providing for an explanation of the nonzero asymptote of self-esteem stability. The findings suggest that the stability of self-esteem is relatively large, even across long periods, and that a latent trait factor is needed to explain the long-term stability of self-esteem.

SY16-3: STRESSFUL EVENTS AND TEMPERAMENT CHANGE DURING EARLY AND MIDDLE ADOLESCENCE: THE TRAILS STUDY

Odilia LACEULLE, Esther Nederhof, *University Medical Center Groningen, The Netherlands*

Annemiek Karreman, *Utrecht University, The Netherlands*

Hans Ormel, *University Medical Center Groningen, The Netherlands*

Marcel Van Aken, *Utrecht University, The Netherlands*

This project investigates how stressful events are related to deviations from normative temperament development during adolescence. Temperament traits were assessed at ages 11 and 16 years. Life-event data was captured using an interview (total n = 1197). Normative changes were found in all traits. A linear trend was found between the experience of stressful events and temperament development. Adolescents exposed to stressful events showed smaller decreases in fear and shyness, stronger decreases in effortful control and affiliation and smaller increases in high intensity pleasure. Exposure to stressful

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events was related to increases in frustration instead of decreases. Our results show that whereas normative development is mostly in the direction of maturation, adolescents who experienced stressful events showed less maturation of their temperament.

SY16-4: THE ROLE OF SOCIAL NETWORKS IN PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

Marcus MUND, Franz Neyer, *Friedrich-Schiller-University Jena, Germany*

Individuals do not live in a vacuum but are embedded in a social network with manifold relations and interactions. According to the dynamic-interactionistic paradigm personality development is fostered through these interactions which in turn influence the way of interacting with one's network partners. Research examining this transaction was primarily conducted with adolescents and young adults. Some studies found effects exclusively from personality on several aspects of relationship quality, others found only relationship-effects on personality, and still others found bidirectional effects. Using data of the four-wave longitudinal study "Personality Development at the Midlife Transition" (funded by the German Research Foundation), we examine whether the characteristics of over 200 participant's ego-centered networks mediate the development of several personality traits over 15 years, thereby covering the time from young adulthood (mean age at first assessment: 24 years) into midlife. Furthermore, we analyse whether the personality-relationship transaction is moderated by various life transitions.

SY16-5: SELF-DEVELOPMENT DURING THE TRANSITION FROM CHILDHOOD TO ADOLESCENCE

Kathrin SCHAFFHUSER, Mathias Allemann, *University of Zurich, Switzerland*
Beate Schwarz, *University of Basel, Switzerland*

It is known that the transition to adolescence represents a sensitive period for self-development. The present study investigates individual differences in the development of global self-esteem and self concept of children aged from 10.5 to 12.5 years. Data come from three measurement waves of the Swiss longitudinal study "Family Stress in the Transition into Puberty" and includes data of children ($N = 206$) and their parents (mothers; $N = 206$, fathers; $N = 101$). This paper reports findings focused on following aspects: 1) The development of global self-esteem and self concept in the transition to adolescence. 2) Associations between global self-esteem and domains of self concept (academic competence, social acceptance, physical appearance, behavioral conduct) across time. 3) Moderating effects of child characteristics (e.g., gender). 4) Influence of parental context (e.g., parental relationship quality) for self-development. The findings are discussed from a perspective on the self developing in a social environment.

SY16-6: CHERISH YOURSELF: LONGITUDINAL PATTERNS AND CONDITIONS OF SELF-ESTEEM CHANGE IN THE TRANSITION TO YOUNG ADULTHOOD

Jenny WAGNER, Oliver Lüdtke, *Humboldt University Berlin, Germany*
 Kathrin Jonkmann, Ulrich Trautwein, *University of Tuebingen, Germany*

Recent studies have illustrated a general increase in self-esteem after adolescence until midlife. The specific pattern and possible conditions of self-esteem development from the important transition out of high school into young adulthood is still not well understood. In a longitudinal study, German students were interviewed four times beginning with their senior high school year (at T1: $N = 4,532$, 55% female). Latent change models were applied and established three main findings. First, self-esteem shows a gradual increase across the transition with both intercept and slope illustrating substantial interindividual variability. Second, structural (having a partnership) as well as personality (Big Five) characteristics are related to self-esteem development in emerging adulthood. Third, there are gender-specific associations between self-esteem and partnership status as well as neuroticism and agreeableness. Findings point to a general upward development of self-esteem, yet show interdependencies with the accomplishment of age-specific challenges in the transition to young adulthood.

FRIDAY, 13TH, 10.00 –12.00

ROOM 2A
(2nd Floor)

SY_17 : Personality and information processing

Conveners

Anna BAUMERT, Manfred SCHMITT, *University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany*

Discussant

Colin MACLEOD, *The University of Western Australia, Australia*

Combining trait and social-cognitive approaches, chronic parameters of the cognitive system are proposed to shape information processing in specific situations and, thus, to cause the patterns of behavior captured by trait terms. In this symposium, novel research will be presented on the relation of stable dispositions and information processing. Paelecke & Borkeanu showed that approach temperament involves attention toward positive stimuli, whereas avoidance temperament involves selective attention towards negative stimuli only under high cognitive load. Studies of Baumert et al. indicated that victim sensitivity is systematically related to preferential processing of unjust and just information. Grafton et al. experimentally tested the impact of selective attention towards positive stimuli on positive affective reactivity. Abig et al. present

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longitudinal data on the developmental processes of anxiety-related interpretation patterns within romantic relationships. Cabrera et al. investigated how trait anxiety and clinical anxiety relate to selective attention in older adults. Finally, Notebaert present evidence for controllability of threat as an important boundary condition of individual differences in selective attention to threat. The presentations will be summarized and discussed by Colin MacLeod.

SY17-1: PROCESSING OF UNJUST AND JUST INFORMATION: INTERPRETATION AND MEMORY PERFORMANCE RELATED TO DISPOSITIONAL VICTIM SENSITIVITY

Anna BAUMERT, *University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany*

Kathleen Otto, *University of Leipzig, Germany*

Nadine Thomas, *University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany*

D. Ramona Bobocel, *University of Waterloo, Canada*

Manfred Schmitt, *University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany*

We tested whether dispositional victim sensitivity involves one of two kinds of biased processing style: either a processing style in which unjust—but not just—information is processed preferentially over neutral information, or a processing style in which unjust and just information are processed preferentially. In Study 1, victim sensitivity increased the speed with which participants resolved ambiguous sentence fragments if the resolution yielded an unjust connotation, as well as if the resolution yielded a just connotation, but not if the resolution was neutral. In Study 2, persons high in victim sensitivity displayed enhanced memory performance for unjust and just information relative to neutral information. Results are consistent with the assumption that victim sensitivity is characterized by the activation potential and elaboration of both injustice and justice concepts. Our findings are important for the understanding of how the fear of being exploited among victim-sensitive persons shapes antisocial behavior.

SY17-2: THE BENEFITS OF LOVE: CHANGES IN GENERAL AND RELATIONSHIP-SPECIFIC INTERPRETATION BIASES IN THE COURSE OF ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS

Christine ABIG, *Friedrich-Schiller-University of Jena, Germany*

Kristin Mitte, *University of Kassel, Germany*

Franz J. Neyer, *Friedrich-Schiller-University of Jena, Germany*

Engaging in a romantic relationship is related to personality maturation, particularly with a decrease of neuroticism. We assume that this effect is carried via the attenuation of anxiety-related dysfunctional cognitive processing. Anxiety is associated with cognitive biases which favor processing of threatening stimuli from the environment. Specifically, anxious people should tend to interpret ambiguous situations in a rather threatening way. This general tendency should spill over on different life domains like a person's romantic relationship and affect interpretations of ambiguous partner scenarios. Results from a nine-month

longitudinal study with “newly engaged” couples (N = 200 couples) will be presented that has the aim to further investigate the maturation process by focusing on personality-congruent cognitive processing. Especially, we want to know whether starting a new relationship may modify negative everyday life and relationship-related interpretations and which role the romantic partner may play in changing dysfunctional anxiety-related cognitions.

SY17-3: TEMPERAMENT AND ATTENTIONAL BIAS IN VOCAL EMOTIONAL STROOP TASKS

Marko PAELECKE, *Julius-Maximilians-Universität Würzburg, Germany*
Peter Borkenau, *Martin-Luther-Universität Halle-Wittenberg, Germany*

Human information processing is influenced by the affective quality of pleasant and unpleasant stimuli. A widely known example is the emotional Stroop task. We tested how persons differ in their capacity to ignore the irrelevant valence of stimuli, and how such differences are related to personality traits. In two emotional Stroop tasks using a vocal response mode, participants were instructed to name the color of unpleasant and pleasant words presented in different colors. In Study 2, we introduced a second task to increase the cognitive load. Across both studies, extraversion and approach temperament were associated with higher interferences of pleasant words. Neuroticism and avoidance temperament, however, were associated with higher interferences of unpleasant words only when the cognitive load was high due to a task switch. This finding suggests that highly neurotic individuals can mitigate influences of unpleasant stimuli on information processing under conditions of low cognitive load.

SY17-4: ATTENTIONAL BIASES IN OLDER ADULTS: THE ROLE OF TRAIT ANXIETY AND CLINICAL ANXIETY.

I. CABRERA, D. Brugos, I. Montorio, *Autónoma University of Madrid, Spain*

Previous research has demonstrated that individuals with high levels of trait-anxiety or clinical anxiety show a tendency to selectively attend to negative information. Studies with older populations on this issue are scarce. However, age-related studies have revealed that older adult have reduced incidence of anxiety disorders, and favour positive over negative information.

Two studies were carried out. In the first one, older adults with low/high levels of trait-anxiety were compared; in the second, a sample of elderly with generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) was compared with a control-group. High-trait-anxiety participants compared with the low-trait sample, paid attention to positive information, whereas GAD participants, compared to control-group, avoided positive information and paid attention to negative stimuli.

The first study do not replicated previous research with young samples: high-trait-anxiety was not associated with attentional bias towards negative information. This *positive effect* could represent an attempt to regulate negative emotional experience associated with aging.

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SY17-5: ALWAYS LOOK ON THE BRIGHT SIDE OF LIFE: THE ATTENTIONAL BASIS OF POSITIVE AFFECTIVITY

Ben GRAFTON, Christian Ang, Colin MacLeod, *University of Western Australia, Australia*

There is now reliable evidence that heightened positive affectivity is associated with a distinctive pattern of attentional selectivity, favouring emotionally positive information. While this has invited speculation that differential attentional responding to positive information may directly contribute to the determination of this emotional temperament, the causal basis of their association has remained unknown. We report a study that addressed this issue by experimentally manipulating selective attentional response to positive information, using a cognitive bias modification variant of the attentional probe task, and examining the impact of this attentional manipulation on positive emotional reactivity to a subsequent success experience. The findings support the hypothesis that individual differences in selective attentional response to positive information can make a causal contribution to variation in positive affectivity. The theoretical and applied implications will be discussed, and suggestions will be offered concerning future work in this field.

SY17-6: THE ABILITY TO CONTROL THREAT INFLUENCES ATTENTIONAL PREFERENCE FOR SIGNS OF DANGER: A STUDY ON INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN COGNITIVE-AFFECTIVE PROCESSES

Lies NOTEBAERT, *The University of Western Australia*

An attentional bias prioritising the identification of threat is instrumental in producing adaptive behaviour in risky situations. However, when individuals have to weigh potential loss and gains, the type of behaviour adopted will depend upon whether an individual opts to maximise potential gains, or minimise losses. At present, no study has investigated behaviour and attentional bias in situations where people have control over threat. In a visual search task, we assessed attentional bias to threat (a stimulus signifying potential loss) under conditions where individuals either could, or could not control the severity of the threat. Results indicated participants without control showed an increasing attentional bias to threat as the presence of threat increased. Participants with control showed the reversed pattern. Higher reward responsiveness was related to taking riskier decisions. We conclude that the ability to control threat is an important factor in understanding cognitive processes and behaviour under stress.

FRIDAY, 13TH, 15.30 –17.30ROOM 0B
(Ground Floor)**SY_18 : UNPACKING EMOTION REGULATION: FROM BRAIN THROUGH MIND TO SOCIAL CONTEXTS**

Conveners

Ethan KROSS, Jason S. MOSER, *University of Michigan, USA*

The ability to appropriately control emotional responses is a biopsychosocial process that is vital to adaptive human functioning. Recently, researchers from different backgrounds have begun to examine more closely the exact nature of the processes that underlie this capacity across different levels of analysis. This symposium brings together six such scientists: the first speaker (Moser) will discuss research examining the neurophysiological processes underlying individual differences in emotion regulation, the second and third will discuss the implications of (a) sharing emotions with other people (Brans) and (b) self-distancing (Verduyn) for emotional duration and emotional intensity in daily life, the fourth speaker (Ybarra) will discuss how social interactions influence self-efficacy beliefs that are critical to emotion-regulation, and the fifth and sixth speakers will address how culture influences emotion regulation (Grossmann) and how emotion regulation influences social behavior (Kross). By bringing all six speakers together, this symposium aims to bridge research on emotion regulation across multiple levels of analysis and facilitate cross talk between areas. The symposium will conclude with a panel discussion in which each speaker comments on the basic science and practical importance of interdisciplinary research on emotion regulation, and its relevance to personality theory and research.

SY18-1: THE EFFECT OF SOCIAL SHARING ON THE DURATION OF EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCES

Karen BRANS, Iven Van Mechelen, *University of Leuven, Belgium*
 Bernard Rime, *University of Louvain at Louvain-la-Neuve, Belgium*
 Philippe Verduyn, *University of Leuven, Belgium*

People often socially share their emotions to regulate them. Contrary to layperson's beliefs, several studies revealed no relationship between sharing and emotional recovery. In these studies residual emotional intensity of the experience was used as an index of emotional recovery. However, another important aspect of emotions, emotion duration, has been largely ignored. In two experience sampling studies we addressed this gap. In Study 1, participants reported on the duration of anger, fear, and sadness episodes and information on sharing was collected. In Study 2, the same method was used and additionally, the residual emotional intensity of the episode was measured three days after it was reported. The studies revealed that sharing led to a shortening in

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emotion duration (Study 1 & 2). However, no relation between sharing and residual emotional intensity was found (Study 2). Results will be discussed in terms of the distinction between emotional relief and emotional recovery.

SY18-2: THE BRIGHT AND DARK SIDES OF EMOTION REGULATION: NEURAL CORRELATES OF COGNITIVE REAPPRAISAL IN OPTIMISM AND WORRY

Jason S. MOSER, *Michigan State University, USA*

Thinking on the bright side is a hallmark of being optimistic, however the opposite – i.e., thinking the worst – is true of worriers. Such thinking patterns play a critical role when brought to bear during emotion regulation and, indeed, optimism is associated with adaptive emotion regulation whereas worry is associated with maladaptive emotion regulation. Despite self-report evidence supporting these claims, there is no extant research speaking to the neural processes underlying these opposing tendencies toward emotion regulation. In this talk I will present two event-related potential (ERP) studies that address this gap. Specifically, I will show that optimists are characterized by earlier and greater decreases in emotion-related ERPs whereas worriers fail to demonstrate these decreases, and, instead, evince paradoxical increases in activity when asked to use cognitive reappraisal to think more positively about unpleasant scenes. Implications of these findings for personality and psychopathology research will be discussed.

SY18-3: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-DISTANCING AND THE DURATION OF NEGATIVE AND POSITIVE EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCES IN DAILY LIFE

Philippe VERDUYN, Iven Van Mechelen, *University of Leuven, Belgium*

Ethan Kross, *University of Michigan, USA*

C. Chezzi, F. Van Bever, *University of Leuven, Belgium*

Extant research suggests that self-distancing facilitates adaptive self-reflection over negative emotional experiences. However, this work operationalizes adaptive self-reflection in terms of a reduction in the intensity of negative emotion, ignoring other important aspects of emotional experience such as emotion duration. Moreover, prior research has predominantly focused on how self-distancing influences emotional reactivity in response to reflecting over negative experiences, leaving open questions concerning how this process operates in the context of positive experiences. We addressed these issues by examining the relationship between self-distancing and the duration of daily negative and positive experiences using a daily diary methodology. Discrete-time survival analyses revealed that reflecting over both daily negative (Studies 1 and 2) and positive experiences (Study 2) from a self-distanced perspective was associated with shorter emotional episodes compared to reflecting over such events from a self-immersed perspective. The basic science and clinical implications of these findings are discussed.

SY18-4: EMOTION REGULATION AND CULTURE

Igor GROSSMANN, *University of Waterloo, Canada*

When one thinks of Russian culture, one may think of Russians as brooding, dark, and negative. Is it really the case that Russians focus on unpleasant memories and feelings more than Westerners? Further, does this tendency to continuously self-reflect on the negative always lead to unhappiness? I will present two studies showing that Russians pay more attention to negative than positive stimuli than Americans and that priming of Russian cultural mindset among biculturals leads to faster recognition of negative information. Importantly, I will show that self-focused attention to negative information is associated with fewer depressive symptoms among Russians than Americans. Finally, I will show that Russians display less distress and blame after analyzing their feelings compared to Americans, because they distance themselves from their negative experience while analyzing their feelings. This research has implications for theory on mental processes underlying cultural differences in emotion and well-being.

SY18-5: FROM AFFECT TO BEHAVIOR: THE BEHAVIORAL IMPLICATIONS OF SELF-DISTANCING

Ethan KROSS, *University of Michigan, USA*

Recent research indicates that reflecting over negative feelings from a self-distanced perspective enhances emotion regulation. Here I discuss the behavioral implications of this process. Using a combination of daily diary and laboratory methods, Study 1 demonstrated that the more people spontaneously self-distance while reflecting over daily arguments with their partners, the less conflict behavior they displayed towards them during a laboratory conflict discussion task. Study 2 demonstrated that cueing individuals to reason over the anxiety they experience prior to delivering a public speech from a self-distanced perspective (compared to a self-immersed perspective) led them to give more persuasive speeches. Taken together, the findings from these experiments add to a growing body of research suggesting that self-distancing facilitates self-regulation. Discussion will focus on the theoretical and practical implications of these findings, as well as the conditions in which self-distancing may be harmful.

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FRIDAY, 13TH, 15.30 –17.30

ROOM 3AA
(3rd Floor)

SY_19 : MULTI-DIMENSIONALITY IN ANIMAL INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES RESEARCH

Conveners

Jana UHER, *Free University Berlin, Germany*

John P. CAPITANIO, *University of California, USA*

Discussant:

Marco DEL GIUDICE, *University of Turin, Italy*

In the Origin of Species, Charles Darwin recognized the importance for research on individual differences in animals' characteristics, and the past decade has seen a substantial amount of work, both theoretical and empirical, done in this area. With some exceptions, however, work has typically focused on single dimensions of temperament/ personality in various animal species. This is now changing, and our symposium highlights the latest research that has taken a multi-dimensional approach to the study of individual differences in animals. Species studied by our distinguished speakers include rats, deer, fish, and monkeys, and the perspectives represented include neurobiology, wildlife biology, genetics, animal behaviour, and comparative differential psychology. Studies of individual differences in nonhumans from a multi-dimensional approach highlight both similarities and differences with humans in terms of the structure of personality differences, the neurobiological and genetic underpinnings, the adaptive significance, and the domain specificity or generality of personality dimensions. The discussant addresses some of these larger issues. The multidimensional perspective in animal individual differences research represents a major theoretical and empirical advance, and the perspectives, methods, and experimental control that animal researchers bring to this issue are likely to provide new insights to similar phenomena in humans.

SY19-1: THE MULTIDIMENSIONAL NATURE OF ANIMAL PERSONALITY

Jaap. M. KOOLHAAS, *University Groningen, The Netherlands*

Ecological studies in feral animal populations start to recognize the functional and evolutionary significance of phenotypes that differ consistently in their behavioral and neuroendocrine response to environmental challenge. Indeed, many species show a considerable degree of individual differentiation in trait characteristics that is stable over time and across situations. Behavioral analyses indicate that this variation is multidimensional. Our studies in rats suggest at least three independent dimensions of individual variation, i.e. coping style as a qualitative dimension, emotionality as a more quantitative dimension and impulsivity. Coping style is causally related to variation in the mechanisms of homeostatic control of

the serotonergic system. Emotionality and impulsivity seems to be related to individual variation in amygdala and prefrontal cortex functioning respectively. It will be argued that human and animal personality research should have a common ground in the analysis of the individual variation in the causal mechanisms of behavior.

SY19-2: PERSONALITY AND FORAGING CONSEQUENCES IN FALLOW DEER

Ulrika A. BERGVALL, Petter Kjellander, *The Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Sweden*

Alexander Schäpers², *Stockholm University, Sweden*

Madeleine Christiansen, *The Swedish University of Agricultural Sciences, Sweden*

Alexander Weiss, *University of Edinburgh, UK*

In studies of tame and wild fallow deer (*Dama dama*) we examined how personality influenced foraging decisions. First, we measured personality and performed feeding experiments in tame deer. Boldness dimensions were found using personality ratings (PR) and novel object tests (NO), dominance dimensions were found using behavioural observations (BO) and PR, and a flexibility dimension was found using BO. Multitrait-multimethod analysis showed that similar dimensions were significantly correlated across different methods and that different dimensions were not significantly correlated, even if measured using the same method. Second, we performed BO and examined spatial distribution using global positioning system in wild fallow deer. We found four personality trait domains; boldness, dominance, flexibility and sociability. Boldness was negatively and positively correlated with open areas and young forest respectively. These findings highlight the nature of personality dimensions in ungulates and how boldness impacts foraging behaviour.

SY19-3: CONTINGENT INFLUENCES ON TEMPERAMENT IN INFANT RHESUS MONKEYS

John P. CAPITANIO, Erin Sullivan, *University of California, Davis, USA*

Katherine Hinde, *Harvard University, USA*

The origins of temperament are commonly explored as “main effects”: “X” is associated with a particular temperament style only in individuals that experience/possess “X”, and not in individuals that are naive to “X”. An alternative perspective recognizes that some individuals are differentially sensitive to inputs, and their temperament styles may be affected by “X” only if they possess a moderating (contingent) factor “Y”. We describe data from an ongoing Bio-Behavioral Assessment program that demonstrate such effects. Specifically, exposure to the drug ketamine during the first trimester prenatally is related to an inhibited temperament style, but only for infants possessing the “risky” genotype for monoamine oxidase-A. Similarly, the concentrations of cortisol in milk are associated with a Confident temperament in males, but not females. Our data

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demonstrate that host factors can affect whether environmental factors influence temperament; such a contingent approach may be especially productive in understanding the development of temperament.

SY19-4: CONSISTENT INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN BEHAVIOR IN THREESPINED STICKLEBACKS (*GASTEROSTEUS ACULEATUS*)

Alison M. BELL, *University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA*

Threespined sticklebacks are small fish renowned for their geographic variation among populations. Even within populations, however, individual sticklebacks show dramatic inter-individual differences in behavior. For example, some sticklebacks are consistently more 'bold' in the presence of a predator compared to others, and individuals that are more 'bold' toward a predator are also more aggressive toward other sticklebacks (Huntingford 1976). In my lab, we study the proximate causes and ultimate consequences of behavioral variation among individuals and populations of sticklebacks. In this talk, I will survey some of the other axes of behavioral variation that we observe in sticklebacks, including consistent individual differences in parenting behavior, social behavior, and in how individuals respond to a changing food resource. I will illustrate some of the approaches we are taking to understand the factors that can maintain behavioral variation, as well as its underlying causes using, for example, whole genome expression analyses.

SY19-5: TAXONOMIC AND TYPOLOGICAL ANALYSES OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN CAPTIVE CRAB-EATING MACAQUES (*MACACA FASCICULARIS*): CROSS-METHOD VALIDATION AND 12-24 MONTH STABILITY

Jana UHER, *Free University Berlin, Germany*

Christina S. Werner, *University of Zurich, Switzerland*

Karlijn Gosselt, *Utrecht University, The Netherlands*

The development of comprehensive taxonomic models describing the basic structure of individual differences is elementary to differential and personality psychology. Comparative psychology is faced with methodological challenges since the validity of the psycholexical hypothesis is restricted to humans—which enables comparisons among human cultures, yet hinders comparisons across species. Moreover, given the enormous diversity among species, the methodological weaknesses of etic approaches may be even more pronounced. Using a non-lexical, behaviour-based emic approach – the Behavioural Repertoire x Environmental Situations Approach (Uher, 2008a,b) – we generated species-specific personality constructs for Crab-eating macaques that we studied in 104 individuals with ethological behaviour observations, trait-adjective and behaviour-descriptive verb ratings. Cross-method coherence and 12-24-months stability of these assessments were substantial. Variable-oriented factor analyses revealed a robust four-dimensional structure; individual-oriented cluster analyses

of individual configurations of scores on these dimensions suggested four distinct types. We discuss our results in regard to methodological issues of personality measurement.

SY19-Discussion: THE EVOLUTION OF PERSONALITY STRUCTURE

Marco DEL GIUDICE, *University of Turin, Italy*

Most of the talks in this symposium deal, in one way or another, with the dimensional structure of personality. This is a fundamental issue in both human and animal research, and one that raises many intriguing questions. For example, how many dimensions of personality are there, and why? Why do species differ in their personality structure? What biological processes promote integration versus independence among personality dimensions? Is statistical independence the same as functional independence? And so on. In this closing talk I will address these questions, attempt to derive some useful general principles, and discuss their relevance to the research presented in the symposium.

FRIDAY, 13TH, 15.30 –17.30

ROOM 3AB
(3rd Floor)

SY_20: ALEXITHYMIA AND THE PROCESSING OF EMOTIONAL INFORMATION

Conveners

Oliver LUMINET, Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium

Olga POLLATOS, University of Potsdam, Germany

Alexithymia is a multifaceted trait comprising (a) difficulty identifying feelings and distinguishing between feelings and the bodily sensations of emotional arousal; (b) difficulty describing feelings to others; (c) a restricted imagination, as evidenced by a paucity of fantasies; and (d) a cognitive style that is literal, utilitarian, and externally oriented. These cognitive and affective characteristics were observed among patients with a variety of psychiatric and medical disorders that involve disturbances in emotion regulation, suggesting that alexithymia could be a vulnerability factor for mental and physical health.

The symposium will examine through different contexts (neutral, positive, negative), how high alexithymia scorers (HA) process material that varies across modalities (visual, auditory), valence (positive-negative) arousal or pain intensity. The papers will address different steps in the processing of information, including early attention, categorization abilities, the executive control system and memory performances.

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We will also examine whether the moderating impact of alexithymia is driven by its total score, or more by its factors, or by other distinctions such as cognitive vs. affective alexithymia.

These studies will help to better understand which processes and under which circumstances are hampered by HA. This is crucial to understand how HA will then affect people health status.

SY20-1: EMOTIONAL MUSIC AND SPEECH PROCESSING IN ALEXITHYMIA

Katharina S. GOERLICH, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

Alexithymia is characterized by difficulties in the cognitive processing (cognitive dimension) and the experience of emotions (affective dimension). We investigated the neural signature of emotional music and speech processing in alexithymia by means of event-related potentials. Results of experiment 1 showed that alexithymia was associated with smaller N400 amplitudes in response to affectively incongruent music and speech, indicating a reduced sensitivity to emotional mismatches in auditory stimuli. Experiment 2 separately tested the impact of the cognitive versus the affective alexithymia dimension on emotional speech perception. Cognitive alexithymia was associated with a left-hemisphere bias and a delayed right-hemispheric response to emotional speech. High-scorers on affective alexithymia showed reduced electrophysiological responses particularly to emotional speech expressed with high intensity. Taken together, these findings suggest a reduced sensitivity to emotional music and speech in alexithymia, and support the notion to distinguish between a cognitive and an affective dimension of this personality construct.

SY20-2: THE ROLE OF ALEXITHYMIA AND ITS SUBTYPES ON LONG-TERM EMOTIONAL MEMORY

Kristy A. NIELSON, *Marquette University and the Medical College of Wisconsin, USA*

Alexithymia, characterized by difficulty identifying (DIF) and describing feelings (DDF) and an externally oriented thinking style (EOT), influences responding to emotion, but its implications for emotional memory are not yet understood. In a series of studies, we found four alexithymia subtypes in 1132 non-clinical subjects, including non-alexithymia, extravert-alexithymia where EOT is high, introvert-alexithymia where DIF is high, and the rare general-alexithymia type where all subscores are high. Memory for neutral words was enhanced in those who viewed a surgery video after learning (as expected from our previous studies), but alexithymia correlated negatively with memory. Extravert-alexithymia and general-alexithymia subtypes exhibited the poorest memory. These findings were replicated using negative emotional words. Thus, alexithymia is detrimental to memory in emotional or arousing situations, particularly in those with universally high alexithymia indices and when EOT alone is high. Implications for

understanding emotion and memory, memoranda salience, and alexithymia in general, are discussed.

SY20-3: ALEXITHYMIA MODULATES PAIN PERCEPTION

Olga POLLATOS, *University of Potsdam, Germany*

Alexithymia was found to be associated with a variety of somatic complaints including somatoform pain symptoms. This study addressed the question of whether alexithymic tendencies are related to pain threshold and pain tolerance as well as the level of everyday pain as assessed by self report. In the study, sensitivity to heat pain was assessed in 49 participants. Possible confounding with temperature sensitivity and mood was controlled. Results indicated that alexithymic tendencies are associated with reduced pain sensitivity as indicated by higher pain threshold and increased pain tolerance scores. Furthermore, everyday pain was related to increased alexithymia scores as well as negative mood. Everyday pain and laboratory pain measures were not related. We conclude that pain symptoms in everyday life are associated with negative mood which might explain the relationship to alexithymia. Lower pain sensitivity as related to alexithymia might constitute a risk of misinterpreting negative states as pain symptoms.

SY20-4: DOES ALEXITHYMIA MODERATE THE CAPACITY TO CATEGORIZE AND MEMORIZE AFFECTIVE STIMULI?

Nicolas VERMEULEN, *Catholic University of Louvain; National Fund for Scientific Research (FRS-FNRS), Belgium*

Alexithymia is a multifaceted personality construct which encompasses difficulties in identifying and expressing feelings along with an externally oriented cognitive style. There exists a growing body of research in alexithymia functioning but, to our knowledge, none directly examined short-term memory and very few published studies examined long-term memory functioning in alexithymia. In different experiments, we investigated how categorization and memory of emotional information (e.g., words or faces) is moderated by the alexithymia level. For instance in our memory studies, participants are typically asked to categorize stimuli without overtly orienting their attention toward memorizing those stimuli (implicit encoding). Later on, participants receive a surprised recognition task asking them to identify previously encoded events. The results of our studies confirm that alexithymia affects the capacity to process, categorize and memorize emotional stimuli. However, this effect seems to be influenced by the affective context in which participants are involved.

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FRIDAY, 13TH, 15.30 –17.30

ROOM 3B
(3rd Floor)

SY_21: PERSON, SITUATION AND PERSON X SITUATION

Conveners

Gabriela BLUM, *University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany*

Boele DE RAAD, *University of Groningen, Netherlands*

Discussant

Boele DE RAAD, *University of Groningen, Netherlands*

Over the last decades the person-situation debate has been an on/off topic. We have reached a broad consensus on the matter that both characteristics of personality and situation are influencing people and therefore have to be integrated in psychological research. This is true for the theoretical level of discussion but you can still observe that the foundations for research are quite often simple linear models.

In our symposium we will present research that focuses on the person, the situation and the joint person-situation effects. William Fleeson will outline the “Whole Trait Theory” that integrates the social cognitive and the trait point of view and include situation effects. John Rauthmann focuses on the clarification of the “situation” concept by presenting the “Situation Motive Press Perspective”

Johanna Pretsch, Nina Heckmann and Manfred Schmitt report their results concerning spontaneous person perceptions and the role the situation-relevance of traits plays in this regard. Ryne Sherman, David Funder and Christopher Nave present their findings concerning Personality-Behavior Congruence across different situations. Gabriela Blum and Manfred Schmitt will introduce a nonlinear Person x Situation Model and offer explanations for the shape and the process of these interactions. Finally Boele de Raad will discuss the ongoing research.

SY21-1: WHOLE TRAIT THEORY

William FLEESON, *Wake Forest University, USA*

The trait perspective and the social-cognitive perspective have each produced important advances in explaining personality, by each clarifying one side of traits. The trait perspective has clarified the descriptive side of traits, by organizing ways to describe people’s personalities. The social-cognitive perspective has clarified the explanatory side of traits, by proposing social-cognitive explanatory mechanisms. However, the two perspectives repel each other, resulting in a fractured field and a fractured comprehension of individual differences. Whole Trait Theory (Fleeson, in press) proposes fusing the explanatory social-cognitive side of traits to the descriptive Big Five side of traits, creating whole traits. Social-cognitive approaches provide the explanations underlying traits, and the Big Five provide the description of what traits to explain. This talk will outline WTT and

overview initial supportive evidence, including situation effects on trait manifestation, goal effects on trait manifestation, and strong connections between trait manifestation and overall trait standing.

SY21-2: THE SITUATION MOTIVE PRESS PERSPECTIVE: TOWARDS AN EVOLUTIONARILY INFORMED AND MOTIVATION-BASED ACCOUNT OF SITUATIONS

John RAUTHMANN, *Leopold-Franzens University of Innsbruck, Austria*

To highlight person x situation interactions, the elusive “situation” concept should be clarified. Based on a working model of situation structures and processes derived from literature, the Situation Motive Press Perspective (SMP-P) is presented.

Goal content and processes are the fulcrum of situations and pivotal to how we perceive, process, and engage with surroundings. Stimuli (from outside or inside), as situation components conveying information triggering evolutionary key motives, are salient in situation perception mechanisms due to recurring demands in ancestral times which made perception attuned to motive-congruent or -incongruent situational information. The subjective situational “press” consists at least of goal attainment evaluation (success vs. failure), ensuing affect (positive vs. negative), and consequential behavioral drive (approach vs. avoidance) which may be subject to emotion regulation mechanisms. Phylogenetical, ontogenetical, and actualgenetical distinctions are made. Avenues of future research with the SMP-P concerning person x situation interactions and individual differences are discussed.

SY21-3: PRAGMATIC PERSON PERCEPTION: A MATTER OF SITUATION-TRAIT RELEVANCE?

Johanna PRETSCH, Nina Heckmann, *Graduate School “Learning and Teaching Processes”, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany*

Manfred Schmitt, *University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany*

Despite the widely held opinion that the spontaneous person perception process is designed to help us to successfully navigate through interaction situations, little research has examined this pragmatic approach to person perception. In the present research, it is argued that perceivers are sensitive to those traits that will be relevant in anticipated interaction situations because these traits are likely to be activated in the interaction partner. Studies 1 and 2 show that situation-relevant traits of an interaction partner are judged with higher accuracy than situation-irrelevant traits. Furthermore, Study 3 shows that the differentiation between situation-relevant and situation-irrelevant traits that a perceiver conducts may be explained by selective perception processes.

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SY21-4: PROPERTIES OF PERSONS AND SITUATIONS RELATED TO PERSONALITY-BEHAVIOR CONGRUENCE

Ryne A. SHERMAN, *Florida Atlantic University, USA*

David C. Funder, *University of California, Riverside, USA*

Christopher S. Nave, *Rutgers University, Camden, USA*

Congruence is the degree to which one's personality matches one's behavior in a particular situation. This study investigates properties of persons and situations associated with the degree to which a person displays congruence. On four separate occasions over several weeks, 202 undergraduates described a situation they encountered the previous day and their behavior. Analyses considered both overall congruence as well as distinctive congruence, adjusted for the match of personality and behavior to the normative personality and behavior profile. Findings indicate that overall congruence was strongly associated with better psychological adjustment; distinctive congruence was not. Similarly, situation strength and affordances for autonomy, relatedness to others, and competence were strongly linked to overall congruence, but only weakly associated with distinctive congruence. Thus, behaving in accordance with one's true self was only related to positive psychological outcomes when it was in accordance with normative standards.

SY21-5: NONLINEAR PERSON AND SITUATION EFFECTS ON BEHAVIOR

Gabriela BLUM, Manfred Schmitt, *University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany*

With our nonlinear Person x Situation Model we want to explain and predict joint effects of personality factors and situational aspects on behavior. Parallel to the idea of strong and weak situations (Mischel, 1973) we suggest the concept of strong and weak persons. Weak persons (medial trait values) should show more variance in their behavior across different situations than strong people (high or low trait values). This model should be suitable for several traits and is able to explain synergetic and compensatory interaction in the same construct. Research on different traits like subjective wellbeing, jealousy and aggression was done to test this model. In one study, 408 German pupils at the ages of 15-18 were asked to report about their aggressive behavior in a range of provocative situations. Results indicate a non-linear influence: Students with medium trait aggressiveness reported more behavioral variance than persons very high or very low in trait aggressiveness.

FRIDAY, 13TH, 15.30 –17.30ROOM 2A
(2nd Floor)**SY_22 : PERSONAL VALUES: NEW FRONTIERS**

Conveners

Liat LEVONTIN, The New School of Psychology, IDC, Israel
Anat BARDI, Royal Holloway University of London, UK

Personal values are broad, desirable life-goals that serve as guiding principles in people's lives. Rather than constituting behavioral tendencies, they involve a separate realm within personality that complements that trait perspective. Research reveals substantial cognitive, affective, and behavioral consequences of these values. Taken together, the five presentations in this symposium aim to deepen our understanding of the nature of values and their consequences. Demonstrating an under-investigated feature of values, Bardi and Goodwin present a new comprehensive model of value change along with some empirical evidence to support it. Sverdlik and Oreg demonstrate the joint role of personal values and change context in explaining individuals' identification with their organization. Following, are studies demonstrating the consequences of values in academic situations. Levontin and Butler show the consequences of teacher's values on their attitudes toward school and their behaviors in class. Rechter and Sverdlik show that values explain adolescents' choice of leisure activities and teachers' perceptions of these activities. Finally, Vecchione, Cieciuch and Schwartz present a new version of the Portrait Values Questionnaire they developed and administered in 10 countries to assess 19 distinct value types.

SY22-1: HOW DO VALUES CHANGE? A THEORETICAL MODEL AND SOME EVIDENCEAnat BARDI, *Royal Holloway University of London, UK*
Robin Goodwin, *Brunel University, UK*

Understanding value stability and change is essential for understanding values. Yet, value change has been largely neglected in theory and research, perhaps because values have been thought to be stable. Yet, recent research demonstrates that although values are largely stable, meaningful value change does occur. Hence it is important to understand how such change might be instigated and the processes through which it occurs. This talk presents the first detailed model of value change and some existing empirical evidence based on various studies. The model proposes two main routes to value change: An automatic and an effortful route, and it distinguishes between the route to initial value change and the route to long-term value change. The model also specifies facilitators of value change including priming, adaptation, identification, consistency-maintenance and persuasion. Empirical evidence for some of the processes will be presented as well.

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SY22-2: THE ROLES OF PERSONAL VALUES AND ANXIETY IN EXPLAINING ORGANIZATIONAL IDENTIFICATION DURING IMPOSED VERSUS VOLUNTARY CHANGE

Noga SVERDLIK, *The Open University of Israel and Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya, Israel*

Shaul Oreg, *The Hebrew University, Israel*

In this paper we adopt an interactionist perspective and demonstrate the joint role of personal values and change context in explaining individuals' identification with their organization. In a longitudinal field study (N=66) and two lab studies (N=125, 116) we demonstrate that in the context of organizational change, employees' identification with their organization is a function of their conservation and openness to change values together with the extent to which the organizational change is voluntary versus imposed. Specifically, we found that when change was imposed, conservation values were positively, and openness values negatively, correlated with identification. The reverse pattern was obtained when change was voluntary. Furthermore, in line with our conceptual model we demonstrate that when change is imposed, anxiety moderates the relationships between values and identification. Specifically, anxiety is positively related to identification among those who emphasize conservation and negatively related to identification among those who emphasize openness.

SY22-3: THE CONSEQUENCES OF TEACHER'S PERSONAL VALUES

Liat LEVONTIN, *The New School of Psychology, IDC, Israel*

Ruth Butler, *The Hebrew University, Israel*

Teacher's samples from different countries were used to validate values theory (Schwartz, 1992). However, no research was done testing the consequences of teacher's values. Thus, in the current research (N=408) teachers reported their personal values, as well as attitudes toward school and behaviors in class. To test the influence of values on school related consequences we used path analysis (CFI=.957, RAMSEA=.056). We found that teacher's burnout is explained by preservation ($\beta=.24$) and self-enhancement values ($\beta=.39$), whereas affective-commitment is explained by self-transcendence values ($\beta=.24$). Next we tested the influence of values on class related consequences (CFI=.934, RAMSEA=.068). Teacher's tendency to prioritize subject matter was explained by preservation values ($\beta=.16$), whereas teacher's tendency to prioritize social problems was explained by self-transcendence values ($\beta=.28$). Furthermore, mastery oriented instruction was explained by self-transcendence values ($\beta=.42$), whereas performance oriented instruction was explained by preservation ($\beta=.14$) and self-enhancement values ($\beta=.27$). Results suggest values play an important role in predicting teacher's behaviors.

SY22-4: PERSONAL VALUES AND ADOLESCENTS' LEISURE ACTIVITIES: VALUES AS PREDICTORS OF LEISURE ACTIVITIES CHOICES AND TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS OF THEM

Eyal Rechter, *Ono Academic College, Israel*

Noga Sverdlik, *The Open University of Israel and Interdisciplinary Center Herzliya, Israel*

Adolescents' leisure activities play an important role in their development and fulfillment of individual needs. This study adopts a personal values perspective to examine motivations to engage in leisure activities and teachers' attitudes towards them. We focus on "social involvement" (e.g. volunteering, participating in youth movements) and "adult related" activities (e.g. smoking, consuming pornography, gambling). In study 1, male religious adolescents completed values and leisure activities questionnaires. Power and hedonism positively correlated with engagement in "adult related" activities. Self-transcendence positively correlated with engagement in social involvement activities. In study 2, religious teachers' values and attitudes concerning "social involvement" and "adult related" activities of their students were measured. Power predicted a more permissive approach towards "adult related" activities. Benevolence predicted a view that relates "social involvement" activities with adolescents' well-being. Results show personal values to influence adolescents' choice of leisure activities and their teachers' perceptions of these activities.

SY22-5: REFINEMENT OF THE SCHWARTZ'S VALUES THEORY

Michele VECCHIONE, *University La Sapienza-Rome, Italy*

Jan Ciecuch, *University of Finance and Management in Warsaw, Poland*

S. H. Schwartz, *Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Israel; the Higher School of Economics – National Research University, Russia*

Although the catalog of 10 values is one of the best known hallmarks of Schwartz's theory, division of the circle of values into 10 distinct categories is an arbitrary scientific convention. Values form a circular motivational continuum. Therefore, it is possible to divide the continuum also into more fine grained value types or, on the contrary, into broader categories, depending on how precisely one wishes to discriminate among motivations. Here we present results of a project conducted by Schwartz and colleagues (2012) on the refinement of the theory of human values. A new version of the Portrait Values Questionnaire was developed and administered in 10 countries to assess 19 distinct value types. Confirmatory Factor Analysis and Multidimensional Scaling confirmed the possibility of distinguish 19 value types that are ordered along the circular motivational continuum according to the theory. These values can be collapsed in order to recapture the original 10 values. We also present evidences that using more precisely defined values can improve explanations of external variables.

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FRIDAY, 13TH, 10.00 –12.00

ROOM 3AA
(3rd Floor)

SY_23 : UNDERSTANDING THE HEIGHTS AND DEPTHS OF HUMAN FUNCTIONING: NEW DIRECTIONS IN PERSONALITY RESEARCH

Conveners

Eranda JAYAWICKREME, *Wake Forest University, USA*

David GALLARDO-PUJOL, *University of Barcelona, Spain*

This symposium focuses on understanding ways in which personality may explain the heights and depths of human functioning, by examining positive and negative outcomes related to moral traits and behaviors (e.g., fairness, honesty, compassion, self-control) or to adaptive coping with life's challenges (e.g., posttraumatic growth or depreciation). The six presentations highlight how, by allowing for the development of character and morality, personality constitutes a basic building block of optimal human functioning. This symposium will discuss predictors of self-other agreement on the possession of moral traits (Blackie, Hawkins, & Furr), the role of stable individual differences in predicting immoral behavior in a series of innovative virtual simulations of classic experiments (Gallardo-Pujol et al.), the contribution of self-control - considered both as a domain-general and domain-specific character strength - towards adaptive functioning across the lifespan (Tsukayama), the high level of consistency of moral traits (Jayawickreme, Meindl & Fleeson) , the role of openness to experience in enabling individuals to experience growth following adversity (Forgeard), and finally, the relationships between positive and negative role models and moral dispositions of the self (McDaniel). Implications of these new research directions for how personality helps explain the best and worst of human behavior will be discussed.

SY23-1: UNDER PRESSURE: WHEN THE SITUATION IS NOT ENOUGH TO EXPLAIN IMMORAL BEHAVIOR

David GALLARDO-PUJOL, *Elisaveta Orekhova, University of Barcelona, Spain*

Verónica Benet-Martínez, *Pompeu Fabra University, Spain*

Paulo Rodrigues, *University of Barcelona, Spain*

Mel Slater, *University of Barcelona, Spain; ICREA, Spain; University College London, UK*

Despite the fact that the effects of personality dispositions on behavior are well-known among personality researchers, these seem to be systematically overlooked in the social psychology community which has historically focused on emphasizing the power of the situations to induce immoral behavior. In the present work, we aim to explore the possible role of individual differences in genetics, personality, intelligence and values with regard to their influence on immoral behavior while keeping the situation constant. We present two different

experiments: 1) A virtual reprise of the Milgram's experiment based on Slater et al. (2006), and 2) a virtual version of the classical Asch's social conformity experiment.

SY23-2: SELF-OTHER AGREEMENT ON MORAL TRAITS

Laura E.R. BLACKIE, Ashley Hawkins, R. Michael Furr, *Wake Forest University, USA*

Self-other agreement has been established across different contextual relationships on the Big Five personality traits, but little is known about whether people perceive their own moral traits in the same way as they are perceived by others. This study addresses whether variability exists in the reporting of moral traits, and whether such agreement varies across different moral traits and relational contexts (e.g., parents, friends, significant others). Target participants (n = 102) provided self-ratings of fairness, honesty, compassion, self-control, moral character and moral thoughts, and their parents, hometown friends, college friends, significant others and mentors provided informant ratings on the same traits. Informants provided significantly higher ratings than targets across all traits, demonstrating that informants perceived participants to be more moral than how they perceived themselves. College friend reports exhibited high agreement across domains, and parental reports showed high agreement for self-control and moral thoughts. The implications of these findings are discussed.

SY23-3: RESISTING EVERYTHING EXCEPT TEMPTATION: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF DOMAIN SPECIFICITY IN SELF-CONTROL

Eli TSUKAYAMA, *University of Pennsylvania, USA*

Why do some people act morally in some situations but not others? In particular, how do we reconcile apparent inconsistencies in self-control behavior? That is, why does it appear that an individual can be self-controlled in one situation or domain (e.g., work) but impulsive in another (e.g., drinking)? I propose and test a model that incorporates and explains both domain-general (some people are more self-controlled than others on average) and domain-specific (a person can be self-controlled in one domain but impulsive in another) differences in impulsive behavior. I report results from a longitudinal study of cohorts of varying ages: childhood, adolescence, early adulthood, and late adulthood. This investigation (1) provides support for a model that explains both domain-general and domain-specific self-control behavior that generalizes across the lifespan, (2) demonstrates temporal consistency of domain-general and domain-specific self-control behavior, (3) and provides an explanation for gender differences in self-control behavior.

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SY23-4: CONTRA HARTSHORNE AND MAY, MORAL BEHAVIORS ARE EVEN MORE CONSISTENT THAN TRAIT-RELEVANT BEHAVIORS.

Eranda JAYAWICKREME, Peter Meindl, William Fleeson, *Wake Forest University, USA*

One major objection to the study of virtue and character is that research in the social psychology literature arguably represents evidence against stable individual differences in morality (Doris, 1998, 2002; Harman, 1999). This charge stems from the controversy over trait theories in the personality psychology literature in the late 1920's (Hartshorne & May, 1928). If moral behaviors and beliefs are not adequately consistent across situations, this would suggest that moral behaviors and thoughts are largely the product of situational forces. In this case, it would be inaccurate to ascribe morality to people; rather, it would seem that morality and immorality are mainly determined by situational factors. We present results of two experience sampling studies showing that individual differences in moral behaviors and beliefs are highly consistent. Furthermore, within-person variability in moral behavior and behavior is relatively low. Implications of these results for psychological and philosophical discussion of morality are discussed.

SY23-5: OPENNESS TO POSITIVE PERSONALITY CHANGE: THE EXAMPLE OF CREATIVE GROWTH FOLLOWING ADVERSITY

Marie J. C. FORGEARD, *University of Pennsylvania, USA*

The personality trait of openness to experience has been found to predict whether individuals are able to perceive new possibilities for their lives after having experienced adversity. Openness to experience therefore appears to make an important contribution to the ability to cope adaptively with life challenges. In addition, past studies have shown that openness to experience is the main personality trait predicting creative behavior, defined as the creation of novel and useful ideas or product in any domain. Anecdotal and scientific evidence has also suggested that, numerous creative individuals having experienced adversity reported that this experience contributed in some way to their creativity. Results from a recent study confirmed that the personality trait of openness to experience facilitates posttraumatic and creative growth following adversity. Participants (N = 373) filled out questionnaires to assess openness to experience, past exposure to adverse events, subsequent intrusive/deliberate rumination, experience of PTG, as well as creative growth. The experience of adversity was associated with creative growth, and that this effect was mediated by both intrusive and deliberate rumination, as well as changes in personal relationships and perception of new possibilities. In addition, openness to experience moderated these effects, suggesting that individuals high in this personality trait are more likely to experience creative growth following adversity.

FRIDAY, 13TH, 10.00 –12.00ROOM 3B
(3rd Floor)**SY_24 : HOW PERSONALITY CAN BE A TRULY BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE**

Conveners

Christopher S. NAVE, *Rutgers University, New Jersey, USA*Mitja D. BACK, *Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Germany*

Discussant

David FUNDER, *University of California, USA*

Behavior is an important yet understudied aspect of psychology. The current symposium draws on the work of Furr (2009) and advocates an increased investigation of behavior as related to personality. In addition, the symposium highlights various behavioral methodologies (e.g. experience sampling, behavioral residue, self-report, and directly observed behavior) and their strengths and weaknesses. Finally, the presentations will demonstrate important findings gained by studying behavior in the areas of personality trait validity, person perception, health, and personality development.

SY24-1: LINKING BEHAVIOR, RISKY DECISION-MAKING, AND TRAITS: APPLYING REINFORCEMENT SENSITIVITY AND ECOLOGICAL SYSTEMS THEORIES TO THE STUDY OF EXCESSIVE ALCOHOL CONSUMPTIONTim BOGG, *Wayne State University, USA*Peter R. Finn, *Indiana University, Bloomington, USA*

Using insights from Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory (RST) and Ecological Systems Theory (EST), the current study assessed the utility of a series of role-based alcohol consumption decision scenarios that varied in their presentation of rewarding and punishing contextual information. The scenarios, along with measures of impulsive sensation-seeking and a self-report of weekly alcohol consumption, were administered to a sample with a heterogeneous prevalence of alcohol dependence (N = 170). The results showed scenario attendance decisions were largely unaffected by alcohol-dependence status, but were affected by contextual reward and punishment information. Correlational and regression analyses provided evidence for the criterion-related validity of scenario decisions in relation to impulsive sensation-seeking personality traits and an account of alcohol problems. The study is discussed in terms of the conceptual and predictive gains associated with an assessment approach to risky decision-making that combines behavioral and situational information organized through the frameworks of RST and EST.

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SY24-2: THE PREDICTIVE VALIDITY, JUDGEABILITY AND CONSEQUENTIAL OUTCOMES OF PERSONALITY: A MULTISOURCE APPROACH

Mitja D. BACK, *Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Germany*

Does personality predict how people behave? Can we judge others personalities? Is personality related to consequential outcomes? I present a first investigation that tackles these long-standing questions based on a multisource approach including measures of (a) explicit personality, (b) implicit personality, (c) reputations, (d) actual behaviors, (e) lay judgments, and (f) intra- and interpersonal consequences. Self-reports, Implicit Association Tests, and acquaintance-reports for the Big Five were obtained from 122 participants. Then all participants took part in extensive behavioral observations. In addition, they were videotaped during brief self-introductions in an independent situation. Based on these video clips zero acquaintance personality judgments were obtained. Finally, one year later, intrapersonal (e.g., self-esteem, satisfaction with life) and interpersonal (e.g., friendship quality) outcome measures were assessed. In line with a behavioral process model, results show that a combination of multiple approaches to personality enhances our understanding of its predictive validity, judgeability, and consequential outcomes.

SY24-3: INTRODUCING TRAIT-RELEVANT BEHAVIOR INTO THE STUDY OF ADULT PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT: AGE DIFFERENCES IN BIG FIVE BEHAVIOR STATES AND PSYCHOLOGICALLY ACTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF SITUATIONS

Erik E. NOFTLE, *Willamette University, USA*
William Fleeson, *Wake Forest University, USA*

A preponderance of research affirms that personality traits continue changing across adulthood. However, most work utilizes traditional trait questionnaires, which despite holding benefits, have several drawbacks. Use of trait questionnaires necessitate a focus on retrospectively-reported average tendencies, likely suffer from developmental imprecision, often lead to neglect of context, and can only investigate slow-moving processes occurring over long time periods. The current research employed Big-Five behavior states to surmount previous obstacles. Behavior states, assessed across representative spans of daily life, solved problems of exclusive focus on average tendencies and developmental imprecision. Simultaneous reports of psychologically active situational characteristics facilitated inquiry into context and momentary processes underlying behavior. Young, middle-aged, and older adults reported behavior states and situations using ESM. Not only did age groups differ in trait-relevant behavior and situational characteristics, suggesting development in both traits and contexts, but revealed differences in situation-behavior contingencies, suggesting changing strengths of processes across adulthood.

SY24-4: DETERMINING PERSONALITY TRAITS AND PRIVACY CONCERNS FROM FACEBOOK ACTIVITY

Chris SUMNER, Alison Byers, Matthew Shearing, *The Online Privacy Foundation, USA*

This study explored the extent to which it is possible to determine personality traits and privacy concerns based on Facebook use. This was performed by comparing the Big Five personality traits with Facebook usage, activities and language use. A purpose built application was created to obtain all data objects available through the Facebook API. Offline data analysis included the linguistic analysis of Facebook posts, photo descriptions and biographical information. Results show significant correlations between an individual's personality, their Facebook activity and their level of concern about privacy. However, the practical significance of these correlations is low. Making meaningful conclusions about people or taking decisions that will affect their lives on the basis of Facebook activity may therefore be problematic and error prone. These findings support and extend previous research in online social networks by showing that Facebook activity can provide clues to an individual's personality.

SY24-5: LONG-TERM STABILITY OF PERSONALITY: IMPLICATIONS FOR BEHAVIOR

Christopher S. NAVE, *Rutgers University, Camden, USA*

Ryne A. Sherman, *Florida Atlantic University, USA*

David C. Funder, *University of California, Riverside, USA*

Sarah E. Hampson, Lewis R. Goldberg, *Oregon Research Institute, USA*

The continuity of personality's association with directly observed behavior is demonstrated in two different studies. In Study 1, during the 1960s, elementary school teachers rated personalities of members of the ethnically diverse Hawaii Personality and Health Cohort (HPHC). The same individuals were interviewed in a medical clinic over 40 years later. Trained coders viewed video recordings of a subset of these interviews ($N = 144$) and assessed the behavior they observed using the Riverside Behavioral Q-sort. Teacher ratings of children had numerous and diverse correlations with behavior coded in the interview. In Study 2, between 1999-2001, a slightly larger subset of the HPHC ($N = 155$) provided self-reported ratings of the Big Five. Each of the Big Five personality characteristics were meaningfully associated with directly observed behavior 2 to 9 years later. This study adds to a growing body of evidence that personality predicts behavior that transcends immediate context.

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FRIDAY, 13TH, 10.00 –12.00

ROOM 2A
(2nd Floor)

SY 25 : THE DARK SIDE OF PERSONALITY: WHERE DO WE STAND AND WHERE ARE WE HEADED?

Conveners

Mathias ZIEGLER, *Humboldt University Berlin, Germany*

Delroy L. PAULHUS, *University of British Columbia, Canada*

The dark side of human personality has become the focus of many empirical studies and theoretical papers. In particular, the Dark Triad consisting of Narcissism, Psychopathy, and Machiavellianism has attracted a lot of attention. This symposium aims at providing an overview of the current state of the research while pointing out possible problems and future research fields at the same time. The first talk by Paulhus will summarize the research efforts of the last ten years and also introduce everyday sadism as an addition to the dark personality space. The next three talks by Lämmle, Ziegler, and Egan focus on the nomological net of the Dark Triad. Using different methodological approaches the nomological net with the Big 5 facets as well as the specifics of each of the three traits are explored. Moreover, the issue of how to assess the dark triad will be addressed in the talk by Egan. Thus, the first talks define the dark triad and its nomological net with other, broader personality traits such as the Big 5. In the final talk, Knezevic further broadens the spectrum of dark personality traits and looks at the mechanisms underlying the predictive validity of such traits.

SY25-1: I'M DARK = YOU ARE DARK? A MULTIRATER STUDY OF THE DARK TRIAD

Matthias ZIEGLER *Humboldt University Berlin, Germany*

Lena Lämmle *Technical University of Munich, Germany*

Scoring high on questionnaires assessing the dark triad of personality has often been reported to be related to problems in interpersonal relations. Few studies have addressed the way people see themselves or are being seen by others with a focus on all of the dark triad variables. The present study adds to this literature but explicitly includes the complete dark triad. $N = 283$ students provided self-reports but also other reports by a peer and a parent. Using a MTMM model for structurally different raters the variance components of all ratings could be decomposed into trait variance and different bias variances. This way, the congruence between self and observer could be estimated while disentangling the different variance sources. Moreover, estimates of the specific variances within each of the 3 constructs could be obtained. Results and implications for future research will be discussed.

SY25-2: HOW MUCH THE FIVE-FACTOR MODEL (+ DISINTEGRATION) TELLS US ABOUT THE DARK SIDE OF HUMAN NATURE?

Goran KNEZEVIC, *University of Belgrade, Serbia*

The „Dark Triad“ model utilizes constructs of Psychopathy, Machiavellianism and Narcissism in describing “dark” aspects of behaviour. „Amoralism“ model postulates that the destructive aspects of behavior originate in Brutality, Frustration, and Impulsiveness. To investigate the relations between them measures of the models’ variables were administered to 148 students of Psychology. Four factors were extracted: Impulsiveness, Frustration, Brutality, and Procriminal behavior. Although Impulsiveness and Procriminal behaviour could be mapped onto the space defined by the Five-Factors+Disintegration, Frustration and Brutality tend to form a factor independent from the basic six.

Further clarification of the constructs was based on their relations with penal recidivism. Brutality (OR=2.33, $p<0.01$) was found to predict recidivism on the sample of 110 incarcerated drug abusers, while Impulsive Procriminality (OR=2.29, $p<0.01$) and Maladaptive Personality (OR=0.49, $p<0.01$) predict recidivism on 112 convicts serving short-term sentences. The repercussions of these findings on the understanding of dark aspects of personality are discussed.

SY25-3: POSITIVELY UNPLEASANT: PERSONALITY, THE DARK TRIAD, HAPPINESS AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Vincent EGAN, *University of Leicester, UK*

This study examines how positive psychological states (happiness, subjective well-being) function in relation to general personality traits of the kind defined by the Five-Factor model of personality and, higher-order callous-manipulative ‘dark’ aspects of personality such as “the dark triad” (i.e., psychopathy, narcissism, and Machiavellianism). An Internet-based survey gathered data on these constructs on a large sample from the UK and Canada. How these measured constructs fit together will be tested using path analysis and structural equation modeling. The study will also examine which of two brief measures of “the dark triad” is more effective as a brief screening instrument of this construct, and if real-world outcome (history of offending, broken relationships, mild mental health difficulties) relate to these constructs.

SY25-4: OVERVIEW OF THE DARK TRIAD

Delroy L. PAULHUS, *University of British Columbia, Canada*

Ten years ago Paulhus and Williams (2002) called attention to the ‘Dark Triad’, a constellation of three empirically overlapping but conceptually distinct personality variables. Comprising Machiavellianism, narcissism and subclinical psychopathy, members of the triad often have differential correlates but share a common core of callous manipulateness. There are now nearly three dozen studies using this concept and over 300 article citations. I will review evidence for the

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distinctiveness of the triad members with an emphasis on two recent developments. First is the development of a short measure (SD3) that includes only 28 items instead of the original 164: Hence research on the Dark Triad much more practical. Second, the addition of a fourth member – everyday sadism -- has transformed the triad into a 'Dark Tetrad'. Key issues and problems with the concept are considered as well as the latest developments.

SY25-5: THOU SHALT NOT GIVE FALSE WITNESS AGAINST YOUR NEIGHBOR: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE DARK TRIAD AND THE BIG 5

Lena LÄMMLE, *Technical University of Munich, Germany*

Ziegler Matthias, *Humboldt University Berlin, Germany*

The present study aims to elucidate the nomological network of the dark triad and the Big 5. Facet measures of the dark triad variables and the Big 5 were administered. Students (N = 213) were recruited as participants (59% female) with a mean age of 23.4 (*SD* = 5.89). Participants filled out the NEO-PI-R, NPI, Mach IV and the SRP-III. The results support the idea of specific variance within each of the dark triad variables but also suggest the existence of a common core, which seems to be closely related to the Big 5. The specific individual differences in Psychopathy and Narcissism were also strongly related to the Big 5. Machiavellianism appears to be more distantly related to the Big 5. These results highlight the necessity of researching all of the dark triad constructs together in order to identify specific contributions and to avoid exploiting the common core variance.

Paper SessionsWEDNESDAY, JULY 11TH, 10.00 – 12.00ROOM 2A
(2nd Floor)**PA1 : INTERPERSONAL BEHAVIORS AND PROCESSES**

Chair

Andrea CARNAGHI, *University of Trieste, Italy***PA1-1 : EVERYBODY LIKES A LIKER! BUT WHO ARE THE LIKED LIKERS?**Katrin RENTZSCH, *University of Bamberg, Germany*

Previous research has shown that people who tend to generally perceive others positively (likers) are also positively seen by others (liked). The aim of the current research was to determine whether such reciprocity in liking depends on the personality of the people involved. In the current study, 358 eighth-grade students from 20 classes participated during regular school lessons. They provided Round Robin ratings on how much they liked every other student in class as well as self-ratings on the Big Five personality traits. Using Social Relations and Multilevel Analyses, results revealed that likers as well as liked students scored high on extraversion and agreeableness (perceiver and target effects), that likers were liked, and that such reciprocity was found for students scoring high on traits such as extraversion (generalized reciprocity) and for same-sex dyads (dyadic reciprocity). Findings indicated that reciprocal liking is not ubiquitous, but depends on individual and relationship characteristics.

PA1-2 : ASSESSING LIKING WITH THE AFFECTIVE PRIMING TASK: A BONA FIDE PIPELINE TO INTERPERSONAL ATTRACTION?Sascha KRAUSE, *University of Leipzig, Germany*Mitja D. Back, *Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz, Germany*Boris Egloff, *Johannes Gutenberg University of Mainz, Germany*Stefan C. Schmukle, *University of Leipzig, Germany*

We introduce a novel approach for the indirect assessment of interpersonal attraction in small groups. By presenting pictures of group members' faces as primes, the affective priming task (APT) was employed as an inner group liking measure. In two studies, 247 unacquainted same sex participants—assigned to groups of 4 to 6 members—rated each other by completing the APT and a direct liking measure. As expected, social relation model analyses yielded a high proportion of relationship variance and indicated that both kinds of liking measures reliably assessed unique dyadic evaluations. For investigating the predictive validity of these relationship effects, we selected two behavior-related criteria of interpersonal liking: (1) the actual pass behavior in an online ball-tossing game and (2) the observed liking during a group discussion task. Both

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outcomes were predicted by the liking APT above and beyond the direct measure. Implications of these findings are discussed.

PA1-3: PERSONS, SITUATIONS, AND BEHAVIORS: CONSISTENCY AND VARIABILITY OF DIFFERENT BEHAVIORS IN FOUR INTERPERSONAL SITUATIONS

Sointu LEIKAS, Jan-Erik Lönnqvist, Markku Verkasalo, *University of Helsinki, Finland*

Behavioural consistency and variability are among the most debated issues in social and personality psychology. However, few studies have compared different types of behaviours with regards to their consistency. In the present study, four different social situations were created on the basis of the interpersonal theory. Professional actors were recruited to play four different social roles: dominant, submissive, friendly, and quarrelsome. Target participants ($N = 32$) discussed with each actor and a broad range of the targets' behaviours were coded. The results provided evidence of behaviours that are affected by the person, by the situation, and by both. On average, molar behaviours (e.g. observer-ratings of personality) were more consistent than micro-level behaviours (e.g. smiling, self-touch), but certain micro-level behaviours also showed high consistency (e.g. gesturing, posture, orientation). Furthermore, intraindividual (within-person) consistency was found for most targets, and this type of consistency correlated with self-reported Neuroticism and Openness.

PA1-4: IMPLICIT AGGRESSIVENESS REFLECTS INTERINDIVIDUAL AS WELL AS SITUATIONAL DIFFERENCES

Matthias BLUEMKE, *University of Heidelberg, Germany*

Recent research confirms the psychological relevance of implicitly measured aggressiveness. It can predict interindividual differences in behavior (personality perspective) and reflect situational demands (experimental/social psychology perspective). Drawing on recent experiments, an Implicit Association Test (IAT) predicted a behavioral measure of aggression, which itself could not be predicted by a questionnaire on trait-aggressiveness. The boundary constraints under which this relationship holds will be outlined. Furthermore, an IAT reflected changes in implicit aggressiveness both due to violent computer gaming (in comparison to a control condition) and due to reenacting a violent scene in a computer game (rather than watching the respective scene from a movie). Both lines of research show that implicit aggressiveness, like explicit aggressiveness, can reflect dispositional and situational components. The importance of implicit aggressiveness in line with recent theorizing about associative/impulsive dispositions for behavior generation is outlined. Future directions for research on implicit aggressiveness will be discussed.

PA1-5: ACCURATE JUDGMENTS OF NEUROTICISM AT ZERO ACQUAINTANCE: A QUESTION OF RELEVANCE

Sarah HIRSCHMÜLLER, Boris Egloff, *Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Germany*

Stefan C. Schmukle, *University Leipzig, Germany*

Mitja D. Back *Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Germany*

Prior studies have consistently found no accuracy for neuroticism judgments at zero acquaintance. Based on the Realistic Accuracy Model (Funder, 1995), we argue that this is due to a lack of relevance of the situation in which targets are typically observed. Fifty participants were videotaped in a personally relevant situation (brief self-introductions to fellow students at the time of first meeting), as well as three less relevant situations (a welcoming situation, a dyadic waiting situation, and an individual waiting situation). An aggregate of self-reports and informant-reports was used as accuracy criterion. Four independent groups of unacquainted observers judged participants' neuroticism based on these short video sequences. As hypothesized, results show that neuroticism judgments were accurate only for the relevant situation. This finding could be explained using lens model analyses (Brunswik, 1956). Neuroticism predicted nonverbal and paraverbal nervousness (cue validity), which in turn predicted neuroticism judgments by lay observers (cue utilization).

PA1-6: WOMEN POSITIONED UP AND LEFT: SPATIAL INFORMATION AFFECTS WOMEN'S LEADERSHIP ASPIRATION.

Maria Paola PALADINO, Mara Mazzurega, Ilaria Bizzego, *University of Trento, Italy*

Recent studies have shown that people associate upper and left spatial position with power and agency, respectively. Can this spatial information be used to increase women's leadership aspiration? In this study 40 women were asked about their willingness to be the leader or a collaborator in a computer-mediated team. Relevant contextual information and questions were presented on a graphic background with female and male profiles positioned for half the participants in the upper-left and lower-right quadrant, respectively; in the reversed positions for the other half. Spatial information affected leadership aspiration of women endorsing hostile sexist beliefs: they were more willing to be a leader and reported more self-efficacy in this role when they saw women positioned in the upper-left (vs. lower-right) quadrant. This effect was due to a change in the perception of leadership role, described as more communal. The findings are discussed in relation with the literature on leadership.

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WEDNESDAY, JULY 11TH, 15.30 – 17.30

ROOM 2A
(2nd Floor)

PA_2 : SELF-CONCEPTS AND WITHIN-PERSON PROCESSES

Chair

Marco PERUGINI, University Milan-Bicocca, Italy

PA2-1: NEW LATENT VARIABLE APPROACHES TO OLD, UNRESOLVED PROBLEMS: THE JAMESIAN SELF-CONCEPT MODEL OF INDIVIDUALLY IMPORTANCE-WEIGHTED AVERAGE

L. Francesca SCALAS, *University of Cagliari, Italy*

Herbert W. Marsh, *University of Oxford, Uk, University of Western Sydney, Australia*

Benjamin Nagengast, *University of Tübingen, Germany*

Alexandre J.S. Morin, *University of Sherbrooke, Canada, University of Western Sydney, Australia*

According to the Individually Importance-Weighted Average (IIWA) model (James, 1890/1963), the contribution of specific areas of self-concept to global self-esteem varies systematically with the individual importance placed on each specific component. Although intuitively appealing, this model has weak support; thus, we proposed a multiple-item latent approach to IIWA model as applied to a range of self-concept domains (physical self-concept, academic self-concept, spiritual self-concept) and subdomains (appearance self-concept, math self-concept, verbal self-concept) in young adolescents (13- to 15-years old) from two countries (Italy: N=250; UK: N=402). Tests simultaneously considering all self-concept domains did not support the IIWA model. On the contrary, support for a normative group importance model was found in which the importance varied as a function of domains but not individuals. Therefore, individuals differentially weight the various components of self-concept; however, the weights are largely determined by normative processes so that little additional information is gained from individual weights.

PA2-2: DOES POSITIVE SELF-KNOWLEDGE HAVE ALWAYS POSITIVE CONSEQUENCES? THE EFFECTS OF THE “CAN SELF” ACCESSIBILITY ON TASK PERFORMANCE

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

The “can self” is the component of self-knowledge, which pertains to the perception of one’s capabilities and potentials. The paper focuses on the regulatory functions of the can self as compared to the regulatory functions of self-standards (ought self). Two experimental studies compared participants’ task performance after manipulating the momentary accessibility of the can self vs self-standards. Contrary to the expectations, the activation of the can self resulted

in poorer outcomes, when the task required sustained attention (study 1). Consistent with the expectations however, the accessibility of the can self resulted in a more accurate prediction of one's own performance on the task (study 2).

PA2-3: IMPLICIT THEORIES OF PERSONALITY AND PERSONALITY: A MULTI-LEVEL APPROACH.

Alessio PRUNEDDU, Marcel Zentner, *University of York, UK*

Implicit theories of personality state that individuals hold different lay conceptions about personal attributes, whether they are believed to be fixed (Entity theorists), or malleable (Incremental theorists). As a part of a longitudinal project, personality and lay theories are thus examined in a sample of young adults (N=163, M=19.27). In order to get a full account of each individual's profile, personality was measured considering traits, as operationalized by the Big Five model, and profiles, produced using the Q-sort method. Emotions, self-esteem, values and life satisfaction are variables also considered. The results suggest that tendencies toward malleability are associated with Openness and Extroversion as well as higher levels of self-esteem and life satisfaction. The findings are also discussed in terms of personality change elicited by lay theories.

PA2-4: LEVEL OF SELF-ESTEEM, BUT NOT INSTABILITY AND CONTINGENCY OF SELF-ESTEEM, PROSPECTIVELY PREDICTS DEPRESSION

Julia FRIEDERIKE SOWISLO, Ulrich Orth, *University of Basel, Germany*
Laurenz L. Meier, *University of South Florida, USA*

A growing body of longitudinal studies suggests that low self-esteem is a risk factor for depression. However, it is unclear whether other characteristics of self-esteem besides its level explain incremental or even greater variance in subsequent depression. We examined the prospective effects of self-esteem level, instability, and contingency on depression in one overarching model. In Study 1, 372 adults were assessed at 2 waves over 6 months, including 40 daily diary assessments at Wave 1.

In Study 2, 235 young adults were assessed at 2 waves over 6 weeks, including 6 daily diary assessments at each wave. Self-esteem contingency was measured by self-report and by a statistical index based on the diary data (capturing event-related fluctuations in self-esteem). In both studies, only level of self-esteem, but not its instability and contingency, predicted subsequent depression. Furthermore, level, instability, and contingency of self-esteem did not interact in the prediction of depression.

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PA2-5: ALL IN A DAY'S WORK – VARIABILITY IN PERSON-SITUATION INTERACTIONS IN DAILY LIFE SITUATIONS

Lasse MEINERT JENSEN, *University of Copenhagen, Denmark*

Can the similarities and differences between persons' daily situations provide clues to the theoretic understanding of person-situation interactions? Using a Day Reconstruction Method design (Kahneman et al., 2004), and drawing on modern idiographic (Conner et al., 2009) and within-person research (Fleeson, 2007), a series of studies analyzed person-situation interactions in the course of a day for a sample of 171 respondents. Multilevel modeling analyses showed (a) substantial within-person variability in the relatively short span of a day, (b) significant situation effects, and (c) significant effect of persons' situational concerns and intentions upon fluctuations in quality of experience. This paper will argue that the combination of findings (a) and (b) goes against the interpretation that persons merely "react" to situational features, and instead points to how subjective and agentic features of the person shape experience by way of guiding the person's interaction with the situations of everyday life.

PA2-6: USING THE POSITIVITY OF THE SELF TO CHANGE IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT ATTITUDES

Marco PERUGINI, Juliette Richetin, Cristina Zogmaister, *University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy*

The self is a basic concept that can be conceptualized as a schema concerning one's own person. A basic property of the self-schema is positivity (or self-esteem), with research showing that people on average tend to have positive self-view and self-esteem. In this contribution we will present empirical evidence that one's self-view can have an important effect in changing one's own attitude towards a variety of objects. Specifically, we will show that the self can be a very powerful and effective stimulus whose positivity can be exploited to change the evaluation of a range of objects when paired with it. We will present a paradigm named Self-Referencing that can be used to create such pairings. We will review many recent experimental studies that provide robust evidence of change for both implicit and explicit attitudes and show that the strength of the effect is moderated by self-esteem.

THURSDAY, JULY 12TH, 10.00 – 12.00

ROOM 2A
(2nd Floor)

PA_3 : BIOLOGICAL BASIS OF PERSONALITY

Chair

Rainer RIEMANN, *University of Bielefeld, Germany*

PA3-1: THE LATE POSITIVE COMPONENT PREDICTS CONCEPT CONGRUENCE IN THE IMPLICIT ASSOCIATION TEST

Monika FLEISCHHAUER, Sören Enge, Kersten Diers, Alexander Strobel, *Technical University of Dresden, Germany*

Recent research accentuates the value of the Implicit Association Test (IAT) in assessing implicit personality self-concepts. Nevertheless, there is an ongoing debate about the IAT's validity challenging the assumption that it indeed measures association strength of associative network elements determining concept accessibility. Because of its high temporal resolution, electroencephalography and event-related potentials are appropriate to examine processes suggested to underlie IAT performance. Using an IAT measuring neuroticism (N=70), we found a strong association between the IAT effect and the late positive component, an electrophysiological index of the retrieval of semantic concepts. Individuals scoring high in implicit neuroticism showed larger P600 amplitudes in the block that combines the target-concept "me" with the attribute-concept "anxiety". Because larger P600 amplitudes also predicted shorter reaction time, the finding gives evidence for improved recognition and faster accessibility of congruent personality concepts. Results are discussed in the context of methodological and theoretical implications for personality IATs.

PA3-2: GENETIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL INFLUENCES ON THE LONGITUDINAL STRUCTURE OF NEUROTICISM DURING ADULTHOOD: A TRAIT-STATE APPROACH

O.M. Laceulle, J. ORMEL, *University Center for Psychiatry, University Medical Center Groningen, The Netherlands*

S.H. Aggen, M.C. Neale, K.S. Kendler *Virginia Commonwealth University, USA*

This project has the aim to elucidate the longitudinal structure of neuroticism and to quantify the genetic and environmental influences that contribute to stability and change. Data was used from >1100 female-female twin pairs.

The data was best represented by a model including both a stable Trait component and a State component representing across time change. The contributions of genetic and environmental influences on the Trait component were nearly equal, whereas on the State component environmental influences were stronger than genetic influences. Our results are compatible with the

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somewhat contrasting results from previous studies and contribute to our understanding of the nature of neuroticism.

PA3-3 : PARENT – TWIN RELATIONSHIP QUALITY AND PERSONALITY: BEHAVIOURAL GENETIC ANALYSES

Rainer RIEMANN, Christian Kandler, Wiebke Bleidorn, *University of Bielefeld, Germany*

This study estimates genetic and environmental effects on parent-child relationship quality. In addition, we tested to what degree children's and parents' personality characteristics affect relationship quality. In a sample twins we collected self-report relationship quality ratings for fathers and mothers. Fathers and mothers likewise reported relationship quality with each twin sibling. Parent-child relationship quality was moderately to strongly heritable. Shared environmental influences had moderate effects on father-child relationships. Effects of the shared environment were smaller and not statistically significant for mother-child relationships. Children's personality traits were significantly related to relationship quality. Neuroticism, agreeableness, and conscientiousness showed consistent genetic correlations, but there were no consistent environmentally mediated correlations. Parents' agreeableness and neuroticism were consistently related to relationship quality, while conscientiousness showed correlation only for fathers. Our results suggest the importance of common genetic influences for the dynamic interplay of actor and partner that formed their relationship over time.

PA3-4 : A NEUROCOGNITIVE MODEL OF THE UNCONSCIOUS

Marek Drogosz, Anna Blasńska, Marek CIELECKI, *Warsaw School of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland*

The characteristics of the right hemisphere of the brain as a "soft", holistic processor, operating on the nonverbal material, loaded with affect, makes it probable that the right side of the brain is responsible for unconscious processing of information, social information included. However, early research on this topic (Sackeim, Packer i Gur, 1977; Seamon, Brody i Kauff, 1983) brought about results indicating that the left rather than right hemisphere was purportedly the unconscious processor. The contralateral by-pass hypothesis, according to which the mediation of unconscious processing by cerebral hemispheres consists in subsuming a portion of incoming information by the hemisphere contralateral to that involved in processing of the main (conscious) task will be presented to reconcile these divergent premises. Results of a study ($N = 52$) in which neutral ideograms were primed by either neutral, positive or negative stimuli (human faces) under threshold of conscious perception (4 msec.) either ipsilaterally or contralaterally to the presentation of target showed that: (a) the influence of unconscious affective information on perception of consciously perceived stimuli is the strongest when the suboptimal and optimal stimuli are presented

contralaterally and (b) the effect of unconscious priming is reduced when the response is retrieved from the central visual field. These results confirm the contralateral by-pass hypothesis and are discussed in light of other empirical findings as well as against the background of classical psychoanalytic doctrine.

PA3-5: THE NEUROBIOLOGY OF APPROACHING AND EXPLORING: CAUDATE VOLUME PREDICTS TRAITS RELATED TO DOPAMINE FUNCTION

Rachael GRAZIOPLANE, *University of Minnesota, USA*

Jeremy R. Gray, *Yale University*

Colin G. De Young, *University of Minnesota, USA*

The caudate nucleus is a brain structure involved in response to reward and control of approach behaviour that is heavily innervated by dopamine neurons. The neurotransmitter dopamine has been implicated in processes and traits involving cognitive and behavioural exploration and approach, including divergent thinking ability (Deitrich, 2004) Sensation Seeking (Zald, 2010) and Plasticity (the Big Five metatrait reflecting shared variance of Extraversion and Openness; DeYoung, 2006). Using structural MRI, we investigated the association of caudate volume with these traits in 107 healthy adults. Caudate volume was significantly associated with divergent thinking, Sensation Seeking, Plasticity, the Assertiveness aspect of Extraversion, and the Intellect aspect of Openness/Intellect (controlling for IQ). The present research suggests variation in caudate structure accounts for variation in traits related to cognitive and behavioural exploration as well as general approach motivation.

PA3-6: THE ROLE OF GRAY'S REVISED REINFORCEMENT SENSITIVITY THEORY (RRST) IN THE PSYCHOPATHY-AGGRESSION RELATIONSHIP

Nadja HEYM, Claire Lawrence, *University of Nottingham, UK*

Gray's revised Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory (Gray & McNaughton, 2000) may play a key role in explaining psychopathic tendencies (Heym & Lawrence, 2010; Corr, 2010). In this paper, we examine the role of rRST subsystems in moderating the relationship between self-reported psychopathy (measured by LSRP and SRP-III) and self-reported (study 1; N=132) and experimental (study 2; N=60) aggression in normal populations. The results of study 1 show that (i) the link between primary psychopathy and proactive aggression is more pronounced in low BIS-anxiety and low BAS-reward individuals; whereas (ii) the link between secondary psychopathy and reactive aggression is more pronounced in high FFFS-fight individuals. The results of study 2 mirrored these findings in behavioural aggression assessed using the Taylor aggression paradigm. Measurement issues and wider implications for the role of rRST as underlying mechanisms for psychopathy will be discussed.

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THURSDAY, JULY 12TH, 12.10 – 13.00

AULA MAGNA
(Ground Floor)

PA_4: INTERACTIONS BETWEEN PARENTS' AND CHILDREN' PERSONALITY

Chair

Peter PRINZIE, *Utrecht University, The Netherlands*

PA4-1: FATHERS' PERSONALITY AND ITS INTERACTION WITH CHILDREN'S PERSONALITY AS PREDICTORS OF PERCEIVED PARENTING BEHAVIOR SIX YEARS LATER

Peter PRINZIE, Maja Deković, Alithe van den Akker, Sabine Stoltz, Amaranta De Haan, *Utrecht University, The Netherlands*

We investigated fathers' personality and its interaction with children's personality as predictors of adolescent perceived parenting behavior. Data were used from the Flemish Study on Parenting, Personality and Development including 353 children 6 to 9 years old at Time 1. At Time 1 fathers rated their personality whereas teachers rated the child's personality. Six years later, adolescents rated their fathers' overreactive, overprotective, warm parenting and autonomy encouragement. Higher levels of paternal Emotional Stability were associated with less perceived overreactive and more positive parenting behaviors only when children were high on Extraversion, Benevolence, Conscientiousness, Emotional Stability and Imagination. This study is of theoretical interest because the results demonstrate that different forms of parenting are associated with goodness-of-fit relations between parent and child personality and that these relations are different for negative and positive parenting.

PA4-2: CHILD PERSONALITY DIFFERENCES AND DIFFERENTIAL PARENTING ARE BOTH ASSOCIATED WITH SIBLING OUTCOME

Karla VAN LEEUWEN, Rozemarijn Jeannin, *KU Leuven, Belgium*

Previous research has shown that child personality can be a risk factor for child outcome in the presence of specific parental behavior. The current study continues this research line by investigating whether differences in sibling problem behavior are explained by differences in child personality and/or differences in parenting.

Data from 467 families with two siblings (8 to 13 years old; mean difference in sibling age = 22.7 months) were analyzed. Mother and father rated personality characteristics and problem behavior of two of their children, and their own parenting behavior towards these children (negative behavioral and psychological control, warmth/support). Results from hierarchical multiple regression analyses, controlled for age difference and gender, showed for example a significant Benevolence by Psychological control interaction explaining Conduct problems:

dissimilarity in siblings' Benevolence was associated with a larger difference in Conduct problems, but only when mothers reported strong differences in Psychological control towards their two children.

PA4-3: BIG FIVE PERSONALITY TRAITS AND DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN PARENTS' AND ADOLESCENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF BEHAVIOUR

Amaranta DE HAAN, Bart Soenens, *University of Ghent, Belgium*

Peter Prinzie, Maja Deković, *Utrecht University, The Netherlands*

Personality traits are hypothesized to affect which information individuals attend to, encode, and remember (Rusting & Larsen, 1998). This study offers an empirical test of this assertion, by examining whether Big Five traits of members in a long-lasting relationship, the parent-adolescent dyad, explain parent-adolescent discrepant perceptions of parental (warmth, overreactive discipline) and adolescent (externalizing, internalizing) behaviours.

Both members' personality traits were relevant for the explanation of all concurrent discrepancies. In contrast, only parent personality explained parent-adolescent discrepancies of parenting assessed two years later, and only adolescent personality explained parent-adolescent discrepancies of problem behaviour two years later: similar results were found for changes in discrepancies across two years. Extraversion, Agreeableness and Emotional Stability were particularly important in the explanation of discrepant perceptions. Results are discussed in light of the trait-congruency hypothesis (Rusting & Larsen, 1998), and the conceptualization of personality traits as reflecting motivational reaction norms (Denissen & Penke, 2008).

THURSDAY, JULY 12TH, 12.10 – 13.00

ROOM 0B
(Ground Floor)

PA_5 : PERSONALITY AND WELL-BEING

Chair

Anne ROETS, *University of Ghent, Belgium*

PA5-1: THE TYRANNY OF CHOICE? A CROSS-CULTURAL INVESTIGATION OF MAXIMIZING-SATISFICING EFFECTS ON WELL-BEING

Arne ROETS, *University of Ghent, Belgium*

Barry Schwartz, *Swarthmore College, USA*

Yanjun Guan, *Renmin University, China*

The present research investigated the relationship between individual differences in maximizing versus satisficing (i.e., seeking to make a choice that is the single

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best, rather than merely good enough) and well-being in interaction with the society an individual lives in. Data from adult samples in three distinct societies, the US ($N=307$), Western-Europe ($N=263$), and China ($N=218$), were analyzed. In western societies where choice is abundant, maximizers reported less well-being than satisficers, and this difference was mediated by experienced regret. In China, maximizing was unrelated to well-being: although maximizing was also associated with more regret, the latter had no substantial relationship to well-being. In societies where abundant individual choice is highly valued and considered the ultimate route to personal happiness, maximizers' dissatisfaction and regret over imperfect choices is a detrimental factor in well-being, whereas it is a much less crucial determinant of well-being in societies that place less emphasis on choice.

PA5-2: WHICH WAY TO WELL-BEING; 'GETTING AHEAD' OR 'GETTING ALONG'?

Kathryn BUCHANAN, Anat Bardi, *Royal Holloway, University of London, UK*

We examined the effects of three categories of behaviour on subjective-well-being: 'getting ahead' (agency), 'getting along' (communion) and 'getting ahead while getting along' (simultaneous agency and communion). We expected these behaviours would improve well-being significantly more than our placebo behaviour, focusing on life's daily details. One hundred and sixty-one participants (121 female, 35 male, 5 unknown) aged 18 -59 (mean: 30.01, SD: 10.00) performed their assigned behaviour daily for a week. Measures of subjective-well-being were taken pre and post experiment. Analyses showed the active behaviours significantly increased well-being and each behaviour type had distinct consequences for certain aspects of well-being. Overall, results indicate 'getting ahead' and 'getting ahead while getting along' are beneficial for affective well-being while 'getting along' is beneficial for cognitive well-being.

PA5-3: THE PERILS OF NIGHT LIFE: CHRONOTYPE, PERSONALITY, AND ACADEMIC SUCCESS

Zlatan KRIZAN, Jeffrey C. Miller, *Iowa State University, USA*
David Watson, *University of Notre Dame, USA*

People show considerable differences in their daily cycles of activity and alertness; "morning" people function best earlier in the day, while "evening" people function best later in the day. Although these chronotype differences are linked to personality, the exact nature of these links is poorly understood. In Study 1 we followed students' sleeping habits over a 14 week period, documenting that those with later sleep schedules slept less consistently, were more disinhibited, slightly more distressed, and more likely to consume alcohol and caffeine. In Study 2 we focused on specific components of disinhibition. The results revealed that evening individuals were more responsive to immediate stimuli, got distracted more easily, and were less organized. As a result, they earned lower grades in

college. However, they were not less considerate or cautious. Taken together, the results suggest that daily activity rhythms have key implications for personality, social adjustment, and occupational success

THURSDAY, JULY 12TH, 12.10 – 13.00

ROOM 3AA
(3rd Floor)

PA_6 : SELF-CONTROL AND MOTIVATION

Chair

Jule SPECHT, *University of Leipzig, Germany*

PA6-1: SELF-CONTROL MOTIVE: IMPLICATIONS OF A DESIRE TO HAVE MORE SELF-CONTROL

Liad UZIEL, *Bar-Ilan University, Israel*

Self-control often brings about favourable outcomes that facilitate adaptation. The present research introduces a new construct and scale that measure one's motive to have more self-control - the Self-Control Motive (SCM) scale. The talk will present the scale and results from three studies that have applied it. Study 1 introduces trait and motive correlates of SCM. Study 2 demonstrates that a high SCM is associated with increased stress when one faces a real life self-control challenge. Study 3 demonstrates in a lab experiment that while SCM facilitates behavioural self-control in a low demand context, SCM does not facilitate performance in a high demand context. Taken together, the results of these studies show that SCM is a potentially important determinant of self-regulatory ability. People in general wish they had more self-control; alas, ironically, a strong self-control motive could be an obstacle to success in truly demanding settings.

PA6-2: EVERYTHING UNDER CONTROL? THE IMPACT OF AGE, GENDER, AND EDUCATION ON TRAJECTORIES OF PERCEIVED CONTROL

Jule SPECHT, *University of Leipzig, Germany*

Boris Egloff, *Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Germany*

Stefan Schmukle, *University of Leipzig, Germany*

Perceived control impacts the successful mastering of several developmental tasks. To investigate the trajectory of this pivotal personality trait, we analyzed the influence of age, gender, and education on stability and change in perceived control. Therefore, individuals of a large ($N = 9,484$) and representative sample of Germans covering all of adulthood gave information about their generalized perceived control twice over a period of 6 years. Results suggest that (a) mean levels of perceived control increase in young adulthood, decrease in middle adulthood and slightly increase afterwards; (b) changes in income and health can

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partly explain these changes; (c) rank-order stability in perceived control is less stable compared to the Big Five, reaching a plateau at about age 40; and (d) men and more educated individuals perceive to have more control than women and less educated individuals perceive to have and these differences are relatively stable over the life course.

THURSDAY, JULY 12TH, 12.10 – 13.00

ROOM 3AB
(3rd Floor)

PA_7 : INTELLIGENCE

Chair

Marina FIORI, *University of Lausanne, Switzerland*

PA7-1: META-ANALYZING THE FLYNN EFFECT: 100 YEARS OF EVIDENCE

Jakob PIETSCHNIG, Martin Voracek, *University of Vienna, Austria*

Generational IQ gains, known as the Flynn effect, have been observed since the first half of the 20th century, but it was only in the 1980s, that they have been systematically described. Ensuing increased attention of the scientific community towards this topic led to a large body of literature, indicating differences in gains regarding nationality and intelligence domain (crystallized vs. fluid intelligence). Indeed, already in 1998 Rodgers asked for a systematic review as a necessary means to facilitate understanding of the Flynn effect. In the present meta-analysis, we present evidence for IQ gains over a time span of more than 100 years (1909-2010) in 241 samples ($N = 2,300,000+$) from 27 countries. Overall IQ gains amounted to about two standard deviations (about 3 points per decade), showing stronger gains on measures of fluid than crystallized intelligence. In all, the worldwide IQ gains appear to be pervasive across the investigated period.

PA7-2: FACTORIAL INVARIANCE AND LATENT MEAN DIFFERENCES OF SCORES ON TRAIT EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE ACROSS GENDER AND AGE

Ioannis TSAOUSIS, *University of Crete, Greece*

Smaragda Kazi, *Panteion University, Greece*

Little is known about the factorial invariance and latent mean difference across gender and age in trait emotional intelligence (EI). The purpose of this study was to examine whether the measurement structure underlying trait emotional intelligence (EI) is equivalent across gender (males vs. females) and age (adolescents vs. adults) groups. The sample consisted of 1545 adolescents and adults (42.8% males). In order to investigate the above hypothesis the measurement and structural equivalence of an extant trait EI measure (i.e. the Greek Emotional Intelligence Scale [GEIS]; Tsousis, 2008) across gender and

age was tested. In addition, an analysis was conducted to determine whether the latent means of scores on trait EI differed significantly between males and females as well as between adolescents and adults. The multi-group confirmatory factor analysis results revealed that configural, metric, scalar and variances and covariances for the correlated four-factor model of the GEIS exist across gender and age samples. Findings regarding the latent mean differences across gender and age groups are discussed with reference to recent and past theoretical and empirical evidence.

PA7-3: AN ITEM RESPONSE THEORY ANALYSIS OF THE ABILITY EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE TEST (MSCEIT)

Marina FIORI, *University of Lausanne, Switzerland*

Gideon De Bruin, *University of Johannesburg, South Africa*

Moira Mikolajczak, Olivier Luminet, *Catholic University of Louvain, Belgium*

Jerome Rossier, *University of Lausanne, Switzerland*

The ability approach has been indicated as promising for advancing research in emotional intelligence (EI). However, there is scarcity of tests measuring EI as a form of intelligence. The Mayer Salovey Caruso Emotional Intelligence Test (MSCEIT) is among the few available. This implies that conclusions about the value of EI as a meaningful construct and its utility in predicting various outcomes mostly rely on the properties of this test. We tested whether individuals who have the highest probability of choosing the most correct response on any item of the test are also those who have the strongest EI ability. Results showed that the MSCEIT is best suited to discriminate among persons at the low end of the trait. Furthermore, for certain items the answer indicated by experts as the most correct was not associated with the highest ability. Results are discussed in light of applied and theoretical considerations.

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THURSDAY, JULY 12TH, 12.10 – 13.00

ROOM 3B
(3rd Floor)

PA_8 : PERSONALITY DYSFUNCTION DIAGNOSIS

Chair

Martin VORACEK, *University of Vienna, Austria*

PA8-1: THE PERSONALITY DISORDER DIAGNOSIS IN DSM-5: CONCEPTUALIZING PERSONALITY DYSFUNCTION AND ITS INTERACTION WITH FIVE-FACTOR MODEL TRAITS

Leen BASTIAANSEN, *Vrije University of Brussel, Belgium*

Filip De Fruyt, *University of Ghent, Belgium*

Gina Rossi, *Vrije University of Brussel, Belgium*

In DSM-5, the personality disorder (PD) diagnosis will be based on two criteria: impaired personality functioning and the presence of maladaptive traits. Two issues pertaining to this new diagnostic approach need further clarification. First, more insight is required in the specific nature of personality dysfunction, its underlying structure and optimal operationalization. Second, confusion still exists about how personality dysfunction and traits interact, and how they both contribute to the PD diagnosis. The current study addresses both issues empirically in a sample of 150 psychiatric patients (1) by investigating the structure of personality functioning, as assessed by the SIPP-118, and (2) by determining the incremental validity of the resulting dysfunction components and trait domains (measured by the NEO-PI-R) using hierarchical regression analyses with the DSM-IV PDs as dependent variables. Results suggest significant but limited incremental validity of traits and dysfunction, and will be discussed from both empirical and clinically applied perspectives.

PA8-2: META-ANALYTICAL STOCKTAKING OF RESEARCH ON THE DARK TRIAD, 2002-2012

Martin VORACEK, Jasmin Osinski, Jakob Pietschnig, *University of Vienna, Austria*

We present a comprehensive, critical evaluation of the entire (including “grey”) literature on the Dark Triad (DT) personality traits (Machiavellianism, narcissism, psychopathy; Paulhus & Williams, 2002). Key findings of this research synthesis (50 samples, $N=12,000+$) point to important conceptual and empirical lacunas, psychometric shortcomings, and a lack of critical (e.g., cross-cultural) tests and crucial validation studies (e.g., informant reports, implicit measures) in this evolving literature. Specifically, sex differences in DT components (strongest: psychopathy, weakest: Machiavellianism) are smaller, and DT component interrelations (highest: Machiavellianism-psychopathy, lowest: Machiavellianism-narcissism) are stronger (potentially suggesting too high overlap) and align

differently than previously assumed, whilst all of this is scale-dependent. Data-analytic practices reveal a conspicuous lack of appropriately testing predictions of DT theory through procedures suited for detecting interactions or syndromal constellations among DT components (e.g., moderated regression, latent class analysis). Derived from this systematic review, we offer specific suggestions for future research in this field.

THURSDAY, JULY 12TH, 12.10 – 13.00

ROOM 2A
(2nd Floor)

PA_9 : PERSONALITY AND COGNITIVE PROCESSES

Chair

Ofer RAHAMIM, *Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel*

PA9-1: THE SELF-PERCEPTION PROCESS AS A CAUSE OF IMPLICIT-EXPLICIT CONSISTENCY IN THE DOMAIN OF DISGUST SENSITIVITY

Axel ZINKERNAGEL, *University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany*

Wilhelm Hofmann, *University of Chicago, USA*

Manfred Schmitt, *University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany*

Based on dual process models of information processing two studies investigate the hypothesis that self-perception of automatic behavior mediates the path of implicit disgust sensitivity to explicit disgust sensitivity and therefore accounts for implicit-explicit consistency. In both studies an IAT-Variant served as indirect measure, facial expression and bodily reaction as automatic behavior cues, and the residuals of a direct measure given at two occasions as dependent variable. The first Study (N = 117) revealed that the self-perception path of implicit disgust sensitivity to the residuals of explicit disgust sensitivity was mediated by bodily reaction cues but not by facial expression. The second Study (N = 130) investigated whether moderator effects of display rules and need for closure can account for missing predictive validity and the lack of inference for facial expression cues. The moderator effects were according to expectations and indicate that facial disgust expression may not be automatic behavior.

PA9-2: TOWARDS UNVEILING THE PROCESS DYNAMICS UNDERLYING INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN SITUATION SELECTION/AVOIDANCE

Sofie FREDERICKX, *Iven van Mechelen, KU Leuven, Belgium*

Previous research identified sizeable individual differences in the situations people select/avoid. We hypothesize that affective forecasts play a key mediating role in this phenomenon, with room for individual differences in the link between potential situations and forecasts, as well as in the link between forecasts and

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actual selection/avoidance. An empirical study on communication supported this model. The primary locus of individual differences in selection/avoidance further appeared to be the link between potential situations and affective forecasts, with persons differing in both the level of anticipated positive/negative affect, and the features that trigger it (with some persons' forecasts being based on self-related features only, while others also consider features of the conversation partner). To a smaller extent, individual differences in selection/avoidance can be accounted for by differences in the link between forecasts and selection/avoidance, with, for instance, for avoidance, some people caring more about positive and others more about negative forecasts.

PA9-3: SELF CRITICAL INDIVIDUALS CATEGORIZE AUTOMATICALLY INSULTS AS NEGATIVE FOLLOWING FAILURE INDUCTION: A STATE-TRAIT INTERACTION ANALYSIS

Ofer RAHAMIM, Nachshon Meiran, *Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel*
Golan Shahr, *Yale University School of Medicine; Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel*

A state-trait interaction approach (Mischel & Shoda, 1995) was implemented in order to explore the inclination of self critical individuals to automatically categorize information in the environment. Following a failure manipulation participants were asked to perform a tailored task switching paradigm in which they were asked to classify insults and compliments either by a valence rule or by a content-related rule. By calculating Task Rule Congruency Effect this task allows sensitive evaluation of automatic categorization. Preliminary results of 56 subjects show that compared to the control and the success conditions, in the failure condition increased self criticism tendencies were associated with increased automatic categorization of irrelevant, negative information. It is argued that situations that involve failure activate a maladaptive schema that signals threat to self critical individuals. Possible intra-psychic dynamics that can bring about this automatic categorization are discussed.

THURSDAY, JULY 12TH, 15.30 – 17.30ROOM 2A
(2nd Floor)**PA_10: PERSONALITY TAXONOMIES AND STRUCTURES**

Chair

Dick P.H. BARELDS, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands***PA10-1: PERSONALITY DESCRIPTORS THROUGH LEXICAL STUDY AMONG MALAYSIANS**Khairul Anwar MASTOR, *University Kebangsaan, Malaysia*Viren Swami, *Westminster University, UK*Fazilah Idris, *University Kebangsaan, Malaysia*Jas Laili Suzana Jaafar, *University of Malaya*

The paper reports a study on personality-related descriptors among Malaysians using a psycholexical approach. The method used in the present study followed closely the work of Angleitner, Ostendorf, and John (1990), and subsequently modified by Saucier, Georgiades, Tsaousis, and Goldberg (2005). A total of 1,151 personality-relevant adjectives were extracted from the fourth (newest) edition of the comprehensive Malay-English dictionary known as *Kamus Dewan* (2005). Three separate lists of descriptors were compiled: (1) the 405 words with the highest mean clarity-of-meaning (405-HCD); (2) the 405 words with the highest mean frequency-of use (405-HFD), and; (3) 296 terms that appears on both top-405 lists (296-HCFD). The HCFD data were ipsatized and subjected to the Principal Components analysis with Varimax rotation and the factor scores were saved. A number of between 6 to 8 factors (Eigenvalues range between 18.4 to 5.26) were extracted. Factors could be named as Agreeableness-Conscientiousness, Well-being, Affability, Interpersonal Strength, Shame-Doubt, Anxiety, Self-Destructiveness, and Voraciousness. Intra-factor analyses within each factor explain more of some of the indigenous personality traits of the Malaysian people. Future studies on relating these dimensions with the established universal model of personality are then warranted

PA10-2: SITUATION AND PERSON: NO CHING CHANG CHONG OF PSYCHOLOGY, BUT ITS YIN AND YANGJohanna EISENHOFER, Erik Danay, *Humboldt University Berlin, Germany*Marco Vetter, *Schuhfried GmbH, Germany*Matthias Ziegler, *Humboldt University Berlin, Germany*

Interactionism has been discussed for a long time, but situational aspects are still rarely used for predicting behavior. Reason might be the lack of a systematic framework to capture situational features. The presented research developed a situational taxonomy, using 3 studies. In the first qualitative study, 216 interviews on 46 pictures of every-day-situations were conducted and evaluated by 8

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independent raters. Results integrated into a model with 21 factors. Study 2 followed the lexical approach. First, all adjectives were extracted from the authoritative German dictionary (Duden). 3 independent raters cut them down to 300 adjectives, suitable for situations. These were presented to N=568 participants with the task to rate a specific situation from their previous day using those adjectives. EFA resulted in five factors. This structure was confirmed in a representative sample (N=300) and relations to personality traits were examined. With these results, ideas for measuring personality are being discussed.

PA10-3: THE GENERAL FACTOR OF PERSONALITY AS A SOCIAL ADVANTAGE?

Dimitri VAN DER LINDEN, *University Rotterdam, The Netherlands*

A brief description will be provided of the outcomes of three studies on the nature of the General Factor of Personality (GFP). In the first study ($N = 3000$), the GFP was related to the rating that candidates receive after a selection interview for military training. The interviewers were unaware of the personality scores of the candidates. In the second study ($N = 150$), we found that the GFP was the best personality predictor of integrity scores that military trainees received from their supervisor during their training. In the third study, with two samples ($N = 180$ and $N = 153$), the GFP was related to performance on ability tests of social knowledge and skills. Moreover, high GFP scores were accompanied with more leadership positions in organizations. The outcomes of the three studies above will be discussed in the light of the current scientific debate about the nature of the GFP.

PA10-4: IS MAVERICKISM FUNCTIONAL, DYSFUNCTIONAL OR BOTH? USING THE HYBRID MODEL OF LEARNING IN PERSONALITY TO PREDICT MAVERICKISM

Ellirioma GARDINER, *London School of Economics, UK*

Chris Jackson, *Australian Business School, University of New South Wales, Australia*

We compare and contrast the Five Factor Model (FFM) with Jackson's (2005) hybrid model of learning in personality (HMLP) in the prediction of Maverickism. We use 490 workers to compare descriptive and process oriented models of personality in the prediction of Maverickism. From the FFM, extraversion, openness and *low* agreeableness were significant predictors of Maverickism. From the HMLP, all but conscientiousness significantly predicted Maverickism. We found evidence of a direct pathway from sensation seeking to Maverickism as well as three indirect pathways from sensation seeking through higher cognitions to Maverickism. Our results show that the HMLP not only explains more variance than the FFM, but also explains the functional and dysfunctional learning processes underlying Maverickism.

PA10-5: THE INFLUENCE OF PERSONALITY ON LEVELS OF INTENSITY AND ANXIETY IN FACEBOOK USE

Julienne MCGEOUGH, *Liverpool Hope University, UK*

The Five Factor Model of personality has been used to explore possible differences in Facebook use; however the results so far have been inconclusive. To date the only personality factors that are consistently found to predict Facebook use are Extraversion and Openness. The present research sought to include patterns of Facebook use rather than the simpler model of time spent online. 168 participants completed an online survey which included a personality measure and a scale to establish how Facebook was used and checked. By including Facebook Intensity and Anxiety it was found that Emotional Stability, as well as Extraversion and Openness, is also implicated in how Facebook relationships are monitored. The results indicate that a more sophisticated model of Facebook usage needs to be considered before research can begin to establish a cohesive picture of personality as an indicator of behaviour online.

FRIDAY, JULY 13TH, 12.10 – 13.00

AULA MAGNA
(Ground Floor)

PA_11: CROSS-CULTURAL STUDIES OF VALUES AND VIRTUES

Chair

Jan Pieter VAN OUDENHOVEN, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

PA11-1: THE AMERICAN - JAPANESE CONTRAST: HOW DO EUROPEANS FIT IN?

Dean PEABODY, *Swarthmore College, USA*

One of the most active topics in psychology concerns comparisons between North Americans (Americans and Canadians) and East Asians (Japanese, Chinese, and Koreans). This contrast has been labeled as one between “individualist” and “collectivist” characteristics. The present question concerns how there would relate to such a contrast other nationalities including European ones. The most obvious data come from the massive investigations of McCrae and his colleagues using the Revised NEO Personality inventory. This involves self-report responses to 240 items by several hundred individuals from 50 or so countries. The fixed response alternatives are of the “Likert” type involving degree of agreement. These massive results have now been discredited by the work of Heine and his colleagues. This work shows that the NEO personality results have no validity in relation to more objective criteria. The NEO results are ascribed to the “reference group effect”, where each nationality adjusts its subjective response scale to its own group. This critique also secondarily discredits two

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other promising candidates for cross-national data: the work of Hofstede (1980) with IBM employees from 40 countries, and the measures of “values” by Schwartz and his colleagues (e.g., Schwartz, 1994) in 38 countries. Both of these measures also involve Likert type response alternatives. Hence they are also subject to the reference group effect. Thus, there is a paradoxical situation. For the cross-national question, three obvious candidates for relevant data are now discredited. Heine presents a case for the value of expert opinion. However, it remains important to gather other evidence. The present paper is a step in this direction. The results to be considered are from “The seven cultures of capitalism” (1993) by Charles Hampden-Turner and Alfons Trompenaars. The potential of this work is suggested by the extensive coverage in the review by Nisbett in his “Geography of thought” (2003). The items involve forced choices between alternatives (“dilemmas”). They thus are likely to escape the objection to Likert response scales with fixed alternatives. Respondents were 15,000 managers who attended 500 seminars. The results are tabled by the percentage of managers from each country who selected one of the alternatives. There are eight European nationalities. The data will be presented and examined.

PA11-2: DIFFERENCES IN VALUES AND POLITICAL VOTING ATTITUDES IN RUSSIAN AND AMERICAN YOUNG VOTERS (CROSS-CULTURAL STUDY)

Tatiana A. INDINA, *Woodrow Wilson Center, Washington DC, USA*

The goal of the study was to discover significant differences in political voting values and attitudes in the U.S. and Russian young voters on the eve of 2012 political elections. Series of empirical studies were held in Russia and the United States in the pre-election period of September 2011-February 2012. Research methods included focus groups and surveys organized with voters (18-29 years old, general sample 300 participants) in universities of Russia and across United States, series of expert interviews with political scientists, politicians and governmental officials (200 experts) were organized, to measure values and political attitudes Shwartz value survey, political attitudes surveys, media and online media monitoring were used. Statistical procedures included content analysis, cluster analysis.

As a result significant differences in values and political voting attitudes were distinguished. Clusters values and attitudes of Russian and USA young voters are described.

PA11-3: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN RIGHT-WING IDEOLOGICAL ATTITUDES AND PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING

Emma ONRAET, Alain Van Hiel, *University of Ghent, Belgium*

The relationship between right-wing ideological attitudes and psychological well-being has been intensively studied. In Study 1, we conducted a meta-analysis (total independent samples = 97; total $N = 69221$) including diverse measures of psychological well-being: positive and negative affect, life satisfaction, self-

esteem and intrinsic goal pursuit. The obtained effect sizes were generally weak and non-significant. In Study 2, we divided well-being into two levels: personal and societal well-being. Using data from the European Social Survey (total $N = 43000$), we found that right-wing personal values were only weakly related to both levels of well-being. Our results do not support previous theories claiming that right-wing ideological attitudes are related with psychological well-being.

PA11-4: VIRTUES ACROSS 14 NATIONS. AN INTERNATIONAL COMPARISON OF MORAL PRINCIPLES

Jan Pieter VAN OUDENHOVEN et al., *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

Virtues are morally good characteristics that everyone can either possess or learn. They dictate how the individual ought to behave. Religious groups and a non-religious group of opinion leaders in the Netherlands were asked to describe virtues that guided their behaviour and to rank 15 virtues that were established as the most important in a previous study. All groups rated respect, open-mindedness, reliability and justice as very important. There was a remarkable agreement between the different groups. Next we examined whether virtues have a national character or a more universal character. Therefore, we collected data in 14 countries among comparable samples. There seem to be considerable agreement about some crucial virtues that can be called international virtues, but there seem to be some virtues that vary greatly in importance across the 14 nations and can be called national virtues. Virtues can be claimed to be promising descriptors of (national) cultures.

FRIDAY, JULY 13TH, 12.10 – 13.00

ROOM 0B
Ground Floor)

PA_12: “SOCIAL PROCESSES IN PERSONALITY CHANGE”

Chair

Beatrice. RAMMSTEDT, *GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Mannheim, Germany*

PA12-1: THE INFLUENCE OF IDEAL PERSONALITY AND SIGNIFICANT OTHERS ON PERSONALITY CHANGE

Yanna J. WEISBERG, *Linfield College, USA*

Colin G. DeYoung, Jeffrey A. Simpson, *University of Minnesota, USA*

Personality change has been posited to result from age-related maturation or responses to new social roles. Additionally, individuals may desire to change their personalities in order to become more like an internalized ideal. Using data collected from 114 dating couples over four months, we investigated how ideal

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personality and relationship qualities contributed to personality change. Results indicated that personality change is associated with one's ideal personality, in that self-perceptions become more similar to the ideal self.

Change in interpersonally relevant traits was also associated with the amount of trust in one's partner and the partner's responsiveness to one's needs. While personality was changing, however, ideal personality also shifted. Change in ideal personality was associated with self-reports of personality, indicating that part of becoming increasingly close to one's ideal personality may be due to one's ideals adjusting to match self-perceptions as well as personality changing to become closer to an ideal.

PA12-2: WITH PARENTS, ROOMMATES, PARTNER, OR ALONE? SELECTION AND SOCIALIZATION EFFECTS OF LIVING ARRANGEMENTS ON YOUNG ADULTS' PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT

Kathrin JONKMANN, Felix Thoemmes, *University of Tübingen, Germany*
Oliver Lüdtko, *Humboldt University Berlin, Germany*
Ulrich Trautwein, *University of Tübingen, Germany*

Based on social investment theory, we investigated whether personality differences in high school predict young adults' living arrangement two years later (selection) and whether these different social contexts provoke long-term personality trait change (socialization). In a three-wave longitudinal study of N = 9728 high school graduates, group comparisons revealed large selection effects of the Big Five traits on living arrangements. In order to provide a strong test of socialization effects of these living experiences on personality change after four years, we applied propensity score matching. This method controls for initial selection effects of personality and many other relevant variables (e.g. gender, plans for university vs. vocational education, and socioeconomic background) that are potential confounders of socialization effects. Even in the fully matched groups substantial socialization effects of living arrangements on Big Five traits were observable. These results highlight the importance of social contexts for personality development over the life course.

PA12-3: PERSONALITY CONGRUENCE IN STABLE AND SEPARATED COUPLES

Beatrice RAMMSTEDT, *GESIS – Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Mannheim, Germany*
David Richter, Jürgen Schupp, *German Institute for Economic Research, German Socio-Economic Panel Study (SOEP), Berlin, Germany*
Frank M. Spinath, *University of Saarbrücken, Germany*

In an earlier study (Rammstedt & Schupp, 2008) we reported evidence for assortative mating in personality. Based on population representative data of nearly 7,000 couples we found high congruencies between spouses for the Big

Five domains Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, and Openness to Experiences. Further, we found that for these three domains the congruencies increased with marriage duration. Nearly 5,000 of these couples were tracked over a five-year period with personality assessed at the beginning and the end of this period which allowed to investigate the relationship between personality congruence and marriage duration longitudinally. The present paper will investigate personality change in (a) stable couples, which are assumed to become more congruent and (b) separated couples assumed to become less congruent with regard to their personality over time.

FRIDAY, JULY 13TH, 12.10 – 13.00

ROOM 3AA
(3rd Floor)

PA_13: PERSONALITY AND DECISION MAKING”

Chair

Marco LAURIOLA, *University La Sapienza-Rome, Italy*

PA13-1: TRAITS OF MORALITY AND EMOTIONAL AWARENESS PREDICT ULTIMATUM GAME PERFORMANCE

Eamonn FERGUSON, Peter A Bibby, *University of Nottingham, UK*

John Maltby, *University of Leicester, UK*

Claire Lawrence, *University of Nottingham, UK*

Links between economic game theory and personality psychology provides a fruitful landscape to test theory in both fields. A number of theories (e.g., fairness norms) aim to explain behaviour on one classic economic game, the ultimatum game (UG: respondents accept or reject an offer made by a proposer, if rejected neither gets the money). Across two UGs (N = 160 & 100) we manipulated the time respondents have to decide to reject or accept and examined how traits of alexithymia and moral foundations allow us to differentiate theoretical explanations of UG performance. Higher rejection rates are observed for alexithymics, longer time delays and traditional/binding (social order) but not egalitarian/individualizing moral preferences. Thus UG rejections reflect a mixture of morals relating to the maintenance of social order (as opposed to fairness) and negative reactions against the proposer, suggesting current explanations based on fairness norms may be incorrect.

PA13-2: THE ROLE OF PROVOCATION SENSITIVITY IN PREDICTING CHILDREN’S RESPONSES TO UNFAIR OFFERS.

Claire LAWRENCE, Amy Walsh, Nadja Heym, *University of Nottingham, UK*

This study is the first to examine the impact of provocation sensitivity (SP) and Big 5 personality on children’s sharing and reactions to unfairness. Participants

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(N = 62 aged 8-11 years old) played in 'online' Ultimatum (UG) and Dictator (DG) games with other (fictitious) children. In the UG, children decided how many of 10 allocated stickers they wished to share with an 'online' partner. In the DG, 'online proposers' made offers of stickers to the participant (from the partners' allocated sticker endowment). Participants could accept or reject the offer. If they reject, neither received stickers. Children high in SP gave fewer stickers in the UG, and rejected more unfair offers in the UGs, punishing the proposer at personal cost. Parents' ratings of children's Agreeableness and Conscientiousness was linked to higher offers and higher acceptance of unfair offers. SP is proposed as a possible predictor of interpersonal conflict in children.

PA13-3: PERSONALITY AND RISKY DECISIONS: A META-ANALYSIS OF IMPULSIVITY/SENSATION. SEEKING WITH A BEHAVIORAL RISK TASK

Marco LAURIOLA, Angelo Panno, *University La Sapienza-Rome, Italy*
Irwin P. Levin, *University of Iowa, USA*

To represent the state-of-the-art in understanding the relation between personality and risk-taking, we selected a decision task with characteristics that parallel risk-taking in the real world and two personality traits commonly believed to influence risk-taking. A meta-analysis is presented based on 23 studies of the Balloon Analogue Risk Task from which correlations with sensation seeking and impulsivity could be obtained. Results showed that effect size for the relation of sensation seeking with risk-taking was in the small-moderate range, while the effect size for impulsivity was in the null-small range. Moderator analyses revealed only a significantly larger sensation seeking effect size for the older adolescents and young adults compared to other ages. The type of personality scale was also a significant moderator of both personality risk-relations, thereby showing that an unsystematic choice of a specific assessment scale may result in a larger or smaller effect-size.

PA13-4: HONESTY-HUMILITY AND SITUATIONAL FACTORS MUTUALLY SHAPE COOPERATION IN SOCIAL DILEMMAS

Ingo ZETTLER, *University of Tübingen, Germany*
Benjamin E. Hilbig, *University of Mannheim, Max Planck Institute for Research on Collective Goods, Germany*
Timo Heydasch, *University of Hagen, Germany*

Recently, the proposed sixth basic personality factor, Honesty-Humility, has attracted substantial attention. In particular, it has not only been shown to predict a broad range of criteria beyond the Big Five, but also to entail a specific pattern of interaction with situational factors. Herein, we extend previous research on both findings in linking Honesty-Humility to the quintessential social dilemma, the prisoner's dilemma. In three investigations, we found support that Honesty-Humility predicts cooperation (beyond the Big Five) and that those high in Honesty-Humility were consistently more likely to cooperate, whereas their

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counterparts tended to defect, depending on the circumstances. Finally, we demonstrate for the first time that the pattern of interaction between situational factors and personality can be reversed such that Honesty-Humility can more conclusively be linked to true cooperativeness. Thus, Honesty-Humility shows promise as a useful foundation for an overarching framework that considers the person, the situation, and their interaction.

FRIDAY, JULY 13TH, 12.10 – 13.00

ROOM 3AB
(3rd Floor)

PA_14: ATTACHMENT

Chair

Minna LYONS, *Liverpool Hope University, UK*

PA14-1: BAD BOYS, BAD BOYS, WHATCHA GONNA DO? FEMALE PREFERENCE FOR HIGH DARK TRIAD MALES IS MODERATED BY INSECURE ATTACHMENT STYLES

Minna LYONS, Laura Mc Grath, *Liverpool Hope University, UK*

Peter K. Jonason, *University of Western Sydney, Australia*

The Dark Triad (i.e., narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy) facilitates a short-term mating strategy in men (Jonason et al., 2009, 2011). However, less research has examined what drives women to date these “bad boys”, men who are high in Dark Triad traits. We manipulated male faces to be high and low on the Dark Triad (Holtzman, 2011) and presented them to women ($N = 139$) who reported their interest in the targets for short- and long-term relationships. Men who were high on the Dark Triad (in their facial morphology) were rated as most desirable short term partners. However, attachment styles moderated this relationship. Fearful and dismissive attachment related to a reduced preference for men’s faces that were high on the Dark Triad in both mating context. Findings were robust to ovulatory status and whether not participants used oral contraceptives. The results are discussed with a reference to female competition and reproductive strategies.

PA14-2: ATTACHMENT ORIENTATIONS, JOB SATISFACTION AND STRESS: BUFFERING EFFECTS RELATED TO JOB AND PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS

Shiri LAVY, *Ariel University Center, Israel*

Attachment orientations were previously associated with lower job satisfaction and higher job-related stress. In the current study, we explored mechanisms underlying these associations: (a) By investigating differential effects of job-related

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stressors (i.e., role conflicts and role ambiguity) on individuals with high vs. low attachment insecurities, and (b) by examining two possible mediators of these associations: supervisor's security provision, and employee's emotion regulation strategies. We surveyed 150 programmers, who completed online questionnaires tapping role conflicts, role ambiguity, attachment orientations, supervisors' security provision, emotion regulation, job satisfaction and stress. Results indicated that attachment insecurities (high levels of anxiety or avoidance) were related to stronger associations of role conflict and role ambiguity indexes with stress and satisfaction levels. In addition, manager's security provision level mediated the associations of avoidant attachment with stress and satisfaction, and emotional regulation mediated the associations of anxious attachment with these variables. Findings' practical and theoretical implications are discussed.

PA14-3: THE IMPACT OF CHILDHOOD EMOTIONAL MALTREATMENT ON ROMANTIC RELATIONSHIPS IN YOUNG ADULTHOOD: A DOUBLE MEDIATING MODEL INVOLVING PERSONALITY (SELF-CRITICISM) AND ATTACHMENT.

Dana LASSRI, *Guina Cohen, Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Israel*
Patrick Luyten, *University of Leuven, Belgium*
Golan Shahar, *Yale University School of Medicine, USA*

Attempting to decipher the underlying mechanism accountable for the negative effects of childhood-emotional-maltreatment (CEM) on romantic relationships, we examined an integrative model linking CEM, personality (self-criticism: elevated self-standards, self-punitive stance), and attachment, using second-order mediation models. This, based on earlier findings depicting self-criticism as a key mediator in the CEM-impairments in romantic relationships association (Lassri& Shahar, in press), coupled with emerging theoretical framework integrating personality and attachment perspectives. Accordingly, while personality measures (self-criticism/autonomy) assess broad self-definition cognitive-affective *schemas*, attachment measures assess the *expression* of these tendencies in close relationships, as exemplified in the finding that romantic attachment-avoidance mediated the effects of self-criticism/autonomy on romantic relationships (Sibley& Overall, 2008,2010).

The hypnotized second-order mediation role of attachment-avoidance was confirmed among 99 undergraduates, via well-fitted SEM mediation models, while controlling for psychological distress. In the context of CEM, only attachment-avoidance fully accounted for (mediated) the mediating role of self-criticism on romantic relationships.

FRIDAY, JULY 13TH, 12.10 – 13.00ROOM 3B
(3rd Floor)**PA_15: PERSONALITY PATHOLOGY IN ADOLESCENCE**

Chair

Lize VERBEKE, *University of Ghent, Belgium***PA15-1: THE CHILD BEHAVIOR CHECKLIST DYSREGULATION PROFILE PREDICTS ADOLESCENT PERSONALITY PATHOLOGY FOUR YEARS LATER**Elien DE CALUWE, Barbara De Clercq, *University of Ghent, Belgium*

Emotional Dysregulation problems in childhood have been associated with various forms of later psychopathology, but to date, no studies investigated the adolescent outcomes regarding personality pathology. The present study examines from a typological approach how the CBCL-Dysregulation Profile (DP) predicts DSM-5 (Krueger et al., 2011) pathological personality traits across a time span of four years in a sample of 243 children aged 8-14. The results showed that children assigned to the DP-class are at risk for elevated scores on a wide range of personality pathology features, including higher scores on Hostility, Impulsivity, Emotional Lability, Deceitfulness, Callousness, and Grandiosity. The discussion focuses on the relevance of identifying early manifestations of persisting mood problems, because of their enduring impact on a child's personality development.

PA15-2: INTEGRATING CHILDHOOD ODDITY TRAITS IN A DIMENSIONAL MODEL FOR PERSONALITY PATHOLOGY PRECURSORSLize VERBEKE, Barbara De Clercq, *University of Ghent, Belgium*

Current dimensional measures of childhood personality pathology (e.g., Dimensional Personality Symptom Item Pool, DIPSI; De Clercq, De Fruyt, Van Leeuwen, & Mervielde, 2006) describe personality difficulties within a four-dimensional framework, despite the evidence that the inclusion of a fifth domain, conceptually described as "Oddity", may provide a more comprehensive description of personality pathology at a young age. In the current study 434 adolescents provided self-ratings on a preliminary taxonomy of oddity features and the DIPSI. Exploratory factor analysis (EFA), performed at the item level of the oddity taxonomy, revealed 4 internally consistent constructs that empirically collapse in one higher order "Oddity" domain. In addition, this Oddity domain emerges as a clear fifth dimension, beyond the 4 DiPSI dimensions. This research provides evidence that current four-dimensional dimensional models of childhood personality pathology may be expanded with a fifth Oddity dimension, hence representing a more comprehensive description of early personality pathology.

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FRIDAY, JULY 13TH, 12.10 – 13.00

ROOM 2A
(2nd Floor)

PA_16: PERSONALITY AND COGNITIVE PROFILES IN RISKY BEHAVIORS

Chair

Nicola IVORY, *Deakin University, Australia*

PA16-1: TYPE D AND TCI: ASSOCIATIONS WITH PHYSICAL EMOTIONAL AND MENTAL HEALTH

Ada ZOHAR, *Ruppin Academic Center*

Robert Cloninger, *Center for Well-Being, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, USA*

Dana Dahan, *Ruppin Academic Center*

Shmuel Hirschmann, *Sha'ar Menashe Mental Health Center*

This study examines the association of resilience & risk factors grouped by personality profile. A two-phase approach, in which a sample of volunteer adults (N=1102) allowed the selection of 285 individuals in the second phase, in five demographically-matched-groups: 1) Type D, 2) high Harm Avoidance and low Reward Dependence (i.e. TCI risk), 3) both Type D and TCI risk (i.e. Double Risk), 4) high Self Directedness and Cooperativeness and low Harm Avoidance (i.e. TCI resilience), 5) none of the above, i.e. Non D. The participants were cognitively tested, psychiatrically interviewed, and underwent a medical examination. Discriminant analysis revealed the groups were different for all the domains of variables considered. The most dramatic group differences were between the Double Risk group and the TCI resilient group. The TCI provides excellent definition of resilience; however, for risk the combination of more than one personality model is more effective.

PA16-2: PERSONALITY, COPING AND DRINKING MOTIVES IN ALCOHOL USE

Nicola IVORY, Nicolas Kambouropoulos, *Deakin University, Australia*

The primary aim of this study was to examine the influence of different types of stressors, coping styles, personality, and drinking motives in the prediction of alcohol use, alcohol related problems and alcohol cue reactivity in a sample of regular social drinkers. Participants (N = 48; age, M = 27.60 SD = 7.72) completed self-report measures of personality (reinforcement sensitivity), general coping style and drinking motives. They were also shown one of two vignettes depicting a stressful situation in order to elicit situational coping responses. Given that personality can arguably be viewed as a distal predictor of behaviour, it was predicted that drinking motives will mediate the relationship between personality and alcohol use and alcohol related problems. Mean differences in coping style

across the two vignettes will also be investigated in terms of individual differences and features of the situations.

SATURDAY, JULY 14TH, 10.20 – 12.20

ROOM 3AB
(3rd Floor)

PA_17: PERSONALITY AND WORK

Chair

Ioannis TSAOUSIS, *University of Crete, Greece*

PA17-1: DISPOSITIONAL OPTIMISM AND COPING WITH GROWING OCCUPATIONAL UNCERTAINTY

Maria K. PAVLOVA, Rainer K. Silbereisen, *University of Jena, Germany*

We investigated the relationship between dispositional optimism and coping with growing occupational uncertainty, drawing on the lifespan theory of control to assess coping. Participants were 606 German adults (age 16–43) interviewed at the end of 2005 (T1) and at the beginning of 2007 (T2). We regressed each control strategy at T2 on its scores at T1, optimism at T1, three moderating variables, and their interactions with optimism. Dispositional optimism predicted an increase in both goal engagement strategies (selective primary and compensatory primary control) only under favorable conditions (low regional unemployment rate, low perceived growth in occupational uncertainty, and high perceived controllability of this stressor). Specific conditions moderating the effects of optimism differed between the two engagement strategies. No effects of optimism on goal disengagement (compensatory secondary control) at T2 were found. Findings support the view that optimists are better able to tailor their coping responses to available opportunities.

PA17-2: STAFFING VIRTUAL TEAMS: DOES VIRTUAL COLLABORATION REQUIRE DIFFERENT PERSONALITY DIMENSIONS THAN TRADITIONAL TEAMWORK?

Stefan KRUMM, Guido Hertel, *University of Münster, Germany*

Due to the globalization of business processes, digital media are becoming the default collaboration channel in modern organizations. Previous research addressed technology-related challenges, task-related challenges, or challenges related to interpersonal processes. However, individual differences in personality and knowledge, skills, and abilities (KSAs) as predecessors of successful virtual teamwork have received little attention. In the current study, 216 members of virtual and traditional teams were asked to rate the importance of the BIG 5 personality dimensions and 60 KSAs (organized along the Great 8 competency dimensions). Comparing importance ratings from both types of teamwork with

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MANOVAs and subsequent ANOVAs yielded that Extraversion as well as the KSA dimension “supporting and cooperating” received significantly higher subjective importance ratings in traditional teams, whereas “leading and deciding” as well as “analyzing and interpreting” received significantly higher ratings in virtual teams. Future personnel selection and development practices in virtual teams might build on these results.

PA17-3: IMPLICIT AND EXPLICIT CONSCIENTIOUSNESS AS PREDICTORS OF JOB PERFORMANCE AMONG CALL CENTER CUSTOMER SERVICE REPRESENTATIVES

Florin Alin SAVA, Silvia Rusu, Luminita Pepene, Delia Virga, *West University of Timisoara, Romania*

The study investigates implicit and explicit conscientiousness as predictors of job performance in a sample of call-center employees (N=50). Explicit conscientiousness was assessed using NEO-FFI (Costa & McCrae, 1992), while implicit conscientiousness was measured by the Semantic Misattribution Procedure (Sava et al, 2012). Two job performance indicators were used: number of total calls during the last month and mean length of calls (employees are required to keep the conversations as short as possible). Results show significant correlations between the length of calls and both explicit and implicit measures of conscientiousness. Yet, a linear regression analysis showed that implicit conscientiousness failed to predict the length of calls above and beyond the explicit measure. Only explicit conscientiousness correlated with the total number of calls at a significant level. Further research is needed in order to test the validity of implicit measures in organizational settings.

PA17-4: A CONTEXTUALIZED STUDY ON THE PERSONALITY-PERFORMANCE LINK

Jonas DEBUSSCHER, Joeri Hofmans, *Vrije University Brussel, Belgium*

Although several meta-analyses on the personality-performance link have shown that conscientiousness and emotional stability have the largest effect on performance, their impact is still moderate at best. We argue that this is due to the fact that previous research has neglected the task-dependence of the different constituents. To address this limitation, we shift the attention from personality traits to states. Because task complexity and work pressure have been found to determine how conscientious and emotionally stable one behaves, we study how trait conscientiousness and emotional stability on the one hand and task complexity and work pressure on the other jointly determine state conscientiousness and emotional stability. Subsequently, we investigate how state conscientiousness and emotional stability relate to performance and how task complexity and work pressure moderate this relationship. By doing so, we contribute to a better understanding of the mechanisms underlying the personality-performance link

PA17-5: HOW THE HYBRID MODEL OF LEARNING PREDICTS PERFORMANCE AND DEVELOPMENT

Peter O'CONNOR, *Queensland University of Technology, Australia*

Chris Jackson, Alannah Rafferty, *University of New South Wales, Australia*

The hybrid model of learning (Jackson, 2005) has been used to understand mechanisms of learning related to adaptive and maladaptive behavior in educational, occupational and clinical settings. Yet a number of questions remain regarding key theoretical and applied aspects of the model, and in this paper we address two such questions. First, we assess the proposed role of experience in the development of socio-cognitive learning styles using an experimental design (study 1, $n = 300$). Second, we assess whether the model can be used for successful intervention, by evaluating the effect of self-development training on learning styles over a 3-month period (study 2, $n = 700$). Results generally support the hybrid model of learning and suggest that it might provide a useful framework for understanding and ultimately modifying learning and consequent behavior.

POSTER SESSIONS

Poster Sessions

WEDNESDAY, JULY 11TH, 17.30 – 19.30

AULA MAGNA
(Main Building)

Poster Session 1

Behavioral basis of personality
Intelligence and cognitive processes
Measurement
Personality and culture
Personality and health and well-being
Personality and positive psychology
Personality and self regulation
Personality structure

BEHAVIORAL BASIS OF PERSONALITY

PO1-1: MODERATING EFFECT OF POSITIVE URGENCY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN POSITIVE MOOD AND ALCOHOL USE

L. DINC, A. Cooper, *Goldsmith's College, University of London, UK*

The current study sought to further validate the role of positive urgency (tendency to act in rash when in extreme positive emotional state) as a risk factor for impulsive behaviours and alcohol use. Previous studies assessing the role of urgency in predicting alcohol use and other maladaptive behaviours have employed self report measures which lacks experimental control and direct observations. This study firstly, extends previous research by examining the relationship between impulsivity and alcohol use with a focus on positive urgency. Secondly, it employs between subjects design to examine the extent to which positive urgency moderates the relationship between high activation and low activation positive mood (calm, happy) and alcohol use.

The results indicated a significant moderating effect of positive urgency on the relationship between high activation positive mood and alcohol use. Positive urgency and high activation positive mood interaction significantly predicted increases in beer consumption. This moderation effect was not observed for low activation positive mood (calm) and neutral mood induction conditions. The findings shed light on the involvement of positive urgency in the relationship between positive mood and alcohol use.

PO1-2: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FINGER-RIDGE COUNT (FRC) AND PERSONALITY TRAITS AND COGNITIVE ABILITIES.

Aoi NOMOTO, Akio Wakabayashi, *Chiba University, Japan*

Finger-ridge count (FRC), an index of prenatal hormones, is the number of dermal ridges on the human finger, with majority of individuals having more ridges on their right hand (R>) than their left hand (L>). Recently, some research showed that prenatal hormone levels affect individual's cognitive aspects, but it is not known whether they affect personality domain. Although some research reported that there are some relationships between personality traits and 2D:4D, another biomarker of prenatal hormones, relationships between FRC and personality traits remain unknown. The present study investigated relationship between FRC and personality traits and cognitive tests in a sample of Japanese university students (156 males and 152 females). The results showed that there are sex differences in the patterns of the relationships between FRC and personality traits. In females FRC correlated with Openness positively, while no specific relationships was observed between FRC and personality in males.

PO1-3: SEX DIFFERENCES IN EMOTION REGULATION FOLLOWING CONFRONTATION WITH SOCIAL-EMOTIONAL INFORMATION

Ilona PAPOUSEK, Andrea Lienhart, Günter Schuller, H. Harald Freudenthaler, *Karl-Franzens University, Graz, Austria*

It is being increasingly recognized that deficits in emotion regulation are a characteristic feature of a number of mental illnesses for which there are marked sex differences in prevalence and presentation. We recorded facial muscle activity (electromyogram) and prefrontal cortical activity (EEG) during and after the confrontation with intense affective expressions of another person (Emotionally Contagious Film Clips). Habitual tendencies to regulate one's emotions were measured by the Self-report Emotional Ability Scale (SEAS). During and after the confrontation with negative affect expressions (sadness, anxiety, anger), men and women showed different courses of EEG changes and different courses of facial expressive behaviour, reflecting sex differences in self-reported habitual emotion regulation. No differences were observed in the responses to the display of cheerfulness, which is in accordance with previous observations that individual differences in emotion regulation tendencies play a greater role when confronted with negative than with positive affective states.

PO1-4:HOW BIG FIVE RELATES TO PSYCHOPHYSIOLOGICAL CORRELATES OF EYE CONTACT

Helen UIBO, Jüri Allik, *University of Tartu, Estonia*
 Jari Hietanen, *University of Tampere, Finland*

As individual differences in social cognition may underlie several Big Five traits we investigated how personality relates to psychophysiological correlates of gaze

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direction perception. Participants (n = 42) viewed a model in three conditions: direct gaze, averted gaze, closed eyes. We analysed skin conductance as a measure of motivational salience and frontal alpha asymmetry and posterior versus frontal theta activity as indexes of approach tendency. Participants with higher Agreeableness had increased skin conductance responses to direct gaze, indicating enhanced sensitivity to social stimuli. Alpha asymmetry was not trait-dependent, a result in line with previous mixed findings. Although resting posterior theta activity has been linked to Extraversion, in the current study this measure correlated with Neuroticism in the closed eyes condition, suggesting pleasantness of reduced contact.

PO1-5: PERSONALITY RELATES TO SECONDARY RATHER THAN PRIMARY ASPECTS OF AFFECTIVE EXPERIENCES

Andero UUSBERG, Helen Uibo, Kairi Kreegipuu, Jüri Allik, *University of Tartu, Estonia*

Generally, Neuroticism and Extraversion are believed to reflect individual differences in negative and positive affect respectively. However, it remains unclear which of the several constituent components of affect are involved.

We investigated individual differences in established neural correlates of affective experiences using EEG recorded from 85 students watching images distributed across the affective circumplex. Several aspects of affect were isolated such as the threshold, magnitude, time-course and habituation of emotional response. In addition, the efficacy of emotion regulation was assessed by manipulating concurrent task demands.

The results replicated previous within-subjects findings. However, only few expected between-subjects effects involving Extraversion and Neuroticism emerged. As a pattern these results suggest that personality may reflect individual differences in secondary rather than primary aspects of affective experiences.

INTELLIGENCE AND COGNITIVE PROCESSES

PO1-6: RELATIONS BETWEEN MOTHERS'/TEACHERS' TEMPERAMENTAL EVALUATIONS AND COGNITIVE ABILITIES IN A SAMPLE OF PRE-SCHOOL AGED CHILDREN

Elena BERTOSSI, Sara Giovagnoli, Marianna Minelli, Francesca Agostini, Sara Dellabartola, Mariagrazia Benassi, *University of Bologna, Italy*

Few studies investigated the relationships between temperament and cognitive abilities in children. We aimed to examine how the temperamental descriptions provided by mothers and teachers about children are connected to children cognitive characteristics. A sample of 30 infants (5 and 6 years old) and their mothers and teachers participated in this study. Mothers and teachers answered to the Italian Questionnaires of Temperament (QUIT), while some cognitive

abilities are examined in children: IQ (Raven's Coloured Progressive Matrices) and linguistic abilities (No Word Repetition test, CMF). Results show that inhibition to novelty is significantly related to IQ performances. Moreover, mothers' and teachers' temperamental assessments were differently related to the IQ performances of children and their linguistic skills, in particular for positive emotionality. In conclusion, when the temperament of children is evaluated by adults it could be useful to consider the cognitive abilities of children but also who accomplishes the evaluation.

PO1-7: TRAINING OF INHIBITORY CONTROL FUNCTION: GAINS, TRANSFER, AND MAINTENANCE

Sören ENGE, Alexander Behnke, L. Küttler, Anne Gärtner, Monika Fleischhauer, Matthias Kliegel, Alexander Strobel, *Technical University of Dresden, Germany*

Several recent studies suggest executive training interventions to improve performance in trained functions and beyond. Such transfer effects were found with varying success for working memory and complex multi-component tasks whereas other executive functions such as task-switching or inhibitory control have been rarely examined. The present study (N=120) focused on inhibitory control (IC) and used a randomized double-blind training including a pre-post-follow-up measurement design. Two experimental groups performed either adaptive or non-adaptive training for three weeks using Go-nogo and Stop-Signal tasks, relative to a passive control group. We found large improvement in IC performance for trained individuals that remained stable, even four month after the training. Moreover, near-transfer effects on non-trained Stroop task measures were observed. Although no evidence whatsoever of far transfer on fluid intelligence was found, our findings suggest that training and near-transfer of IC is possible and might be of value for interventions in executive dysfunction.

PO1-8: PERSONALITY FACTORS INTERACT TO PREDICT BOTH GENERAL AND SOCIAL INTELLIGENCE

Grace KONG, Jack Tsai, Niketa Kumar, William F. Chaplin, *Yale University School of Medicine and St. John's University, USA*

Studies of the relation between personality and intelligence have often yielded enigmatic and contradictory results. Two studies were conducted to examine the interactive relations between personality variables and both general and social intelligence. In study 1, 467 subjects (54% females) completed the neo-pi-r and two measures of general intelligence and in study 2, a subset of 252 subjects (50% females) additionally completed measures of social intelligence. Results from study 1 indicated that openness was the only personality factor related to general intelligence, but its relation was moderated by conscientiousness, such that high conscientiousness compensated for low openness. In study 2 openness and extraversion were both directly related to social and emotional intelligence, and interacted to further enhance the positive relations. These results suggest

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that personality factors in combination may be more fruitful than the traditional method of correlating individual personality factors in isolation with measures of intelligence.

PO1-9: RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY CHARACTERISTICS, EMOTION REGULATION AND WORKING MEMORY

Marija MOROZOVA, Malgozata Rascevska, *University of Latvia, Latvia*

The aim of this study was to find out which better predicts autobiographical memory characteristics - emotion regulation strategies or working memory. The sample consists of 60 adults (38 women, 22 men) at the age 26 – 32 years, various professions, with a bachelor's level education. In this study was used three methods: wisc-iv, working memory test (wechsler, 2003), memory experiences questionnaire (sutin & robins, 2007) and emotion regulation questionnaire (gross & john, 2003). Results showed that the autobiographical memory characteristic *vividness* can best be explained using a model of both emotion regulation strategies and working memory. The emotion regulation strategy *cognitive reappraisal* allows to predict the autobiographical memory characteristic *accessibility*. The emotion regulation strategy *expressive suppression* allows to predict autobiographical memory characteristics *visual perspective* and *valence*. Results also showed that working memory allows to predict the autobiographical memory characteristics *emotional intensity*, *distancing* and *time perspective*. Research results can be used to better understand the relationships between autobiographical memory, emotion regulation and working memory for further studies.

PO1-10: THE ROLE OF CONTROLLABILITY IN PAST AND FUTURE HYPOTHETICAL THINKING

Marta STRAGÀ, Donatella Ferrante, *University of Trieste, Italy*

Counterfactual and prefactual thinking are two crucial components of the human ability to mental simulate reality. The content of these hypothetical thoughts may affect and be affected by predictions and evaluations. In this study, participants imagined a better past or a better future after having experienced the same negative event (poor performance in a game) and made predictions about future improvement in a second game. Results showed that the content of hypothetical thoughts (focused on controllable or uncontrollable features) was influenced by the actual and the perceived quality of participants' performance and, more strongly, by the kind of thoughts they were request to produce: prefactual thoughts elicited significantly more controllable modifications than counterfactual thoughts. As regards predictions about future performances, they were affected by pre-event expectations, evaluations of past performance and the content of hypothetical thoughts (regardless of the temporal focus, controllable modifications were associated with higher predictions).

MEASUREMENT

PO1-11: PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF A LEARNING DISABILITY SCALE IN THE OMANI SOCIETY

Ibrahim AZIM, Mahir Abu-Hilal, Humaira Alsuleimani, *Sultan Qaboos University*

Learning disabilities is a recent construct. It has been agreed that the individual who suffers from learning disability has a disorder in one of or more of the basic psychological processes including attention, cognition, formation of concepts, memory, problem solving, understanding or reading, speaking or writing, or computing. However, LD does not include learning problems due to sensory, motor, or mental disabilities; nor to emotional disturbances or environmental, cultural or economic limitations. This research argues that LD has two dimensions: the developmental difficulties (e.g., memory, attention, and cognition, thinking, speech); and academic disabilities (reading, writing and Math). This study was designed to test the construct (convergent and Discriminant) validity of this conception of LD with exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). Also, responses of normal students were compared to responses of students identified as having learning disability. The sample comprised 401 children from Muscat School Zone, 215 normal children and 186 identified as having learning difficulties. A specially designed questionnaire was used by teachers to rate each child in the sample. The questionnaire was divided into six parts and each part measures one component of difficulties. These components are difficulties in: perception, attention, memory, writing, arithmetic and reading. Reliability analysis and factor analysis revealed that the measure possesses both reliability and factor validity. CFA confirmed the structure of the measure. ANOVA revealed significant differences between normal and LD children on most of the LD components.

PO1-12: A NEW EVALUATIVELY NEUTRAL FULL-SCALE PERSONALITY INVENTORY WITH GOOD FIT TO THE FIVE-FACTOR MODEL (FFM)

Martin BÄCKSTRÖM, Fredrik Björklund, Magnus Larsson, *Lund University, Germany*

One of the main problems with self-report personality inventories is their vulnerability to different method factors, e.g. social desirability. The present research investigates if it is possible to create a FFM inventory with facets, comparable to the NEO-PI-R, with less influence from social desirability by reducing the evaluativeness of the items. One goal was to decrease the amount of covariation among factors and corollary the number of secondary facet level cross-loadings. In a series of steps the inventory was adjusted with the ambition to create a full scale inventory. The end result was an inventory with an improved fit to the FFM but where some facets had to be (re)created to decrease cross loadings. It revealed both expected and unexpected criterion validity. Results are discussed in relation to the perils of using exploratory factor analysis in test

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construction, and problems with reliability and validity estimates when variables are multi-factorial.

PO1-13: PSYCHOPATHY AS A PERSONALITY TRAIT

Sarah BURNS, Lynne Roberts, Sarah Egan, Robert Kane, *Curtin University, Perth, Western Australia.*

Psychopathy research has been dominated by the belief that psychopathy is taxonomic; a person is either psychopathic or they are not. Challenging this conceptualization, a trait approach recognizes that individuals exhibit differing degrees of psychopathy. More specifically, trait-based self-report measures examine two factors: primary psychopathy (interpersonal characteristics) and secondary psychopathy (antisocial behavior). Measurement of secondary psychopathy has proven difficult, reflected in the weak validity and reliability of its measurement tools. This paper presents the results of a validation study of the Levenson's Primary and Secondary Psychopathy Scale which attempted to improve the psychometric properties of the secondary psychopathy subscale through the addition of new items. Confirmatory Factor Analysis indicated acceptable model fit with the addition of 11 new items. The internal consistency of the subscale also improved from $\alpha = .708$ to $.839$. These findings should have significant impact on improving the measurement of psychopathy as a personality trait.

PO1-14: USING MULTILEVEL MODELING (MLM) TO ANALYZE PERSONALITY-DATA ASSESSED FOLLOWING THE KNOWLEDGE AND APPRAISAL PERSONALITY ARCHITECTURE (KAPA) MODEL.

Domenico CALARCO, Lisa Di Blas, *University of Trieste, Italy*

We used Multilevel Modeling (MLM) to analyze personality-data assessed following the *Knowledge and Appraisal Personality Architecture* (KAPA) model. KAPA model allows to identify intra-individual, cross-situational coherent patterns in self-efficacy appraisals. MLM allows to study within-person personality processes and offers some advantages over traditional methods like repeated measures ANOVA. In our study, we assessed how self-efficacy in social situations varies as a function of the subjective relevance of each situation to schematic, but not to aschematic, personality strengths and weaknesses. For each participant ($N=150$), we assessed his/her (a) schematic self-knowledge structures, (b) beliefs about the relevance of 16 situations to both his/her schematic and aschematic personality attributes, (c) self-efficacy ratings in the 16 social contexts. In agreement with previous findings, our results showed that self-efficacy appraisals vary as a function of the subjective situational relevance of schematic (but not aschematic) personality characteristics, increasing gradually as individual's personal strength (or weakness) varies from being hindering to being helpful in each given situations. Implications for personality coherence assessment are briefly discussed.

PO1-15: RATING LENIENCY IN PERFORMANCE RATINGS OF PEER AND SELF: PERSONALITY CORRELATES

Kevin CHENG, *Tung Wah College, Hong Kong*

Some researchers assume that employees' personality characteristics affect leniency in rating others and themselves. In the present study we developed one index for other-rating leniency and another one for self-rating leniency. On the basis of past literature, we hypothesized that generous assessment of peers would more likely be made by those who are emotionally stable and agreeable than by those who are not. Furthermore, generous assessment of oneself (or self rating) would more likely be made by people who are conscientious, agreeable and emotionally stable, than by people who are not. In separate samples of undergraduate students (N = 40) and adult in the work force (N = 120), we investigated if the leniency in rating others and the leniency in rating oneself are part of a more general leniency tendency. Data collected provided support for the above hypotheses. Limitations and implications for future research are discussed.

PO1-16: POLISH VERSION OF THE BIG FIVE QUESTIONNAIRE-2

Jan CIECIUCH, *University of Finance and Management in Warsaw, Poland*

Włodzimierz Strus, Tomasz Rowinski, *Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Poland*

Michele Vecchione, *"Sapienza" University of Rome, Italy*

Big Five Questionnaire-2 developed by Caprara, Barbaranelli, Borgogni and Vecchione (BFQ-2, 2007) is a well known measure of personality traits in the framework of the Five Factor Model. BFQ-2 enables to measure two aspects of each trait and additionally contains two control scales: egoistic and moralistic self-enhancement.

The Polish version of the BFQ-2 was prepared using the backtranslation procedure. Data were collected in a group of 950 respondents. The reliability of the Polish version of BFQ-2 was tested by Cronbach's alpha. The factor structure of the instrument was tested via Confirmatory Factor Analysis and Exploratory Structural Equation Modeling (Marsh et al., 2010). The criterion validity was tested by examining a multitrait-multimethod matrix including BFQ-2, Big Five Aspects Scales (BFAS) of DeYoung, Quilty, and Peterson, and NEO-PI-R of Costa and McCrae. Psychometric properties of the Polish version of BFQ-2 enables to propose to use the questionnaire for both scientific use and psychological assessment.

PO1-17: MEASURING MINDFULNESS: INSIGHTS FROM TIBETAN, THERAVADA, AND ZEN CLERGY

Michael CHRISTOPHER, *Pacific University, USA*

Varinthorn Christopher, *Portland State University, USA*

Sukjai Charoensuk Boromarajonani, *College of Nursing, Thailand*

Lisa WOODRICH, *Pacific University, USA*

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Kristin Tiernan, *Pacific University , USA*

There are important discrepancies in how mindfulness has been operationalized, assessed, and practiced in Western psychology. Therefore, in this research we examined mindfulness from the perspective of experts – Theravāda, Tibetan, and Zen Buddhist clergy. A mixed methods design was used (the qualitative results are reported here – the quantitative phase will begin in Summer 2012). We developed a coding schema through a series of steps to identify core themes. Participants were 42 Buddhist clergy who completed a qualitative interview and several mindfulness measures. We identified several core categories among our participants, including present focus, receptive awareness, and deliberate attention. Although these categories overlap with Western conceptualizations of mindfulness, several areas of divergence also emerged, including, a greater emphasis on Buddhist ethics. Our progress toward developing a measure of mindfulness in which we integrate elements of existing measures and information gleaned from these interviews will also be discussed.

PO1-18: MEASURING PARENTAL AND FAMILY EFFICACY BELIEFS: AN ADAPTATION STUDY WITH PORTUGUESE ADOLESCENTS' PARENTS

Marisa COSTA, Luísa Faria, *University of Porto, Portugal*

This study presented the adaptation to the Portuguese context of the Perceived Parental Self-efficacy (PPSE) and the Perceived Collective Family Efficacy (PFCE) scales, originally developed by Caprara, Regalia, Scabini, Barbaranelli and Bandura (2004). The psychometric properties were examined by exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses using a sample of 234 parents ($M_{age}=44.5$, $SD=5.86$) of secondary school students. Divergent validity was assessed by correlations with the Parental Involvement Questionnaire – Secondary Education (PIQ-SE; Costa & Faria, 2011). Exploratory factor analyses identified a unidimensional solution for each scale, and high internal reliabilities (alphas between .92 and .96). PPSE and PFCE were positively correlated ($r=.75$, $p<.05$), revealing constructs' interdependency, that was corroborated by confirmatory factor analysis. Furthermore, positive correlations among PPSE, PFCE and PIQ-SE (ranging from .17 to .69) evidenced the divergent validity of both instruments. These results supported the PPSE and the PFCE's adaptation to the Portuguese context, enabling their use in future research.

PO1-19: TESTING FOR MEASUREMENT INVARIANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PERSONALITY ITEM POOL ACROSS ONLINE AND PAPER-AND-PENCIL-SAMPLES

Natalia CYBIS, Tomasz Rowinski, *Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Poland*

Jan Ciecuch, *University of Finance and Management in Warsaw, Poland*

Włodzimierz Strus, *Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Poland*

Personality traits measures developed by Goldberg (1999) in his International Personality Item Pool (IPIP) are used in traditional paper-and-pencil form, as well as in online conditions. Last years have witnessed increasing number of studies conducted online. However, to make results obtained in the two types of studies comparable, online/ offline measurement invariance should be supported. In our study we tested measurement invariance of two Polish versions of IPIP measures: IPIP-B5-50 and IPIP-Big Five Aspect Scales (BFAS) in Polish adaptation of Strus, Ciecuch and Rowinski. Multiple-group confirmatory factor analysis (MGCFA) was used to assess three hierarchical levels of invariance: configural, metric and scalar (Steenkamp and Baumgartner, 1998). Findings and implications for possible future web-based research on personality traits are discussed.

PO1-20: PERSONALITY OF MALE COMMERCIAL SEX WORKERS: FIVE-FACTOR MODEL AND EYSECKIAN ANALYSIS

Savita DEO, *University of Pune, India*

The analysis of Eysenckian theory of personality and the Five-Factor Model of personality suggested two broad hypotheses: 1) Male commercial sex workers would score higher on Eysenckian Psychoticism (P), Neuroticism (N) and lower on Lie (L) scales; 2) Male commercial sex workers would score higher on Five-Factor Neuroticism (FF-N) and lower on Agreeableness (A) and Conscientiousness (C) dimensions. Seventy male sex workers were administered Revised Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ-R) and NEO Five-Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI). The data were compared with the data on normal subjects. Suitable multivariate and univariate analyses were carried out. The research hypotheses have been evaluated and the theoretical and practical implications have been discussed.

PO1-21: DEVELOPMENT AND INITIAL VALIDATION OF THE SPANISH IPIP-NEO(120) FOR BIG FIVE MEASUREMENT

José Antonio GÓMEZ-FRAGUELA, Paula Villar Torres, Beatriz González Iglesias, Jorge Sobral, *University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain*

This paper is based on the proposal by Goldberg (1999) with respect to public-domain measures through the International Personality Item Pool (IPIP). The specific objective of this study was to develop and validate a short version of the IPIP-NEO in Spain. This version is composed by four items for each of the 30 NEO-PI-R facets. In the initial study, the 300-item IPIP-NEO version was translated into Spanish, and it was administered to 171 university students, along with the NEO-PI-R. Item selection for the short version was made according to rational considerations (content, item-keying direction) and on an empirical basis (frequency distributions, correlations with NEO-PI-R facets). The study was replicated with another sample of students which also provided data for test-retest

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reliability. The results support the reliability of the scales (Cronbach's alpha and test-retest), as well as its convergent validity with respect to NEO-PI-R.

PO1-22: ROBUSTNESS OF SOME ESTIMATORS FOR THE CONFIRMATIVE CIRCUMPLEX MODELS ANALYSIS

Michele GRASSI, *University of Trieste, Italy*

The number of robustness studies in covariance structure analysis is quite impressive but the conclusions are often contradictory and hard to summarize (e.g., Hoogland and Boomsma, 1998, and reference therein). Particularly, there are no specific robustness studies on Browne's confirmative circumplex model analysis (Browne, 1992). This experiment reports the findings of a Monte Carlo study of the robustness of six estimation approaches of parameters of the Browne's model. Three dependent variables were explicitly studied: (a) the bias of parameter estimates, (b) the bias of estimated standard errors, (c) the mean, standard deviation, and rejection rates of the chi-square statistics. These variables were examined for three simulated distributions and five different sample sizes, in order to find the smallest sample size for which an estimator has acceptable performance given a specific distributional conditions.

PO1-23: TEMPORAL STABILITY AND OCCASION SPECIFICITY OF SELF-ASSESSED DEPRESSION: EFFECTS OF INTROSPECTIVE TIME FRAME AND LENGTH OF RETEST INTERVAL.

Nina HECKMANN, Manfred Schmitt, Johanna Pretsch, Tobias Fabian-Krause, *University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany*

This study examined two sources of temporal stability and occasion specificity in self-descriptions of depression, time frame and length of retest interval.

If the measure is sensitive to change and the participants are able to represent the time frame in question adequately, occasion specificity should increase with shorter time frame and shorter retest interval while temporal stability should decrease. This was tested using the simplified BDI on two occasions with two different time frames (14 days, 3 months) and two different retest intervals (14 days, 3 months). According to time frame and retest interval participants (N = 581) were assigned to one of four experimental groups.

Results of single and multiple group latent state-trait analyses were in line with our expectations for both time frame and retest interval. Nevertheless the effect sizes were considerably smaller for time frame than for retest interval.

PO1-24: A COMPARISON OF FORMAL (EXPERT) VERSUS INFORMAL (EVERYDAY) THEORIES OF PERSONALITY TYPES USING THE CALIFORNIA Q-SET

Niketa KUMAR, Asha Kumar, William F Chaplin, *St. John's University, USA*

The purpose of this research is to test hypotheses about the similarities and differences between expert and everyday theories of personality prototypes. In two studies 30 college students were asked to describe 13 of Jack Block's prototypes using the California Q-set. The student's individual and aggregate descriptions were compared to those generated by experts. Greater agreement was found between the experts and students for prototypes that are more desirable and more common in everyday language (e.g. Extrovert) as compared to those that are less desirable and less common prototypes (e.g. Internalizer). Students also rated the desirability of the Q-set items, and these ratings were more strongly associated with the student's characterizations of the prototypes than the characterizations of the experts. Evaluation appears to play a relatively more important role in informal personality theory, whereas behavioral content is emphasized more in formal theory.

PO1-25: HOW MUCH IMPLICIT ASSOCIATION TEST TELLS ABOUT BASIC PERSONALITY TRAITS: MULTI-TRAIT MULTI-METHOD APPROACH

Ljiljana B. LAZAREVIĆ, *Institute of Psychology, Belgrade*
Goran Knežević, *Faculty of Philosophy, Belgrade*

The core idea behind Implicit Association Test (IAT) – recently, the most popular implicit technique - is to obtain information not subjected to controlled processes. Therefore, it is considered as technique with potentials to overcome some disadvantages of explicit measures, such as socially desirable responding. To investigate convergent-discriminative validity of IAT, NEO-PIR and DELTA-10 (S and R forms), personality IAT and KOG-9 battery for assessment of cognitive abilities were administered to 224 university students at Belgrade University. The correlations between self-report and IAT Neuroticism (.17) and Extraversion (.16) were found to be small but significant ($p < .05$). However, none of the paths from personality IAT to corresponding latent traits in SEM Correlated-Traits-Correlated-Uniqueness-MTMM-Model were significant. The model had the excellent fit: $\chi^2_{(231)} = 338.18$, $p = 0.00$; RMSEA = 0.042 (90% CI RMSEA 0.031-0.053), SRMR = 0.066, and CFI = 0.96. Whatever the personality IAT measures it has little in common with personality traits traditionally measured by self-report inventories or rating scales.

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PO1-26: PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE HEBREW VERSION OF THE DUTCH WORK ADDICTION SCALE (DUWAS-10)

Hadassah LITTMAN-OVADIA, *Ariel University Center, Israel*

Cristian Balducci, *University of Bologna, Bologna, Italy*

Tali Ben-Moshe, *Ariel University Center, Israel*

The aims of the present study were to examine (1) psychometric properties of the Hebrew version of the Dutch Work Addiction Scale (Schaufeli, Shimazu, & Taris, 2009) (2) relations between DUWAS-10 and work-related outcomes. Factor analyses (N=351) suggested a two-factor model of workaholism. There were strong correlations between self report and peer report of workaholism, and satisfactory correlations between first and second administrations. Workaholism showed positive correlations with overcommitment, number of hours worked per week, emotional exhaustion, work engagement and intrinsic job satisfaction. Correlations between Workaholism and professional efficacy were negative. Despite working fewer hours per week, women reported higher levels of workaholism in comparison to men. Managers also reported higher levels of workaholism. The results showed that a two-factor model of workaholism provided the best fit for Israeli data, supported a differentiation of Excessive and Compulsive workaholic features, and predictable relations with work engagement, job satisfaction, overcommitment and burnout.

PO1-27: EFFECTS OF THE USE OF CONTROL SCALES ON THE VALIDITY OF PERSONALITY TESTS IN APPLICANT SITUATIONS

Goran Opačić, Tatjana MENTUS, Goran Knežević, *University of Belgrade, Serbia*

This study purported to examine the effects of partializations of control scales variance on the validity of personality tests in applicant instruction conditions. Honesty, Disintegration, Impulsiveness, Openness, Extraversion, Neuroticism, Conscientiousness, Agreeableness scales, and Paulhus Balanced Inventory for Desirable Responding (BIDR), were given to a sample of 249 students under the standard (S) and a fake good instruction (FG). MANOVA has revealed a statistically significant increase of scores of all scales in the FG condition (in a socially desirable direction). Then, the BIDR in the FG situation was entered into MANOVA as a covariate. Differences on all dimensions were considerably reduced, and even became statistically insignificant on five dimensions. When the BIDR scales' variance was removed, cross-correlations of personality traits in FG and S situations moderately increased, but the difference remained statistically insignificant. Nevertheless, the partialization's effects improved classification matching of the first and fourth quartile between FG and S conditions.

PO1-28: SEXUAL DIMENSIONS OF PERSON DESCRIPTION ARE SEVEN ALSO IN BRAZIL

Jean Carlos NATIVIDADE, Claudio Simon Hutz, *Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil*

Although sexuality is a frequent theme in many personality theories, it was neglected in research with the Big Five model. Our research aimed to: verify the structure of sexuality descriptors in Portuguese; test if sexuality descriptors were explained by Big Five personality descriptors; and verify if sexuality characteristics could predict self-esteem. In the first study, 331 undergraduates answered how each sexuality descriptor characterized them. A seven factor solution, similar to the findings of Schmitt and Buss (2000), was extracted. The factors presented appropriate reliability. In study two, 593 individuals answered an on-line survey containing sexuality adjectives, a five-factor personality scale, and Rosenberg's self-esteem scale. The results suggest that sexuality and the Big Five personality factors evaluate different aspects of human nature and one model does not fully explain the other. Sexuality factors also increased the prediction of the self-esteem beyond the Big Five personality factors.

PO1-29: SIX-FACTOR MODEL OF PERSONALITY IN THE CONTEXT OF DRIVING BEHAVIOUR: A PILOT STUDY

Viktorija Perepjolkina, Viesturs RENGĒ, *University of Latvia, Latvia*

This study was aimed to test prognostic power of the Six-Factor model of Personality in the context of driving behaviour. Ninety three drivers from Latvian community sample (68,8 % male, average age 34,6 years) filled out Latvian Driver Behaviour Questionnaire (LDBQ; Perepjolkina & Voita, 2011) which allow to measure safe driving and three aspects of improper driving behaviour: distracted driving, risky driving and aggressive driving together forming unsafe driving factor and Latvian Personality Inventory (LPI; Perepjolkina & Renge, 2012) aimed to measure six broad personality dimensions and 24 facet-level personality traits slightly different from proposed in HEXACO model of personality structure (Lee & Ashton, 2004). Correlation analysis followed by stepwise regression analysis showed that orderliness from Conscientiousness dimension and vulnerability from Neuroticism dimension are better predictors for safe driving, but adventurism from Extraversion and patience from Agreeableness dimension - for unsafe driving. Possible implementation of obtained results will be discussed.

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PO1-30: IS A MORE ROBUST IAT SCORE POSSIBLE?

Juliette RICHETIN, Giulio Costantini, Marco Perugini, *University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy*

Felix Schönbrodt, *Ludwig-Maximilians-University of Munich, Germany*

Since the development of the D scores for the IAT, little work has been devoted to determining whether a better alternative could be found. We believe that modern robust statistic methods could provide some elements for an improved algorithm. In fact, robust statistics are immune to non-normal distribution and lack of homogeneity of variance that are the two main threats to classic parametric methods and often observed in reaction times data. Moreover, although considering that the way to deal with outliers can affect psychometric properties such as convergent validity, the previous algorithms do not deal with outliers in a systematic manner. In this perspective, we elaborated a series of algorithms considering several factors (e.g., ways to deal with error trials and with outliers) and we compared them on the basis of their psychometric properties. As a general result, the performance of the different algorithms differed depending on the criterion.

PO1-31: POLISH VERSION OF BIG FIVE ASPECTS SCALES FROM INTERNATIONAL PERSONALITY ITEM POOL

Włodzimierz Strus, *Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Poland*

Jan Ciecuch, *University of Finance and Management in Warsaw, Poland*

Tomasz ROWIŃSKI, *Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Poland*

DeYoung, Quilty and Peterson (2007) suggested there is an intermediate level of personality structure between Big Five domains and facets level representing by 10 aspects. They proposed to consider each of the five personality factors as containing two aspects, and the Big Five Aspects Scales (BFAS) is an instrument to measure each of them. The scales are a part of International Personality Item Pool (IPIP, <http://ipip.ori.org/>, Goldberg et al., 2006). In our project (Polish version of the IPIP www.ipip.edu.pl), we verified also psychometric properties of Polish version of BFAS. Reliability was measured by Cronbach's alpha and index of quality of Saris and Gallhofer (2007), which corresponds to the correlation between the latent variable and the observed variables. Validity was tested via confirmatory factor analysis and multitrait-multimethod matrix including BFAS, BFQ-2, IPIP-45AB5C and NEO-PI-R.

PO1-32: FACTOR STRUCTURE AND PSYCHOMETRIC PROPERTIES OF THE ASEBA ADULT SELF-REPORT FORM FOR AGES 18-59 IN THE GREEK LANGUAGE

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Ioannis Tsaousis, *University of Crete, Greece*

The purpose of this study was the examination of the factor structure of the Achenbach's Adult Self-Report Form (ASR; ages 18-59) in a Greek normative sample. The ASR is a self-report scale constructed to measure adaptive and maladaptive functioning. The Greek version of ASR was administered to 2779 individuals. To investigate the factor structure of the measure, confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was applied. The results showed that the data from the Greek sample fitted a second-order factor model with two higher order factors (Externalizing and Internalizing) and eight first-order scales very well. Furthermore, multi-group confirmatory factor analysis results revealed that configural, measurement and structural factorial invariance exists across gender and different age groups. Finally, to investigate the reliability of the measure, internal consistency (α) as well as mean inter-item correlation coefficients (MIC) were used. We concluded that the psychometric features of the ASR supported its feasibility as an instrument to measure people's perceptions of their own functioning in Greek population.

PO1-33: CONSTRUCT VALIDITY OF THE IMPLICIT PERSONALITY SELF-CONCEPT, MEASURED WITH THE IMPLICIT ASSOCIATION TEST

Gaja ZAGER KOCJAN, Andreja Avsec, Valentin Bucik, *University of Ljubljana, Slovenia*

We constructed a Slovenian version of the implicit association test for measuring the Big Five personality dimensions (B5-IAT). In two studies ($N_1 = 62$; $N_2 = 75$) we examined the B5-IAT's internal consistencies and construct validity. Besides the B5-IAT participants fulfilled the Big Five Inventory BFI (John, Donahue, & Kentle, 1991), the Big Five Questionnaire BFQ (Caprara, Barbaranelli, & Borgogni, 1993) and a questionnaire based on trait adjectives from the B5-IAT. Both studies have shown similar results. As expected, the convergent validity of the B5-IAT with explicit measures of personality was low. Confirmatory factor-analysis of item-specific IAT-effects showed an acceptable fit for a five-factor model. The mean of factor loadings was .48 in the first study and .51 in the second study. Factor loadings were the highest for extraversion and consciousness. However, confirmatory factor analyses' results should be interpreted with caution due to low B5-IAT reliabilities and small sample sizes.

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PERSONALITY AND CULTURE

PO1-34: PERSONAL SOVEREIGNTY IN SECONDARY SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS FROM ARMENIA, CHINA AND RUSSIA

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Svetlana Harutyunyan, Nana Khachatryan, *Yerevan State University, Yerevan, Armenia*

Michael Wu, *Xiamen University, Xiamen, China; Chinese Academy of Sciences, Beijing, China*

Chan Zhou, *Beijing Normal University, Beijing, China*

Jie Yuan, *Tsinghua University, Beijing, China*

Anna Hakobjanyan, *Yerevan State University, Yerevan, Armenia*

Personal sovereignty (PS) is a person's ability to keep environmental and personal boundaries that is a correlate of social adaptation and well-being (Nartova-Bochaver, 2008). In the current research we compared a PS level in relation to gender, age, and culture. The PPSQ-2010 was used; the participants were adolescents ($M_{age}=13$) and university students ($M_{age}=21$), $N=780$, 361 males, 419 females. The lowest PS level was found in Chinese girls, and the highest one was in Chinese young women. The older are respondents, the higher is their PS level, with the exception of Armenian girls. Chinese and Russian boys are more sovereign than girls, but Armenian girls are more sovereign than boys. Surprisingly, these patterns are substituted for the opposite ones in students. Moreover, developmental PS changes in females are more critical than in males, independent of the directions of these changes. The results are discussed according to gender and cultural socialization.

PO1-35: CULTURAL DIFFERENCES IN FORGIVINGNESS: A TURKEY-FRANCE COMPARISON

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Etienne Mullet, *Institute of Advanced Studies (EPHE), France*

Cultural differences in dispositional forgiveness were assessed using the Forgivingness Questionnaire (FQ, Suwanto, Prawasti & Mullet, 2007). The sample comprised 254 students living in Turkey and 216 students living in France. Using confirmatory factor analysis, it was shown that the three-factor structure of the FQ -- Lasting Resentment, Sensitivity to Circumstances and Unconditional Forgiveness -- fit the data from the Turkish subsample. Using analyses of variance, it was shown that (a) Turkish students' sensitivity to circumstances before forgiving score was significantly higher and (b) Turkish students' unconditional forgiveness score was significantly lower than the corresponding French students' scores.

PO1-36: PERSONALITY, HOPE AND OPTIMISM - COMPARING BRAZILIAN AND AMERICAN SAMPLES

Juliana CERENTINI PACICO, Micheline R. Bastianello, Cristian Zanon, Claudio Simon Hutz, *Federal University of Rio Grande do Sul, Brasil*

This study aimed to compare the correlations among personality, hope and optimism in Brazilian and American samples. The participants were 179 American undergraduated students (62.6% women), mean age 25.4 years (SD = 6.9) and 499 Brazilian undergraduated students (60% women), mean age 22.1 years (SD = 4.7). Were used: Neo-Pi-R, Bateria Fatorial de Personalidade, Adult Dispositional Hope Scale (ADHS), Life Orientation Test-R (LOT-R) and adapted versions of ADHS and LOT-R. The correlations among the variables were obtained through Pearson correlations. Tests Fisher z were conducted to verify differences among the correlations. It was found significant differences between the correlations of the two groups in relation to: Conscientiousness and optimism ($z = 3.89, p < .01$), Openness and optimism ($z = 2.4, p < .02$), optimism and hope ($z = 2.5, p < .02$). The results suggested that the personality, especially Conscientiousness and Openness, seems to have a greater impact on American optimism.

PO1-37: INDEPENDENT-INTERDEPENDENT SELF-CONSTRUALS: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY WITH ROMANIAN STUDENTS

Laura CIOCHINĂ, Luísa Faria, *University of Porto, Portugal*

This study represents the initial phase of a more extended investigation whose purpose is to construct an instrument for assessing the independent-interdependent self-construals (Markus & Kitayama, 1991) in Portugal and Romania. A total of 15 Romanian first and third year university students, males and females, participated in the study. We conducted a semi-directive interview in order to explore the meaning attributed by students to various elements composing the independent-interdependent self-construals, namely uniqueness vs. fitting in, independence vs. dependence/interdependence, personal goals vs. collective goals and direct vs. indirect communication.

The results of the content analysis indicated that uniqueness is understood in terms of personal style and values; the major disadvantage of belonging to a group appears to be the subsequent responsibility; independence is seen mainly in its financial form; boys give more priority to collective goals than girls and direct communication is considered more efficient than the indirect one.

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PO1-39: DO TV PROGRAMS ATTRACT PEOPLE WITH PECULIAR PERSONALITY TRAITS?

Antonios DAKANALIS, *University of Pavia, Vita-Salute San Raffaele University of Milan, Italy*

Elena Pagani, Valentina Di Mattei, Laura Favagrossa, *Vita-Salute San Raffaele University of Milan, Italy*

Antonio Prunas, *University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy*

Giuseppe Pantaleo, *Vita-Salute San Raffaele University of Milan, Italy*

M. A. Zanetti, *University of Pavia, Italy*

L. Sarno, *Vita-Salute San Raffaele University of Milan, Italy*

Talent shows (TS) are a form of widely popular entertainment, actually playing a major role in discovering and promoting new “stars”. The proliferation of these programs has spawned an intensive level of curiosity and speculation about the personality of its main characters. The Big Five Inventory was administered to 145 main participants of TS ($n=72$ dancers, $n=73$ singers, $M_{age}=22.8$) and scores were compared against test norms and a college student group. Profile analysis revealed that participants of TS share a common profile of high neuroticism, openness to experience, extraversion, conscientiousness, while only a significant difference in agreeableness was found between dancers and singers. Differences in motivation for participating to the show did not emerge. The results demonstrate the uniqueness of TS protagonists in comparison to the Italian general population, as well as to a college students group. It is concluded that TS attract people in possession of particular personality traits.

PO1-40: AN ANALYSIS OF THE LOWER-ORDER STRUCTURE OF CONSCIENTIOUSNESS IN VIETNAM

Emily R. DOHERTY, Kate Walton, William Chaplin, *St. John's University, USA*

The purpose of the present study was to validate a Vietnamese translation of the conscientiousness items available from the Abridged Big Five Circumplex (AB5C; Hofstee, de Raad, & Goldberg, 1992), drawn from the International Personality Item Pool (2011; Goldberg et al., 2006), as well as to evaluate the lower-order facets of conscientiousness in a Vietnamese as compared to American sample. The AB5C items, previously administered to a community sample in the U.S.A. ($N=617$) were translated into Vietnamese and were administered to a large and diverse sample from two locations in Vietnam ($N = 568$). A two-factor lower order structure fit the data best. Tests of measurement equivalence across the American and Vietnamese samples confirm configural invariance, but not scalar invariance (i.e., similarity in factor structure but not item parameters). Therefore the authors caution users of the translated items from making mean-level comparisons between the U.S. and Vietnamese samples.

PO1-41: PERSONALITY AND POLITICAL PARTICIPATION: A NEW LOOK AT SOCIABILITY PERSONALITY

Renato FOSCHI, MarcoLauriola, *University La Sapienza-Rome, Italy*

Sociability has been used in contemporary history to explain the roots of modern parliamentarism, by establishing a link between the increasing availability of free time to the middle classes, the increasing willingness to gather together with others in circles or associations and finally an increasing desire to participate in politics. In personality psychology, sociability is a trait which is correlated with the political aspects of extraversion. Two studies were conducted in order to ascertain whether the novel personality construct of sociability, which is derived from historiography, adds to our current knowledge of political participation. The results are also discussed considering sociability as a personality dimension of political participation that may contribute to stimulating research on personality and politics.

PO1-42: ARE EXPERTS IN RATINGS OF NATIONAL STEREOTYPES MORE ACCURATE THAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS?

Martina HŘEBÍČKOVÁ, Sylvie Kouřilová, *Institute of Psychology Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic*

In a study on national stereotypes in central Europe, 187 Czech experts (social scientists) were asked to rate personality traits of a typical representative of their own country (autostereotype), typical representatives of other countries under study (heterostereotypes) and themselves (self-rating) using National Character Survey. Existing 17377 self-reports and observer-ratings on NEO-PI-R from five countries were compared to national auto- and heterostereotypes rated by the Czech experts as well as by an existing sample of 2141 students from five countries. Intraclass correlations (ICC) indicated agreement only between the Czech autostereotype and personality traits of real Czechs both provided by experts on NCS. Austrian, German, Polish and Slovak heterostereotypes rated by experts did not correspond with personality profiles of real Austrians, Germans, Poles and Slovaks. The conclusion of our study is that experts are not any better in assessing national stereotypes as compared to university students.

PO1-43: DIALECTICAL SELF, INDEPENDENT AND INTERDEPENDENT SELF-CONSTRUALS, SOCIAL DOMINANCE ORIENTATION, STATUS DIFFERENTIATION AND BIG FIVE IN TAIWAN

Vaclav LINKOV, *International Doctoral Program in Asia-Pacific Studies, National Chengchi University, Taipei, Taiwan*

Some people tend to think about themselves in more straight terms ("I am warm") and some in more contradictory terms ("I am warm and I am also cold"). This proneness for contradictory thinking is an individual characteristic, which was shown to effect response style in personality questionnaires. We examined

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relationship between Dialectical Self Scale (DSS) and Big Five Ten Item Personality Inventory, Singelis' Self-Construal Scale, Social Dominance Orientation (SDO) and Matsumoto's Status Differentiation Scale (SDS) with sample of 135 Taiwanese. DSS was positively correlated with SDS, SDO and interdependent self-construal and negatively correlated with independent self-construal, Conscientiousness and Emotional Stability. Results seem to support view, that proneness for dialectical thinking is more characteristic for group-hierarchy oriented individuals.

PO1-44: MARRIAGE AND COHABITATION: COUPLE'S DYADIC ADJUSTMENT IN ROMANIA

Margareta Dincă, *Titu Maiorescu University, Bucharest, Romania*

Dragoș Iliescu, *the SNSPA University, Bucharest, Romania*

Alexandru MIHALCEA, *Titu Maiorescu University, Bucharest, Romania*

This study is an exploratory research aimed to describe the main features of the couples in Romania nowadays. The validation criteria were: type of relationship (marriage, cohabitation), gender, duration of relationship, educational level, socio-cultural areas etc. We applied Dyadic Adjustment Scale in order to evaluate the features of the couples. Marital adjustment was originally defined (Spanier & Cole, 1976) as a multidimensional phenomenon which the Dyadic Adjustment Scale was reported to measure adequately (Spanier, 1976). The separate dimensions of marital adjustment were reported to be the following: (a) consensus on matters of importance to marital functioning, (b) dyadic satisfaction, (c) dyadic cohesion, and (d) affective expression.

The study was conducted on a sample of 1095 couples, with ages between 17 and 69 years, a group which is nationally representative. The statistical analysis of the data (ANOVA) revealed the existence of some significant differences at the adjustment processes level in a couple based on the selected criteria: type of relationship, gender, duration of relationship, educational level, provenience environment, socio-cultural area etc. The study describes an image of the couples in a society defined by contradictory social evolutions with an impact on inter-individual relationships. These findings offer a frame for news research and they are important for social research.

PO1-45: SEXUAL HARASSMENT - PRODUCT OF CULTURE OR PERSONALITY?

Avigail MOOR, Ortal Beeri, *Tel Hai College, Israel*

There has been increasing social awareness, in recent years, of the scope and magnitude of sexual harassment. Yet, there has been sparse empirical investigation into the causes of this behavior. The present study seeks to fill this gap by exploring the contributory role of several factors presumed to underlie the proclivity to perpetrate such unwelcome sexualized intrusions. The assumption is that sexual harassment is explainable by both social and personality factors; the

first including the conformity to socially determined masculine norms and the culture of sexual objectification of women, the latter consisting of several personality characteristics, such as masculinity, self-esteem, capacity for empathy, and sexism. Three hundred and nine men participated in this study which confirmed the bulk of the hypotheses, showing that the proclivity towards sexual harassment is indeed linked to most of the social and personality factors investigated. Implications for preventive interventions are discussed.

PO1-46: PERSONAL DISCRIMINATION AS A FUNCTION OF PEER POPULARITY: THE MODERATING EFFECTS OF GROUP DISCRIMINATION, SOCIAL SUPPORT AND CLASSROOM CHARACTERISTICS IN A LONGITUDINAL MULTILEVEL STUDY ON IMMIGRANT YOUTH

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Jens B. Asendorpf, *Humboldt University Berlin, Germany*

Frosso Motti-Stefanidi, *University of Athens, Greece*

Discrimination is a salient feature in the experiences of immigrant youth in Europe. Current research has demonstrated that personal discrimination is one of the most important risk factors for adjustment (Pascoe & Richman, 2009). To date, it is unclear which factors contribute to this subjective perception. Thus, the study examines the factors and conditions under which immigrant youth feel personally discriminated against. We investigate peer popularity in the classroom as predictor and aim to identify moderators, such as perceived group discrimination and social support. We used a multilevel design to examine classroom factors. In a three-wave longitudinal study, we followed 414 immigrant adolescents over a two-year period. The 13-year-old students attended 49 classes in 12 public schools in Athens, Greece. Investigating the longitudinal interplay of these factors allow us to draw conclusions about the processes underlying perceived discrimination and to discuss resource factors that can help to prevent its development.

PERSONALITY AND HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

PO1-47: PERSONALITY, RESILIENCE AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN BOTH HEALTH AND NON-HEALTH WORKERS

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Ana M. Pérez-García, José Bermúdez, *UNED. Madrid (Spain)*

This research is aimed at analysing the big five personality factors, resilience and subjective well-being (life satisfaction plus affect balance) in two groups, the first health workers, and the second workers outside the health system.

Regression analyses showed that subjective well-being was associated with more resilience and less neuroticism in the health workers group. Extraversion and

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conscientiousness (positively related), and neuroticism (negatively related) were the significant predictors of subjective well-being in the group of non-health workers. Finally, analyses revealed that resilience mediates the relationships between extraversion (total mediation) and neuroticism (partial mediation) and well-being in the health workers group, but not in the group of other workers. Results were discussed pointing out the importance of resilience in the face of workplace adversity, which is more characteristic in hospital and patient care working environments.

PO1-48: COMBINED CONTRIBUTION OF PERSONALITY AND SOCIOGNITIVE FACTORS TO THE PREDICTION OF HEALTHY DIETARY BEHAVIOR

José BERMÚDEZ, Ana M. Pérez-García, *UNED, Madrid, Spain*

This longitudinal study (N= 211) intended to examine: (1) the complementary contribution of sociocognitive processes, personality factors and past behavior predicting the intention to adopt a healthy diet and its behavioral implementation; (2) the mediational processes explaining the effects of personality and past behavior. Results: (1) motivational factors predicted intention; (2) volitional factors increased the prediction of behavior; (3) the addition of conscientiousness and past behavior enhanced the prediction of intention and behavior; (4) the effect of conscientiousness on intention was totally mediated by past behavior, whereas its effect on behavior was partially mediated by past behavior and sociocognitive factors; (5) the effect of past behavior on intention was partially mediated by motivational factors, whereas its effect on behavior was partially mediated by conscientiousness and sociocognitive factors.

Results showed the significant complementary contribution of sociocognitive factors, personality and past behavior to account for determinants of intention and behavior.

PO1-49: IS SLEEP LENGTH PREDICTED BY OUR PERSONALITY?

Ana BUTKOVIC, Denis Bratko, *University of Zagreb, Croatia*

Research has shown that sleep length predicts morbidity and mortality for both short and long sleepers. Therefore, it has been of interest to determine all that influences the duration of sleep, with personality as one of the candidates. This study explores the relationship between five-factor model of personality and sleep length. Data was collected on 651 twins ($M = 18.62$, $SD = 2.31$) as part of a larger project. Significant negative correlations were found with neuroticism and openness. Hierarchical regression analysis was run with sex and age entered first and personality dimensions second. Sleep length was explained with personality dimensions of neuroticism and openness. Finally, when our participants were divided into short, moderate and long sleepers, we found that short sleepers had significantly higher neuroticism score than both moderate and long sleepers and higher openness scores than long sleepers.

PO1-50: EMPATHY AND IMPLICIT ATTITUDES ARE RELEVANT FOR HEALTH BEHAVIOR: DEFINING LINES OF ACTION TO IMPROVE HEALTH CARE WORKERS' HAND HYGIENE BEHAVIOR.

Svenja DIEFENBACHER, Johannes Keller, *University of Ulm, Germany*

We argue that empathy is a relevant factor regarding hand hygiene behavior and provide evidence from a field and a laboratory study. In both studies, participants with high empathy engaged more frequently in adequate hand hygiene behavior.

We also applied an analytical framework emphasizing the role of spontaneous behavior (vs. planned behavior), which is known to be strongly linked to implicit (vs. explicit) attitudes. Building on the MODE-Model (Fazio, 1990), we conceptualize hand hygiene as spontaneous behavior and hypothesize that implicit attitudes towards hand hygiene are relevant to explain this behavior. We found that implicit attitudes towards hand hygiene predicted hand hygiene behavior better than explicit attitudes.

Both findings suggest specific measures to enhance compliance with hand hygiene in health care settings. Testing the impact of empathy training and interventions designed to modify implicit attitudes following the approach of Kawakami et al. (2000) are next in our research agenda.

PO1-51: PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING IN ADOLESCENCE: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL PREDICTORS

Daniela FADDA, Laura Francesca Scalas, Mauro Meleddu, *University of Cagliari, Italy*

The aim of this study concerns the promotion of psychological well-being in adolescence. We considered the complex network of relationships between personal processes and social environment within a single model. Among personal factors, we investigated extraversion, neuroticism, self-esteem and physical self-concept. Among environmental factors, we focused on family functioning and peer relationships. Also, the mediating role of coping strategies was analyzed. Analyses conducted on over 1000 adolescents, using structural equation models, showed two processes that can, respectively, promote or hinder the perception of well-being. The promoting process involves a central role of self-esteem, positive relationships with peers and parental support. To a lesser extent, also extraversion, physical self-concept and task-oriented coping influence positive well-being. The hindering process involves neuroticism, parental control and emotion-oriented coping. In conclusion, to understand well-being in adolescents, it is important to take a multiple-factor perspective, considering the complex network of relationships between personal and environmental variables.

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PO1-52: DYADIC PERSPECTIVES ON GOAL IMPORTANCE, GOAL SIMILARITY, AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN COUPLES

Katrin Furler, Veronica Gomez, Alexander Grob, *University of Basel, Switzerland*

Empirical evidence suggests that intrinsic goal importance (e.g., personal growth, meaningful relationships) is positively associated with subjective well-being, whereas extrinsic goal importance is unrelated or negatively associated with subjective well-being. However, less is known whether these associations are equally valid from a dyadic perspective within couples. The current study examined actor, partner, and similarity effects of intrinsic and extrinsic goal importance on relationship and life satisfaction in 227 heterosexual couples. Results confirm previous evidence on the level of the individual. In addition, having a partner who values intrinsic goals is positively associated with one's relationship as well as life satisfaction. Moreover, substantial similarity effects reveal that similarity in intrinsic goal importance is related to both partners' relationship satisfaction, but not life satisfaction. These findings underscore the relevance of intrinsic goals for one's own and the partner's well-being and thus highlight the importance of a dyadic approach in personality psychology.

PO1-53: ACHIEVING RESILIENCE DESPITE EMOTIONAL INSTABILITY

Oana GHIMBULUT, Adrian Opre, Lucia Ratiu, *Babes-Bolyai University, Romania*

Research postulates that emotional stability is a predictor for resilience, but there are also studies (Davey et al., 2003) demonstrating that young people with emotional instability can be resilient. First objective of the study is to identify cognitions, emotions, behaviors of emotional instable persons, related with resilience. For the second objective we investigated the relationship between different vulnerabilities that may be associated with certain compensatory coping strategies used by emotional instable persons. We used a mixed-methods design with students (19-22 years old). Emotional instability was measured using Alternative Five Factor Model; compensatory strategies and resilience were collected by qualitative instruments. (320 participants) Data analysis reveals a pattern of coping strategies used by emotional instable persons in order to achieve resilience, but these strategies are associated with certain vulnerabilities like predispositions for a dependent personality. The results will provide guidance for interventions designed to enhance resilience.

PO1-54: THE ROLE OF SENSATION SEEKING AND PERCEIVED RISKS AND BENEFITS IN THE PREDICTION OF ALCOHOL USE AMONG YOUNG ADULTS

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 Montserrat Planes, *Quality of Life Research Institute, University of Girona*
 M^a Eugènia GRAS, *Quality of Life Research Institute, University of Girona*
 Sílvia Font-Mayolas, *Quality of Life Research Institute, University of Girona*
 M^a Ángeles Luengo, *University of Santiago de Compostela*
 Xosé Antón Gómez-Fraguela, *University of Santiago de Compostela*

Sensation seeking is a personality trait associated with the expression of various health-related risk behaviors, most notably substance use and abuse. In addition, sensation seeking is an important influence on both risk perceptions and risky behaviors. This study investigated the strength of relationship between sensation seeking, risk perceptions, and alcohol use among Spanish young adults. Three-hundred and fifty-six college students aged 18 to 25 years (37.6% male) completed a battery of questionnaires including a brief version of the Arnett Inventory of Sensation Seeking, measures of risk perceptions and risk benefits, as well as some questions related to alcohol consumption. Results indicated that perceived benefits accounted for significant variance in late adolescents' participation in alcohol-related risk taking. Moreover, high sensation seeking and low risk perception were significant risk factors for annual alcohol consumption and binge drinking. The relevance of these findings for prevention of alcohol use in young adults is discussed.

PO1-55: RESILIENCE AND PERSONALITY

Eniko GYÖNGYÖSINÉ KISS, Kriszta Csókási, Rita Hargitai, Mátyás Káplár, László Nagy, László Czirják, *University of Pécs, Hungary*

The present study is a part of a complex clinical and health psychological research, in this presentation we focus on the connection of resilience and the temperament and character factors of personality. An earlier study dealt with the relation of personality traits and resilience (Campbell-Sills et al, 2005) and found relationship between NEO Five Factor Inventory and Connor–Davidson's Resilience Scale.

In our study we presumed connections between resilience and the temperament and character factors of personality. Measures: Cloninger's Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI, 1993), CD-RISC 25-item-version (2003), Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (Radloff, 1977).

Samples: a general sample, patients with systemic autoimmune disorders, and a chronic non-autoimmune locomotor disordered sample (N=200).

The results support the hypotheses, we found positive relations between Resilience and Reward Dependence, Persistence, Self-Directedness, Cooperativeness, Self-Transcendence, and negative with Harm Avoidance and Depression. (OTKA grant K 71754)

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PO1-56: BEING OVERWEIGHT MAKES US SOCIALLY INVISIBLE: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BMI AND GOSSIP

Freda-Marie HARTUNG, Britta Renner, *University of Konstanz, Germany*

Gossip is an ubiquitous phenomenon. For being part of social networks, it is not only vital to *hear* about social news but also to *be* the topic of the news (gossip target). In the present study it was examined whether the discrimination of obese persons is reflected in the gossip activity of other people. Specifically, we examined whether body weight influences the likelihood of being the topic of gossip in a cohort of psychology freshmen ($N = 67$). Each student named those fellow students *about whom they would most likely get news*. Students with a higher BMI at baseline were less likely to be a gossip target four weeks later ($r = -.30$). Moreover, also subjectively they perceived themselves as less integrated in their cohort ($r = -.39$). Thus, individuals with a high BMI seem to be prone to social “invisibility” rather than being in the focus of other’s talk.

PO1-57: DO FEELINGS AND THOUGHTS DURING A DAY PREDICT UNIQUE VARIANCE IN DAILY AND GLOBAL WELL-BEING BEYOND PERSONALITY?

Tina KAVČIČ, *University of Primorska, Slovenia*

Andreja Avsec, *University of Ljubljana, Slovenia*

Although personality contributes substantially to different well-being measures, reports of feelings- and thoughts-based components of experiences were expected to improve these predictions. Slovene adults ($N = 730$; 76% female) provided self-reports on Big Five personality dimensions (BFI; John et al., 2009) and their activities over the previous day (DRM; Kahneman et al., 2004). Also, two types of well-being measures were collected: global well-being as reflected in overall emotional, psychological, and social well-being (MHC; Keyes, 1998) and daily emotional well-being. As expected, personality dimensions contributed significantly to all measures of well-being, but more so to global than daily well-being. Feelings- and thoughts-based components of experiences over the previous day added significantly to the prediction of global and daily emotional well-being. Feelings improved the prediction of global psychological well-being, while thoughts played a significant role in predicting global social well-being. Personality seems more important for global than daily well-being reports.

PO1-58: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN OVER-ADAPTATION, GENDER PERSONALITY AND MENTAL HEALTH IN JAPANESE EMPLOYEES AND STUDENTS

Kaori MIZUSAWA, *Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan*

Itsuko DOHI, *Kobe Shoin Women's University, Japan*

Kiyoshi Nakazawa, *Kwansei Gakuin University, Japan*

We developed an Over-Adaptation Scale for Adults (OASAS) including not only negative aspects such as “appraisal by others”, but also positive aspects such as

“go for it”. Children’s scales consist mainly of negative aspects such as “false-self”. The negative aspects of the OASAS showed significant positive correlation with measures of mental unwellness by the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ) ($r=.34$, $p<.01$). Positive aspects of the OASAS showed no correlation with the GHQ. No sex difference in over-adaptation was observed in either employees or students (*n.s.*); however, clear gender differences were seen by Communion-Agency Scale (CAS). Positive communion influences the positive aspect of over-adaptation, and negative agency influences the negative aspects of over-adaptation. Positive agency and negative communion both affect positive and negative aspects. There is also a difference between employees and students. Employees revealed more positive aspects, and students revealed more negative aspects.

PO1-59: PSYCHO-EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM FOCUSING ON DISTRACTION AND RELAXATION IN UNDERGRADUATES: THE EFFECTS OF ENHANCING SELF-EFFICACY FOR COPING ON DEPRESSION

Megumi OIKAWA, *Tokyo Gakugei University, Japan*
 Shinji Sakamoto, *Nihon University, Japan*

Distraction is one of the most effective coping strategies for negative mood, therefore, it is useful to learn the effective way to use distraction for undergraduates, who have high experience of depression. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of the preventive program for enhancing self-efficacy for using distraction and relaxation technique, and then investigated the relationship between self-efficacy and depression. A 4-week program based on our previous studies (e.g., Oikawa & Sakamoto, 2010) was conducted, and participants completed a questionnaire measuring self-efficacy and mental health before and after participating in the program. They rated understanding and self-efficacy about contents of each session. The results suggested that the program was effective in enhancing self-efficacy for both distraction and relaxation. It was also suggested that enhancing self-efficacy was the important key to reducing depression.

PO1-60: EFFECTS OF THINKING STYLE ON BODY IMAGE AND EATING DISORDER IN JAPAN AND RUSSIA

Atsushi OSHIO, *Chubu University, Japan*
 Tatiana Meshkova, *Moscow State University of Psychology and Education, Russia*

This study explored cross-cultural differences of women’s body images and tendencies of eating disorder, and an effect of a dichotomous thinking on them between Japan and Russia. Participants who were 419 Japanese college women and 187 Russian college women completed the Dichotomous Thinking Inventory (DTI: Oshio, 2009), the 26-item version of Eating Attitudes Test (EAT-26; Garner, Olmsted, Bohr, and Garfinkel, 1982), and the response to nine figures of female

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body shapes. Mean age was 19.8 years, with no significant age differences between the countries. Results showed that the DTI has an effect of making the ideal body images leaner in both countries. A structural equation modeling indicated that the significant negative effect of the dichotomous thinking to the real body image only in Russia, and the ideal body image had a higher effect to the eating disorder in Russia than in Japan.

PO1-61: DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS, PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT AND LIFE SATISFACTION IN HEART FAILURE PATIENTS

Ana M.PÉREZ-GARCÍA, Silvia Oliván, UNED, *Madrid, Spain*
Ramón Bover, *Hospital San Carlos, Madrid, Spain*

This research is aimed at analyzing the relations between depressive symptoms, perceived social support and life satisfaction in two groups, the first heart failure (HF) patients and the second a control group free from ischemic disease. Regression analyses showed that life satisfaction was associated with more social support, less depressive symptoms and gender (men>women) in the HF group. Social support, however, was the only significant predictor in the control group. As regards gender, life satisfaction was associated with higher social support in both genders, while depression was a significant predictor only in women. Finally, analyses revealed that social support partially mediates the relationships between depressive symptoms and life satisfaction in men, but not in women. Results were discussed pointing out the importance of including gender, social support and depression in the treatment of a chronic disease that can significantly affect quality of life by contributing to severe physical impairment.

PO1-62: EMOTIONAL DISTRESS AND COPING AS DETERMINANTS OF QUALITY OF LIFE IN WOMEN WITH CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE

Beatriz RUEDA, Ana M.Pérez-García, *National University of Education at Distance, Spain*

An increasing number of studies has suggested that gender differences with respect to the adjustment to cardiovascular disease (CVD) need special consideration. We aimed to determine cross-sectional and longitudinal relationships of emotional distress (ED) and coping strategies (adaptive and maladaptive strategies) to QoL, including life satisfaction (LS) and social support (SSupport) in women with CVD. One hundred and twenty-five women were assessed at baseline (T1). Fifty four were contacted again at 1-year follow-up (T2). The results showed that ED predicted lower QoL, LS and SSupport at T1. No statistically significant contributions emerged from coping strategies. However adaptive coping strategies were positively associated with QoL, LS and SSupport at T2. Neither ED nor maladaptive coping were significantly linked to these outcomes at T2. These findings emphasize the need of screening higher levels of emotional distress in females with CVD; and the importance of promoting the use of adaptive coping over time.

PO1-63: HEALTH AND CONFORMITY WITH TRADITIONAL GENDER NORMS IN MEN AND WOMEN NURSES

M. Pilar SÁNCHEZ-LÓPEZ, *Complutense University of Madrid, Spain*
 Ana Isabel Saavedra, *Hospital De Getafe, Madrid, Spain*
 Virginia Dresch-Moehlecke, *Federal Fluminense University, Brasil*,
 Rosa Maria Limiñana-Gras, *Murcia University, Spain*

Starting from the verification of relationships between sex, gender and health, the research was established using a group with special characteristics, namely male/female nurses (devoting themselves professionally to care, a traditionally female job where men are in a minority).

Aims: To ascertain 1) the degree of conformity to traditional norms of male and female nurses and 2) whether the relationships between sex, gender and health are the same as in the general population.

Variables: Mental and Physical Health, Lifestyles, Conformity to gender norms.

Participants: 98 male and 98 female nurses paired by sociodemographic variables, shift and type of work in Madrid (Spain) hospitals.

Results: Male nurses have lower conformity to male norms and women higher conformity to feminine ones. Nonetheless, their health behavior follows traditional male and female patterns, respectively. The results are discussed on the basis of how people build up gender norms.

PO1-64: SPOUSAL SIMILARITY FOR PERSONALITY TRAITS AND MARITAL SATISFACTION

Yusuke TAKAHASHI, *Kyoto University, Japan*

The purpose of this study was twofold. First, this study examined the patterns of spousal similarity for Big Five personality traits in a sample of Japanese 620 married couples (Age range: 20-39 for wives and 20-54 for husbands). This study also examined the role of personality similarity in spouses' marital satisfaction. Big Five personality was assessed using the NEO Five Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI), and marital satisfaction was evaluated by the Quality Marriage Index (QMI; Norton, 1983). Results showed that there was significant positive assortment for all five personality traits even after controlling the length of marriage ($r_s = .12-.27$, $p_s < .01$), and that the difference score-based similarity of personality traits was associated with spouses' marital satisfaction ($pr = -.09$, $p < .05$ for wives and $pr = -.14$, $p < .01$ for husbands). These findings imply that greater spousal similarity is associated with better marital relationship quality.

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PO1-65: THE BIG FIVE PERSONALITY TRAITS EXPLAINING DIETARY HABITS

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A balanced diet is a key in preventing and treating chronic diseases. Personality traits are associated with many of these outcomes. We explored the associations between foods and personality traits. 1681 subjects (mean age 61,5 y) from the Helsinki Birth Cohort Study answered the NEO-personality inventory and a validated food frequency questionnaire. We used linear regression analysis and adjusted for age, energy intake and education in the analyses. High neuroticism was associated with higher soft drink (19.9 g/d, $P= 0.0008$, per 1 SD increase in the personality factor score) and lower vegetable (-18.9 g/d, $P= 0.004$) intake. Those high in extroversion and openness showed e.g. higher vegetable intake (24.8, $P=0.004$ and 23.5 g/d, $P= 0.0007$). High conscientiousness was associated with fruit (32.9 g/d, $P= 0.002$), and fish (3.5 g/d, $P=0.02$) intake. Personality traits are associated with dietary habits and this could explain the association between personality traits and chronic diseases.

PO1-66: ASSOCIATIONS OF PERSONALITY WITH HEALTH, WELL-BEING, AND MOOD-TRAITS (TIM-T)

Michael TRIMMEL, Karin Trimmel, *Medical University of Vienna, Austria*

The specific associations of personality (Big-5) with mental health (WHOQOL-BREF-D1, D2), subjective well-being (WHO-5, SWLS) and traits of everyday moods (Trimmel Index of Mood-Traits, TIM-T; subscales: Energy, Good mood, Motivation, Relaxation) were investigated in 210 (114 females) healthy persons. Neuroticism was negatively correlated with all instruments/scales (highest with Relaxation, $r=-.64$). Extraversion was positively correlated with all instruments/scales (high scores with Energy $r=.38$ and Good mood $r=.37$). Openness correlated with WHO-5 (.16), D1 (.15), Good mood (.14) and Motivation (.23). Agreeableness correlated with SWLS (.13), WHO-5 (.17), D2 (.15), Energy (.15), Motivation (.15) and Relaxation (.16). Conscientiousness correlated with all instruments/scales (highest with Motivation, $r=.55$). Data demonstrate a robust relationship of Neuroticism, Extraversion, and Conscientiousness with health/well-being/mood ratings, whereas Openness and Agreeableness are related more specifically and less strong. In all personality dimensions high correlations were found with Trimmel Index of Mood-Traits, indicating a strong association of personality with everyday moods.

PO1-67: PERSONALITY TRAITS AND INFLAMMATION IN A NATIONAL SAMPLE OF ADULTS

Nicholas A. TURIANO, *Purdue University, USA*

Benjamin P. Chapman, Jan Moynihan, *Rochester Center for Mind Body Research, USA*

Daniel K. Mroczek, *Purdue University, USA*

The current study investigated whether the Big Five personality traits predicted levels of interleukin-6 and C-reactive protein over a 1-4 year follow-up. Approximately 1,200 participants from the Midlife in the U.S. (MIDUS) biomarkers subproject provided data on the Big Five personality traits in 2005-06. Health behaviors, body mass index, perceived stress, urinary cortisol, and serum levels of interleukin-6 and C-reactive protein were assessed in 2005-2009. A series of hierarchical regression and mediation analyses were conducted separately for interleukin-6 and C-reactive protein. A significant Conscientiousness by Neuroticism interaction emerged, suggesting that those with high levels of both traits had the lowest levels of interleukin-6. Personality traits did not predict levels of C-reactive protein. Tests of mediation found that levels of adiposity significantly explained the personality-inflammation association. Overall, the current study is consistent with theory that in some context, higher levels of neuroticism have adaptive correlates.

PO1-68: DEPRESSION IN COLLEGE STUDENTS: PERSONALITY TRAITS AND COPING MECHANISMS

Cristina C. VAJAEAN, *Babeş-Bolyai University, Romania*

Depression is a pervasive problem on students (McCarthy et. al, 2006). Higher scores on neuroticism - anxiety and aggression – hostility, and lower scores on activity and sociability, measured with Zuckerman - Kuhlman Personality Questionnaire (ZKPQ), were associate with high scores on depression (Wei Wang et. al, 2002). Based on these results, we identified students with high scores in neuroticism – anxiety, but they didn't meet the criteria for depression, according to Beck Depression Inventory (BDI). Once we identified the group of students predisposed to depression, we used unstructured interviews in order to define the nature of coping strategies developed for achieve resilience.

PO1-69: PSYCHOLOGICAL NEEDS AND VIDEO GAME ADDICTION AMONG CHINESE YOUNG ADULTS.

Anise M. S. WU, Lamis L. M. Lei, *University of Macau, Macao, China*

According to self-determination theory (SDT; Deci & Ryan, 2000), human behaviors are driven and regulated by three basic psychological drives, namely autonomy, competence, and relatedness, and the present study aims at examining the hypothesis that perceived dissatisfaction of these three basic needs acts as a risk factor of video game addiction among Chinese young adult

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players. We have surveyed 165 Chinese young adult players with average age of 23 years, and found that perceived autonomy, competence, and relatedness are negatively correlated with video game addiction symptoms. In regression analysis, perceived relatedness emerges as the most salient “need” factor of game addiction in this Chinese young adult sample. Furthermore, men significantly report more game addiction symptoms than their counterparts. The plausible mechanism of how the three STD’s basic needs increase young people’s susceptibility of video game addiction in Chinese cultural context will be discussed.

PO1-70: NEUROTICS AND PLEASURE EXPERIENCE – CASE OF FEELING AND THINKING SPILT

Agata WYTYKOWSKA, *Warsaw School of Social Science and Humanities, Warsaw, Poland*

Neurotics report to be less happy and less satisfied with their life than emotionally stable individuals (Watson & Casillas, 2006). The knowledge about the potential mechanism responsible for this relation is still limited. The quasi-experimental design was developed to control the emotional experience and cognitive judgment of the experience of pleasure (playing a game). Results showed that Neurotics are able to experience the full range of positive emotions during the game playing (not expected result), however, they cognitively devalue this experience and as a result the pleasure experience dismiss. The potential mechanisms explaining the obtained results are discussed as well as the some practical implications are presented.

PO1-71: OPEN-MINDEDNESS AND ITS ASSOCIATION WITH ATTITUDES AND KNOWLEDGE TOWARDS ELDER SEXUALITY

Elsie YAN, *University of Hong Kong, China*

The present study examines the association between open-mindedness, attitude towards older persons, and attitude and knowledge towards elder sexuality. It is hypothesized that young people who are more open-minded would have more favorable attitudes towards older persons and elder sexuality, and possess more accurate knowledge of elderly sexuality. Two hundred and four social work students responded to the Open-mindedness subscale from the Multicultural Personality Questionnaire (MPQ), the Kogan’s Attitudes toward Old People (KAOP), and the Aging Sexual Knowledge and Attitudes Scale (ASKAS). Results of the Pearson correlation analysis showed that students who were more open-minded demonstrated more positive attitudes towards older persons ($r = 0.16$), more positive attitudes towards elderly sexuality ($r = 0.24$) and more accurate knowledge of elderly sexuality ($r = 0.20$).

PERSONALITY AND POSITIVE PSYCHOLOGY

PO1-72: SUMMITTING KILIMANJARO : FLOW PROPENSITY AS A PROTECTIVE FACTOR AGAINST ACUTE MOUNTAIN SICKNESS

Heidi KEISER, *University of Minnesota, USA*

Scott Ross, *DePauw University, USA*

Csikszentmihalyi 's (1975) seminal studies of flow as optimal experience included diverse activities such as rock climbing. The current study examined flow in 47 climbers/hikers summiting Mt. Kilimanjaro. Using the Dispositional Flow Scale – 2 (DFS-2; Jackson & Eklund, 2002), we found that the propensity to experience flow across life activities was negatively related to symptoms of acute mountain sickness (AMS) but unrelated to previous climbing experience. DFS-2 component scales reflecting decreased self-consciousness but intense concentration appeared to mediate this effect. In contrast, the effect of flow on AMS was not found in climbers taking acclimatization medication. In terms of the Big Five, Neuroticism was negatively related to flow whereas Extraversion and Conscientiousness were both positively related. Findings point to the capacity of flow propensity in protecting against symptoms of mountain sickness in active climbers.

PO1-73: LIFE SATISFACTION AND AFFECT REGULATION STRATEGIES

Zvezdana Prizmic, Randy LARSEN, *Washington University in St. Louis, USA*

The choice of strategies to regulate affective states depends on age and gender, and can affect person's wellbeing. Our aim was to examine age and gender differences in regulation strategies, and to explore their predictive validity for wellbeing. Subjects were 565 students (M =20 years) and 135 adults (M=67 years). They reported their life satisfaction and assessed strategy use by the Measure of Affect Regulation Styles. Strategies were classified into 6 scales based on factor analysis and on Parkinson and Totterdell's theoretical framework. Cognitive distraction was used more by older while affect-directed, disengagement, and avoidance strategies by younger groups. Females used more affect-directed while males used disengagement strategies. Life satisfaction in both age groups was best predicted positively by cognitive distraction and negatively by avoidance strategies. For younger, disengagement and situation-directed strategies were negative predictors of wellbeing. Findings are discussed within affect regulation and ageing literatures.

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PO1-74: NEED FOR ACHIEVEMENT: INCREMENTAL VALIDITY IN PREDICTING OPTIMAL EXPERIENCE IN AN ANALOGUE I/O DESIGN

Scott ROSS, *DePauw University, USA*

Heidi Keiser, *University of Minnesota, USA*

Sharmin Tunguz, *DePauw University, USA*

In the current study, we use student proxies (N = 316) for employees and examine the importance of need for achievement in predicting flow, above and beyond perennially relevant variables of satisfaction and performance, as well as basic personality and cognitive ability. In multiple regression, cognitive ability was entered, followed by Big Five traits, life and work satisfaction, and GPA (as an aggregate of supervisory ratings) with in-role performance. Need for achievement was entered in the final step to predict optimal experience in student activities. Although all blocks were significant, the Big Five traits carried the lion's share of the variance, followed by cognitive ability. Despite the first four blocks accounting for over 40% of the variance, need for achievement accounted for a highly significant and additional 5% of the variance. These findings underscore the importance, by way of incremental validity, of need for achievement in optimal experience.

PERSONALITY AND SELF REGULATION

PO1-75: THE ROLE OF SELF EFFICACY WITHIN THE STRESSOR-EMOTION MODEL OF COUNTERPRODUCTIVE WORK BEHAVIOR

Roberta Fida, *University La Sapienza-Rome, Italy*

Marinella Paciello, *International Telamatic University Uninettuno, Roma, Italy*

Carlo Tramontano, *Leonard Cheshire Disability and Inclusive Development Centre, London UK*

Claudio BARBARANELLI, *University La Sapienza-Rome, Italy*

This study investigated the role of self efficacy, as both additive and interactive factor, in the stressor emotion model of counterproductive work behaviors (CWB). CWB are volitional acts aimed at harming organizations or people in organizations. The stressor-emotion model stated that environmental stressors elicit negative emotions that in turn promote CWB aimed at reducing these negative feelings. We hypothesized that the more workers believe in their capability to manage work demands and to control their negative emotions the less they experience negative emotions in response to job stressor and the less they act CWB. Moreover we hypothesized the moderation role of self efficacy, so the more workers believe in their capability, the weaker are the relations among stressors, negative emotions and CWB. Results of hierarchical regressions on a sample of 1200 Italian employees supported our hypothesis and the importance of promoting self efficacy as a protective factors.

PO1-76: FAMILY CONTEXT FOR FIVE-FACTOR PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT: A MODEL BASED ON EVOLUTIONARY THEORY AND SYSTEMS ADAPTATION

Mark J. BENSON, *Virginia Tech, USA*

Drawing from evolutionary theory and systems adaptation, this paper presents a model of family processes and personality development. The model assumes that variation for a personality trait persists due to reproductive fitness of both polar extremes on a trait continuum. The model proposes that when polar opposite traits show equally auspicious adaptation, broad family features have limited influence. Prior research indicates, however, that extraversion, openness, conscientiousness, agreeableness, and low neuroticism have slight advantages relative to their polar opposites. Consequently, a broad feature such as family warmth has some linkage, albeit limited, to the relatively more adaptive poles. Using prior literature and these propositions, the model explains a process whereby family warmth activates reward loops and quells coercive cycles to yield favorable influences on cognitive, affective, and behavioral regulation. In turn, each regulation pattern is associated with specific personality traits. These processes are illustrated through figures and examples throughout the paper.

PO1-77: NEUROTICISM AND COPING IN THE CONTEXT OF AN ANAGRAM-SOLVING TASK: THE MEDIATING INFLUENCE OF STRESSOR APPRAISALS?

Mark E. BOYES, *University of Oxford, UK*

Davina J. French, *Centre for Mental Health Research, Australian National University*

This study examined whether stressor appraisals mediate relationships between neuroticism and coping strategy use during an anagram-solving task. 108 undergraduate students completed a neuroticism scale, attempted an anagram-solving task, and completed measures of task appraisal and coping. Appraised controllability was negatively correlated with avoidance and emotion-focused coping; however, the predicted positive correlation with task-focused coping was not obtained. Neuroticism was positively correlated with appraisals of how stressful the task was perceived to be and negatively associated with appraisals of task controllability. Neuroticism was correlated with emotion-focused and avoidance coping during the task. Moreover, the relationship between neuroticism and avoidance coping was fully mediated by appraised controllability and appraised stress, and the relationship between neuroticism and emotion-focused coping was partially mediated by control and stress appraisals. These findings highlight the importance of measuring stressor appraisals when examining individual differences in situational coping and have implications for research on coping intervention.

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PO1-78: ETHICAL CONSUMER DECISION MAKING: THE CASE OF FAIR TRADE IN ITALY.

Roberta FIDA, *University La Sapienza-Rome, Italy*

Marinella Paciello, *International Telamatic University Uninettuno, Roma, Italy*

Carlo Tramontano, *Leonard Cheshire Disability and Inclusive Development Centre, London UK*

The aim of fair trade is to ensure fair and stable trading conditions for disadvantaged producers in developing countries. The aim of our paper is the understanding of fair trade consumer decision making and its implications by utilizing a modified Theory of Planned Behaviour model that includes the original model measures and additionally measures of personal 'moral' or 'ethical' obligation, self identity, skepticism, personal values, civic moral disengagement. The participants for this study were about 300 adults with a mean age of 39 years (SD = 13). Results of SEM on a sample of 300 consumers revealed that the addition of such measures improved the explanation of intention to buy fair trade products. In summery the tendency to hold strong feelings of obligation for others has an impact on the purchase choices. Furthermore ethical consumers make ethical consumption choices because ethical issues have become an important part of their self-identity.

PO1-79: ACTION ORIENTED INDIVIDUALS ARE LESS VULNERABLE TO EGO DEPLETION

Peter GRÖPEL, Jürgen Beckmann, *Technical University of Munich, Germany*

Action orientation is the ability to start and maintain actions despite difficulties and distracting thoughts. Sport psychological research has found that high action orientation predicts better management of physical resources during effortful sport exercises. Adopting the ego depletion research paradigm, three experiments tested if the effect of action orientation may be extended to the management of mental resources as well. Participants performed strength circuits at the limit of their peak performance (Exp. 1), engaged in 25-minutes long vigilance task (Exp. 2), and performed the effortful senso-motor test of Wiener Test System (Exp. 3). The d2-test, the critical fusion frequency, and the Stroop task, respectively, were used to measure ego depletion. Action orientation was assessed with Kuhl's (1994) action control scale. As expected, higher action orientation systematically predicted less ego depletion. No effect was found in control conditions. Underlying psychological mechanisms such as intuitive vs. conscious volitional regulation are discussed.

PO1-80: THE SIGNIFICANCE OF PERSONAL SOVEREIGNTY IN PERFORMING GOAL-DIRECTED BEHAVIOR

Anna HAKONJANYAN, Meri Grigoryan, Svetlana Harutyunyan, *Yerevan State University, Armenia*

Personal sovereignty (PS) is a person's ability to maintain personal boundaries and determines good social adaptation (Nartova-Bochaver, 2008). Based on this concept, we put forward a hypothesis that personal sovereignty is in interrelation with goal-directed behavior. The sample included undergraduate students from different specializations (N = 435; 137 males and 298 females). Personal Psychological Sovereignty Questionnaire (Nartova-Bochaver, 2010) and Regulatory Focus Questionnaire (Higgins, 1997) were used.

The analysis revealed correlation between the PS construct and both self-regulatory orientations: prevention ($r=0.248$, $p\leq 0,01$) and promotion ($r=0.229$, $p\leq 0,01$). However, correlations between various subscales of PS and regulatory focuses were different. Stepwise multiple regression analysis indicated that sovereignty of values is best predictor both for promotion and prevention, but unlike promotion focus, sovereignty of habits was a second predictor for prevention focus. Results suggest that values as indication of personal boundaries carry a regulatory function. Further studies will address mediation effect between values and promotion vs. prevention regulatory orientations.

PO1-81: NEUROTICISM MODERATES THE ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN SELF-DISCREPANCIES AND SYMPTOMS OF DEPRESSION AND ANXIETY

Ryan Y. HONG, Widyasari Triyono, Pearlyn S. Ong, *National University of Singapore*

Self-discrepancy theory posits that people experience emotional consequences when they perceive discrepancies between their actual and possible selves. However, the extent to which people react emotionally to these self-discrepancies (i.e., ideal, ought, and undesired) may be a function of individual differences in Neuroticism. Across both experimental (Study 1; $N = 155$) and correlational designs (Study 2; $N = 139$) involving college students, the authors demonstrated that Neuroticism moderated the discrepancy-emotion associations such that high Neuroticism individuals showed elevated depression and anxiety symptoms when their self-discrepancies were activated. The heightened symptoms were maintained over time. Negative repetitive thoughts (i.e., rumination and worry) were examined as potential mediating mechanisms between the Discrepancy \times Neuroticism interaction and symptoms. Partial support was obtained in that rumination mediated between undesired Discrepancy \times Neuroticism interaction and anxious/depressive symptoms.

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PO1-82: THE ROLE OF DISPOSITIONAL OPTIMISM IN PERSONAL GOALS PURSUIT: IMPLICATIONS FOR SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Dario MONZANI, Patrizia Steca, Andrea Greco, *University of Milan-Bicocca, Ital*

Dispositional optimism (Carver, & Bridges, 1994) predicts effort, engagement, and approach coping behaviors when people face with challenges and adversities in pursuing personal goals (Affleck, Tennen, & Apter, 2002; Nes & Solberg, 2006; Jackson, et al, 2002). Concurrently, personal goals play an important role in determining people's subjective well-being. Specifically, it has been demonstrated that goal progress, goal value, and conflict among goals influence life satisfaction and hedonic balance (Brunstein, 1993; Emmons, 1986; Segerstrom & Solberg Nes, 2006). Aims of the study were to analyze the role of dispositional optimism in pursuing personal goals and, at the same time, to investigate the influences on individual subjective well-being. The study involved 283 Italian young adults. Results of a multilevel path analysis showed that dispositional optimism predicted goal progress, efforts, and success expectancies. Moreover, the pursuit of personal goals fostered subjective well-being; in fact, life satisfaction and positive affect are promoted by optimism, goal progresses, and values.

PO1-83: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY TRAITS AND SELF-REGULATION STRATEGIES

Astghik SEROBYAN, Nvard Grigoryan, Narine Khachatryan, *Yerevan State University, Armenia*

This study examined the relationship between personality traits and emotional as well as cognitive regulation strategies. 201 students were recruited using a multi-stage sampling method. Participants completed three scales: The Big Five Inventory (John, 1991), Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (Gross&John, 1995) and The Regulatory Focus Questionnaire (Higgins, 1997). The results of stepwise multiple regression analysis indicate that Extraversion and Conscientiousness are positive predictors for cognitive reappraisal ($B = 0.401$ and $B = 0.352$ respectively). Neuroticism and Extraversion appeared to be negative predictors for emotional suppression ($B = - 0,582$ and $B = - 0,561$). Furthermore, Extraversion, Conscientiousness and Openness to Experience happened to be positive predictors for promotion focus ($B = 1,215$, $B = 1,083$, and $B = 0,0980$). However, only Conscientiousness is a positive predictor for prevention ($B=1,237$). Additional differences were revealed between male and female participants. Results show the significance of Conscientiousness in self-regulation behavioral patterns. The current study will be continued to include other personal variables.

PO1-84: HOPE OF SUCCESS AMONG POLISH YOUTH: RESULTS FROM THE POLISH NATIONAL PANEL STUDY OF ADOLESCENTS

Marek SMULCZYK, *The Maria Grzegorzewska Academy of Special Education, Warsaw, Poland*; *Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland*

Kamila Dobrenko, *The Maria Grzegorzewska Academy of Special Education, Warsaw, Poland*

Tomasz Zoltak, *Institute of Philosophy and Sociology of the Polish Academy of Sciences, Warsaw, Poland*

The Polish National Panel Study of Adolescents was conducted on a representative sample of secondary school students in Poland in 2009-2011. Participants (N = 3571, mean age = 17.5, SD = 0.5) were students from 198 high schools. The poster presents the results of psychometric analysis of the hope variable. Data were obtained with the Polish version of the Adult Hope Scale (AHD) (Snyder et al., 2000, quoted by Laguna, Trzebinski & Zieba, 2005). The basic psychometric parameters of the AHD are presented. The results of correlation analysis (a measure of theoretical accuracy) with other variables that were measured in a different part of the panel are also presented: anxiety - state and trait, self-esteem, and social competences. The effect of Sex differences in the intensity of hope and Socio-Economic Status are tested.

PO1-85: HIERARCHICAL GOALS AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT: FOCUSING ON INTERACTION EFFECTS OF CONTEXTUAL VARIABILITY AND CONGRUENCE

Hiroyuki YOSHIZAWA, *Gifu Shotoku Gakuen Univerisity, Japan*

Makoto Nakajima, *Mie University, Japan*

Takuya Yoshida, *Tokai Gakuin University, Japan*

Chika Harada, *Meijo University, Japan*

Koji Tsuchiya, *Nanzan University, Japan*

Previous research has approved that the adaptation of goal setting flexibility was different between hierarchically superordinate and subordinate goals. This study examined the interaction effects of contextual variability and congruence of hierarchical goals in predicting social adjustment for different regulatory domains. Participants (n = 348) completed hierarchical goal scales corresponding to five contextually different scenes in domain vignettes where needed to regulate their impulses in either intrapersonal (buying or eating behaviors) or interpersonal contexts (antisocial behaviors or interpersonal conflicts). Hierarchical regression analyses on regulatory competences and social maladjustment indices revealed that interaction effects were different between hierarchical goals and found only for buying and interpersonal conflict domains. Post hoc analyses revealed that goal persistence inhibited buying impulsiveness, whereas goal flexible change inhibited interpersonal conflicts for participants with low goal congruency. Results

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implied that goal congruency must be considered to construe the effects of goal contextual variability on social adjustment.

PERSONALITY STRUCTURE

PO1-86: ARE PERSONALITY DISORDERS LINKED TO LACK OF EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND EMPATHY?

Beata Pastwa-Wojciechowska, Magdalena BLAZEK, Maria Kazmierczak, Wojciech Blazek, *University of Gdansk, Poland*

The presented research project was based on two studies. The first one was conducted on the convenient sample of 395 participants. The aim of the study was to explore associations between empathy (often defined as a component of emotional intelligence), and personality disorders. Results indicate that one component of empathy, personal distress, might be positively linked with aggression or immature personality mechanisms.

The aim of the second study was to analyze the interpersonal functioning of psychopathic people. Dispositional determinants of interpersonal functioning of psychopaths, such as empathy or emotional intelligence, were examined. Psychopaths display high manipulative tendencies, they are emotionally deficient, and focus on their own needs. The conducted research indicates that the analyzed, dispositional variables – empathy and emotional intelligence – differentiate psychopathic people from non-psychopathic participants. Therefore, in this presentation we intend to analyze personality mechanisms and emotional functioning related to personality disorders.

PO1-87: THE STRUCTURE OF THE MID- TO MOST FREQUENT LEXICAL PERSONALITY DESCRIPTORS IN THE SERBIAN LANGUAGE

Petar ČOLOVIĆ, Snežana SmederevaC, Petar Milin, Dušanka Mitrović, *University of Novi Sad, Serbia*

The principal aim of this study is to explore the latent structures of the most frequent and the mid-frequent personality-descriptive adjectives in the Serbian language. The study was conducted on a sample of 1160 participants (58% women), aged 18-60. The 5-point Likert scale questionnaire, containing 385 adjectives, was applied in the study. Then, sets of 104 most frequent (frequency \geq 10) and 87 mid-frequent (10 $>$ frequency $>$ 1) personality descriptors were formed using the Frequency Dictionary of Contemporary Serbian language. Principal component analyses were applied on both sets of variables, with Promax rotation. According to scree tests, four-component solution was optimal for the most frequent descriptors, while five components were retained for the mid-frequent descriptors. Promax components for the most frequent descriptors were named *Conscientiousness*, *Neuroticism*, *Positive emotionality* and *Aggressiveness*, while Promax components for the mid-frequent descriptors were

named *Intellect*, *Neuroticism*, *Disinhibition*, *Conventionality* and *Disagreeableness*.

PO1-88: NETWORK ANALYSIS AND THE STRUCTURE OF PERSONALITY: A MAP OF CONSCIENTIOUSNESS

Giulio COSTANTINI, Marco Perugini, *University of Milan-Bicocca, Italy*

Network analysis offers a powerful methodological framework aimed at modeling complex structures, and only recently it has been applied in the personality field. Network analysis can be particularly helpful to clarify the structure underlying personality dimensions as it allows to graphically represent complex relations among multiple components and it can provide indexes to formally describe structural properties both of single components and of their overall organization. In this study (N=150) we apply network analysis to explore the structure of the factor conscientiousness and of its facets considering multiple methods. We show different networks emerging from self-reports and from peer-reports, present their structural properties and discuss how networks based on self- and peer-reports relate to each other. Finally, results are compared to those obtained with factor analysis.

PO1-89: THE FIVE-FACTOR THEORY OF PERSONALITY: EXAMINATION OF STRUCTURE USING SEM

Heather DOUGLAS, Miles Bore, Don Munro, *The University of Newcastle, Australia*

The Five-Factor model, although robust, is criticised for failing to include dynamic aspects of personality that change with situation. The Five-Factor Theory (FFT; McCrae & Costa, 1996) includes these aspects, but has yet to be empirically examined. This study aims to conduct an investigation of the FFT. Questionnaires measuring the components of the theory, including Basic Tendencies, Characteristic Adaptations, Life Events, and Self-Concept were administered in a three-hour web survey to 325 psychology undergraduates. Time Management Behaviour and Work Engagement were included as criterion variables. Path analysis indicated that Self-Concept consistently mediated the relationship between Basic Tendencies and the criterion. Characteristic Adaptations mediated in some, but not all cases. It was concluded that Self-Concept impacts on a broad range of behaviours whereas Characteristic Adaptations were situation specific. The challenge of adequately measuring the breadth of individual differences in Characteristic Adaptations will be discussed.

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PO1-90: A PRELIMINARILY STUDY FOR THE INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN SUSTAINABLE MIND AND BEHAVIOR.

Horike KAZUYA, *Toyo University, Japan*

For actualizing a sustainable society, we need to understand the individual differences in the sustainable mind psychologically. From these points of view, we try to configure 'the sustainable mind (SM) scale' and 'the sustainable behavior (SB) scale'. Two hundred and seventeen Japanese undergraduates and 210 of their parents answered these scales and two subjective well-being scales (SWLS, SHS). Factor analysis elicited 4 factors on the SM scale, and 3 factors on the SB scale. Sex by generation ANOVA revealed the low mean scores of male undergraduates on these factors. The results of multiple regression analysis showed each of the SM factor predicted each of the SB factor respectively. Finally, the causal relationships among these factors were analyzed by the structural equation model. The results showed that the positive relationships totally among these variables. However, the causal coefficient from the SB to the well-being was differed by gender and by generation.

PO1-91: THE CONSISTENCY AND STABILITY OF PERSONALITY TYPE CLASSIFICATION IN CHILDREN

Martina HORVAT, Maja Zupancic, *University of Ljubljana, Slovenia*

Four internally replicable personality types (Overcontrolled, Average, Wilful, and Resilient) were empirically derived in longitudinal sample of the target children, when they were 3-, 4-, 5- and 6 years old. They were assessed by their mothers using the *ICID* (Halverson et al., 2003). The cluster consistency across ages was evaluated. We assigned children in one measurement occasion (e.g., 3-year-olds) to the best-fitting cluster derived from clustering in other measurement occasions (e.g., 4-year-olds), and vice versa, followed by a cross-classification of the new and the original classifications. Comparisons of the cross-classifications obtained at different ages demonstrated moderate to high kappas. In addition, the stability of type classification across the four-year interval was examined. It refers to the constancy of the children's type membership as evidenced by a cross-classification of the four personality types between different ages (3 to 6 year-olds). The stability of the type membership was low to moderate.

PO1-92: PROFILE OF CREATIVE PERSONALITY (PCP): DEVELOPMENT OF AN INVENTORY OF THE CREATIVE PERSONALITY

Emils KALIS, Aleksejs Vorobjovs, *Daugavpils University, Latvia*

Most of the researches on creativity when measurement of the creative personality is required refer to openness when experience dimension of Big Five inventory. Although the openness to experience from those five has the strongest relationship to creativity, it hardly represents sufficiently exhaustive measurement of creative personality thus exposing to danger researches which employ the

openness to experience as sole criteria of creative personality. The present study (n=450) communicates results of an effort to construct a multidimensional self-report measurement of creative personality – *Profile of Creative Personality (PCP)* which is grounded on theoretical assumptions and adjusted to adequate model fit and relationships with many independent criteria. Results indicate good psychometric properties of the PCP revealing expected relationships with independent indicators of a creative personality including various approaches to divergent thinking, self-report about creative activities and some related with creative personality questionnaires.

P01-93: DIMENSIONS OF THE REVISED GRAY'S MODEL OF PERSONALITY AS PREDICTORS OF PANIC

Duškanka MITROVIĆ, Željka Nikolašević, Snežana Smederevac, Petar Čolović
University of Novi Sad, Serbia

The principal aim of the study is to examine the relations between panic and the constructs of the revised Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory (rRST). The study was conducted on a sample of 438 participants (59% women), aged 18 – 70. The rRST dimensions were measured by the 29-item Reinforcement Sensitivity Questionnaire (RSQ). Panic was measured by the Panic Assessment Questionnaire (PAQ). The relations between the rRST dimensions and panic were examined by hierarchical regression analysis, with PAQ score as criterion variable and RSQ scores as predictors. According to theoretical assumptions, BAS and Fight were entered in the first step, BIS in the second step, and Flight and Freezing in the third step. BIS and Freezing were positively related to Panic, with BIS having a larger partial contribution. The results are only partially in accordance with the assumptions of the rRST, raising the issue of overlap between the BIS and the Freezing systems.

P01-94: SPHERICAL CUBE REPRESENTATION OF PERSONALITY STRUCTURE

Arcady A. PUTILOV, *The Research Institute for Molecular Biology and Biophysics, Novosibirsk, Russia*

In an effort to develop a theoretically predicted taxonomy of personality traits, the three-dimensional spherical cube model was proposed. It visualizes 6 empirically-derived factorial dimensions as 6 pairs of edges of a cube inscribed in a sphere, and it offers the complete map of the personality structure in which any empirically derived trait can be located on the sphere's surface. The model's predictions were tested by applying both factor and multidimensional scaling analyses to the responses of 414 university students who rated themselves, liked peers and disliked peers on a list of 496 personality-relevant nouns. The results demonstrated the possibilities 1) to identify 3 orthogonal axes of the spherical cube representation of the personality lexicon, and 2) to map 6 factorial dimensions and distinct narrow personality traits on the sphere's surface.

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P01-95: ANXIETY REACTIVITY AND ANXIETY PERSEVERATION REPRESENT DISSOCIABLE DIMENSIONS OF TRAIT ANXIETY

Daniel RUDAIZKY, Colin Macleod, *The University of Western Australia, Australia*

Trait anxiety is a unitary personality dimension reflecting an individual's general tendency to experience anxious mood state and is typically measured using questionnaires such as the Spielberger Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI-T). The present research conceptually distinguishes, and independently assesses, two hypothetical dimensions of anxiety vulnerability which could plausibly make independent contributions to variance in trait anxiety scores. These dimensions are *anxiety reactivity*, reflecting individual differences in the intensity of an anxious reaction to a stressor, and *anxiety perseverance*, reflecting individual differences in the persistence of anxious symptoms once such a reaction has been elicited. We present evidence from both questionnaire instruments and in-vivo measures that show these two dimensions of trait anxiety each account for independent variance in the determination of trait anxiety scores. This has important implications for future research concerning the underlying causes of trait anxiety.

P01-96: EVALUATION OF THE MODE MODEL IN PERSONALITY ASSESSMENT

Silvia RUSU, Laurentiu Maricutoiu, Delia Virga, Irina Macsinga, Florin Alin Sava, *West University of Timisoara, Romania*

Meta-analytical studies have shown low correlations between implicit and explicit measures of the same personality constructs. One of the first theoretical model which attempted to explain this phenomena is the MODE model (Fazio, 1990). The MODE model states that individuals will distort their explicit evaluation if they have motives and opportunities to do it. The objective of the present study is to test this assumption. We examined associations between implicit and explicit measures of three personality variables (Conscientiousness, Neuroticism and Extraversion). Using stepwise hierarchical regression analysis, we tested the hypothesis that the implicit-explicit relationship is moderated by social desirability, in a sample of psychology students (N=235). We expected higher implicit-explicit correlations in the case of participants with low social desirability, as compared to participants with high social desirability. The results partially confirmed the assumptions of the MODE model. Implications of these findings will be discussed in the session.

P01-97: PERFECTIONISM AND SELF-CONSCIOUS EMOTIONS IN CHALLENGING TESTS

Natalia SCHNEIDER, *University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany*
 Friederike Gerstenberg, *Technical University of Munich, Germany*
 Christine Altstötter-Gleich, *University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany*
 Elisabeth Zureck, *Technical University of Munich, Germany*
 Manfred Schmitt, *University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany*

Current research found that different types of perfectionism are related to different proneness to self-conscious emotions (e.g., shame, guilt, and pride) and the actual experience of these emotions after success and failure (e.g. Stöber, Harris, & Moon, 2007). One opportunity to explain these relations offers the “appraisal-based model of self-conscious emotions” (Tracy & Robins, 2004). In a first study (N=100) we investigated the role of perfectionism as a moderator for the affective reaction to success and failure. Most studies used correlative designs or experimental designs with illusory feedback to generate success or failure situations. We implemented an alternative design with easy vs. difficult versions of the Remote Associate Test (Mednick, 1962). After the test we assessed the self-conscious emotions to measure the affective reaction of functional and dysfunctional perfectionists to the task-immanent success and failure situation. The results will be discussed in the light of the “appraisal-based model of self-conscious-emotions”.

P01-98: PERSONALITY-RELEVANT ADJECTIVES IN ADOLESCENCE: A PSYCHOLEXICAL STUDY IN THE ITALIAN LANGUAGE

Beatrice SEVERINI, Devid Cescon, Lisa Di Blas, *University of Trieste, Italy*

In adolescence, individual differences are usually investigated and assessed by applying personality-relevant categories originally defined in adult samples. The study here presented explored the main psycholexical personality domains in adolescence by following a bottom-up approach. In a previous study, we had selected a set of 204 adjectives that samples of adolescents rated as suitable for describing personality-relevant qualities in 14- to 18-year-old boys and girls. For the present study, we involved two large samples of adolescents and asked them to provide self-ratings or peer ratings along the 204 adjectives. Hierarchies of 1- to 8-component solutions were inspected for both data sets; moreover, for each solution, each single dimension was further analysed for defining its main sub elements. Both qualitative and quantitative comparisons between self- and peer component solutions indicated that 6 domains were replicated across the two data sets. We present the 6-component solutions and discuss our findings in relation to personality assessment across ages.

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PO1-99: HONESTY-HUMILITY VS. POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE VALENCE – SIMILAR OR DIFFERENT CONTENT?

Snežana SMEDEREVAC, Bojana Dinić, Dušanka Mitrović, Petar Čolović,
University of Novi Sad, Serbia

In recent lexical studies, 6-factor solutions usually include dimensions called Negative Valence or Honesty-Humility. However, there is an ongoing debate regarding the contents and the similarity of these constructs. The main aim of this study is to examine the latent structure of the dimensions Honesty-Humility from HEXACO-PI-R and Positive and Negative Valence from BF+2. The study was conducted on a sample of 210 participants (52,9 % females), aged 18 to 65 (average age was 34.62). Principal component analysis (with Promax rotation) was conducted on the scales of Honesty-Humility, Positive valence and Negative valence. Two components were extracted according to Guttman – Kaiser criterion. The first dimension comprised Honesty-Humility and Negative valence scales, while the second dimension included Positive Valence scales. Several facets loaded significantly on both components, indicating that there is substantial overlap of Honesty-Humility, Negative Valence, and some aspects of Positive Valence.

PO1-100: THE HIERARCHICAL VS CIRCULAR MODEL OF PERSONALITY STRUCTURE. WHICH ONE FITS BETTER TO EMPIRICAL DATA?

Strus WLODZIMIERZ, *Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Poland*
Jan Ciecuch, *University of Finance and Management in Warsaw, Poland*
Tomasz Rowinski, *Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Poland*

Despite of the agreements upon five factors model of personality, there are two competitive models describing the organization of lower-level traits. On the one hand, McCrae and Costa (2005) proposed a hierarchical structure, while on the other hand Hofstee and colleagues (1992) proposed the circular one. In the hierarchical model each factor consists of six facets. In the circular model each pair of the Big Five traits shape a circle, on which are located facets (lower-level traits). Finally, each of the main five factors contains nine facets connected to the other factors in some order. In the factor analysis of the hierarchical model cross-loadings are not expected, while in the circular one they are meaningful and the pattern of cross-loadings is theoretically justified.

Exploratory Structural Equation Modeling (ESEM, Marsh et al. 2010) was run on data collected in Poland with NEO-PI-R and Abridged Big Five Dimensional Circumplex IPIP scales. The results has shown that the circular model fits better to the data.

PO1-101: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MACHIAVELLIANISM AND PERSONALITY DIMENSIONS OVER TIME AND INSTRUMENTS

Anja WERTAG, Boris Mlačić, Goran Milas, *Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Zagreb, Croatia*

Machiavellianism can be considered as a syndrome of related traits that are usually treated as unidimensional construct. The aims of this study were construction and psychometric evaluation of multidimensional Machiavellianism scale along with studying its relations with basic personality dimensions. Data was collected on young adults in 1997 (N=444) using new Machiavellianism scale, Eysenck's Personality Questionnaire and Big-Five bipolar rating scales, and in 2007 on another group of young adults (N=328) using new Machiavellianism scale and IPIP Big-Five markers. The results of EFA and CFA show that the new Machiavellianism scale has 4 slightly correlated subscales with satisfactory metric characteristics (alpha coefficients between .79 and .83). The pattern of correlations between personality dimensions and Machiavellianism is consistent over time and instruments, showing that Machiavellianism is consistently correlated with socializationally important dimensions of personality (psychoticism, agreeableness and conscientiousness).

PO1-102: TWO LEVELS OF PERSONALITY AND CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR AMONG MIDDLE AND LATE ADOLESCENTS

Anna M. ZALEWSKA, *Warsaw School of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland*

The study explored relations between the Big Five and personal beliefs and relationship between personality and citizenship behaviour. Personality traits (NEO-FFI), beliefs - optimism (What do you think about the future?), achievement and social orientation (Work Values Inventory) - and citizenship behaviour (Citizenship Activity Questionnaire) were assessed among middle (aged 14, N=126) and late adolescents (aged 17, N=109). Age was correlated positively with social orientation. Results of regression analyses showed that achievement orientation was predicted by personality traits among both groups, but optimism and social orientation were predicted by the Big Five only among 14-year olds. Citizenship behaviour was predicted to a smaller degree and by other personality constructs among 14-year than 17-year olds. The findings demonstrated that traits and beliefs are rather complementary constructs and that periods of adolescence have different moderating effects on relationship between personality and behavior and personality coherence (lower among late than middle adolescents).

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FRIDAY, JULY 13TH, 17.30 – 19.30

AULA MAGNA
(Main Building)

Poster Session 2

Behavioral genetics

Motivation and emotions

Personality and development

Personality and education

Personality and psychopathology

Personality and social psychology

Personality and work

BEHAVIORAL GENETICS

PO2-1: BEHAVIORAL GENETIC STUDY OF SELF-ASSESSED INTELLIGENCE

Denis BRATKO, Ana Butkovic, Tena Vukasovic, *University of Zagreb, Croatia*
Tomas Chamorro-Premuzic, *Goldsmiths, University of London, UK*
Sophie Von Stumm *University of Edinburgh, UK*

Self-perceived abilities (SPA), which play an important role in academic achievement, have been recently reported to be fully attributable to genetic and non-shared environmental influences. The aim of this study was to explore the genetic and environmental influences on self-assessed intelligence and its relationship with personality and measured IQ. Data on cognitive ability, self-assessed intelligence (SAI), and Five-Factor Model personality traits were collected from 732 Croatian twins (15-22 years old). The results replicated the finding that individual differences in SAI can be attributed to genetic and non-shared environmental influences. Bivariate and multivariate genetic analyses showed intelligence, SAI measures, and personality traits are inter-correlated not only at the phenotypic but also at the genotypic level. Multivariate analyses indicate that around 20% of IQ variance could be explained by SAI and personality traits (Neuroticism, Extraversion, Openness).

PO2-2: THE NATURE OF INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES OF TEMPERAMENT IN RUSSIAN-SPEAKING ADOLESCENT TWINS

Marina LOBASKOVA, Elena Gindina, Ivan Voronin, Sergey Malykh,
Psychological Institute of Russian Academy of Education

The aim of our study was to assess the contributions of genetic and environmental factors to individual differences in temperamental traits in

adolescence (10-14 years). The instrument for measuring temperamental traits was Russian version of Early Adolescent Temperament Questionnaire (Ellis & Rothbart, 2001). Model-fitting was used to assess the contributions of genetic and environmental factors. Sample: 702 twins between 10 and 14 years old from Russia and Kyrgyzstan. Results: Environmental factors (CE model) were the most important to explain the variance of "Attention", "Fear", "Pleasure Sensitivity", and "Shyness". Individual differences in "Affiliation", "Aggression", "Activity Level", "Inhibitory control", "Frustration" are mainly explained by genes (AE model). For "Activation Control", "Depressive Mood", "Perceptual Sensitivity", "High Intensity Pleasure" ACE model provided the best fit. Conclusions: Different temperamental traits have different nature. Some traits are mostly influenced by environment while other traits are influenced by genetic factors.

P02-3:THE ETIOLOGY OF DEPRESSIVE SYMPTOMS IN RUSSIAN-SPEAKING ADOLESCENT TWINS

Elena SABIROVA, Alexandra Belova, Marina Lobaskova, Victoria Ismatullina, Ivan Voronin, Sergey Malykh, *Psychological Institute of Russian Academy of Education*

The aim of our study was to investigate the genetic and environmental influences on individual differences in depressive symptoms in adolescent children. The Children's Depression Inventory (Kovacs, 1992) was administered to 366 pairs of 10-18 years old twins. The analysis of genetic and environmental influences on the variance of depressive symptoms was done using structural equation modeling in "OpenMX" software. The results of model-fitting revealed moderate heritability of depressive symptoms in older (15-18 years old) adolescents with significant gender differences: additive genetic factors accounted for 29% of variance in girls (20% of shared environment), 57% in boys (6% of shared environment), with non-shared environment explaining the rest. In early adolescence no indication of additive genetic influences was found, with 51% of shared environment for boys, and 53% in girls, the rest of variance explained by non-shared environmental effects.

MOTIVATION AND EMOTIONS

P02-4:ATTENTION-DRIVEN BIAS FOR THREAT-RELATED STIMULI IN IMPLICIT MEMORY

Pawel J. MATUSZ, *University of London, UK*
Jakub Traczyk, Agata Sobków, *Warsaw School of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland*

An implicit-memory bias for threatening stimuli was recently shown to be driven by involuntary attentional prioritization of such material. The aim of this study was to investigate whether this relationship is mediated by emotional reactivity (ER;

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Strelau & Zawadzki, 1993) - a temperamental dimension describing the strength of one's typical response to emotional stimuli. Posner-like cueing task with uninformative (angry, happy, neutral) face-cues was followed immediately by an unexpected old-new task that used previously presented and new faces. A reliable correlation between mean latencies on invalid trials with angry faces (i.e. 'attentional dwell') and memory recognition for 'old' angry faces was found only in subjects high in ER. This suggests the implicit-memory bias will be the strongest for individuals with impaired disengagement from threatening stimuli and posits ER as a possible marker of enhanced incidental encoding of such material.

P02-5:BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN PERSONALITY AND MOTIVATION: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE BIG FIVE AND ACHIEVEMENT GOALS

Kira O.MCCABE, Nico W. Van Yperen, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*
Andrew J. Elliot, *University of Rochester, USA*
Marc Verbraak, *Radboud University Nijmegen, The Netherlands*

With an increasing body of literature supports the validity and utility of the 2 x 2 achievement goal framework (Elliot & McGregor, 2001), researchers have begun to investigate the complex antecedents and consequences of adopting and pursuing different achievement goals. We believe personality traits could serve as important antecedents. In the current studies, we investigated the relationships between the Big Five traits and context-specific achievement goals. We assessed goals in an educational context among U.S. college students (Study 1) and an occupational context (Study 2) among Dutch employees. The results across both studies showed that each achievement goal had different profiles of the Big Five traits and its facets. The results of these studies could explain differences in achievement goal adoption in future research

P02-6:ANXIETY AND SEQUENTIAL VARIATIONS IN FRN AMPLITUDE

Roman OSINSKY, Patrick Mussel, Johannes Hewig, *Julius Maximilians University Würzburg, Germany*

Increased dispositional anxiety has been repeatedly linked to higher amplitudes in error- and feedback-related-negativities (ERN & FRN) of the event-related potential. It has been suggested that this relation reflects a hypersensitivity to reward-prediction errors in highly anxious individuals.

In the present study EEG is recorded while participants complete a two-choice gambling task in which choices can result either in monetary gains or losses. According to prior research on sequential effects in two-choice tasks any current decision-outcome should be unexpected when preceded by a run of oppositely valenced outcomes (e.g., a current gain which is preceded by two losses), leading to a reward-prediction error and, therefore, to an increase in the FRN. We expect that such sequential effects on FRN amplitude should be especially pronounced in highly anxious individuals. Results will be presented and

discussed with respect to the link between anxiety and the processing of decision-outcomes in the medial frontal cortex.

P02-7: REGRET STYLE SCALE: A NEW MEASURE ASSESSING INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN DECISION MAKING STYLES

Angelo PANNO, Marco Lauriola, *University La Sapienza-Rome, Italy*

Regret is the most studied emotion in decision making processes. In the present study, we present a new measure of dispositional regret style and examine its concurrent and criterion validity. Participants (N=119) were administered in small group sessions the regret style scale with depression and anxiety scales. Participants took one month away the Balloon Analogue Risk Task (BART; Lejuez et al., 2002) and state mood in a second research session. Results showed that the regret style scale had a sound one-factor structure, high reliability coefficient (Cronbach's alpha equal to .89). Furthermore we found a correlations' set ranging from small to moderate with negative mood, depression and anxiety measures. Regression analyses also revealed that regret style predicted less risk taking in BART either controlling or not controlling for other negative affect measures. Implications for personality and decision making research are discussed.

P02-8: GOALS PURSUED BY AUTONOMOUS VERSUS CONTROLLED MOTIVES, COPING STRATEGIES AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Pilar SANJUÁN, Alejandro Magallares, *UNED Madrid, Spain*

The Self Determination Theory (SDT) posits that goals can be pursued by autonomous or controlled motives. According to SDT, only autonomous goals are associated with well-being. Currently, it would be necessary to know whether underlying motives affect the coping strategies used to achieve the goals. The main objective of the present work was to analyze the relationships among goal motives, coping strategies used to achieve these goals, and subjective well-being (SWB). Hundred and twenty participants were classified according to that their goals were predominantly pursued by autonomous or controlled motives. The results showed that people who pursued their goals by autonomous motives reported more SWB and less use of avoidant coping strategies than those who pursued their goals by controlled motives. It is suggested that well-being promotion programs should encourage people to pursue goals by autonomous motives, and help them to replace avoidant strategies by those aimed at solving problems.

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P02-9:ACADEMIC SELF-CONCEPT AND ACADEMIC SELF-EFFICACY: HOW DO THEY CHANGE THROUGHOUT PORTUGUESE SECONDARY SCHOOL?

Joana STOCKER, Luísa Faria, *University of Porto - Portugal*

This study intended to understand the process of change throughout schooling of two constructs intimately related to personality and motivation: academic self-concept and academic self-efficacy.

Over a cross-sectional study, that generally fails to capture within subjects differences, we analyzed the intra and inter-individual development of these variables from 10th to 11th grade in a two-wave longitudinal design separated by a year gap. It was used the *Perceived Competence Composite Questionnaire*, with 52 items, near a sample of 491 students, 53.6% female, ageing from 15 to 20 years-old ($M=15.9$; $SD=.65$), attending public (51.0%) and private schools.

The main results showed that from 10th to 11th grade, students tended to decrease their perceptions of both competence and efficacy, such as: global self-efficacy ($p=.00$), Mathematics self-efficacy ($p=.01$), Portuguese self-efficacy ($p=.03$), general school subjects self-efficacy ($p=.00$), and general school subjects self-concept ($p=.01$). Furthermore, in some dimensions, boys presented a more significant decline than girls.

P02-10:THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN LEARNING BELIEFS AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING

Takatoyo UMEMOTO, *Nagoya University, Japan*
Nakanishi Yoshifumi, *Mie University, Japan*

This study examined the relationships between learning beliefs (agency beliefs for strategy (beliefs that I can learn strategically: ABS) and means-ends beliefs for strategy (beliefs that learning strategically is effective in academic achievement: MBS) and subjective well-being (self-esteem and satisfaction with school life). A self-report questionnaire survey was conducted on 216 undergraduates. The result of the correlation analysis indicated that ABS was positively related to self-esteem and satisfaction with school life, but MBS was not both. The results of two (high or low-ABS) by two (high or low-MBS) between-subjects ANOVAs indicated that undergraduates with high-ABS and high-MBS showed higher self-esteem than undergraduates with low-ABS and high-MBS, and undergraduates with high-ABS showed higher satisfaction with school life than undergraduates with low-ABS regardless of MBS. These results suggested that subjective well-being was related to learning beliefs, especially ABS. The implications of learning beliefs and subjective well-being were also discussed.

PERSONALITY AND DEVELOPMENT

PO2-11: THE EFFECT OF A TRAINING PROGRAM BASED ON THE COGNITIVE THEORY ON SELECTING VALUES FRO DELINQUENT ADOLESCENTS

Ghanem J. ALBUSTAMI, *Abu Dhabi University, Emirates*

This study aimed to identify the effects of a training program based on cognitive social theory on the values system of delinquent adolescents in Jordan. The study sample included 120 juveniles (males and females), divided into two groups: an experimental and a control group.

Study tools included a test for identifying the values, and a training program to train the target group on certain needed values. The experimental group attended 30 training sessions to develop their knowledge and understanding. Pre & post - assessment tests were conducted to compare juveniles' values before and after the training program. Statistically significant differences between the experimental and control groups were observed. Subjects of the training program and experts were requested to submit reports stating the benefits they gained from the program. Results of those reports indicated that the training program was effective, with significant differences in moral norms between the experimental group and the control group, differences between females of the age group 12-15 and more than 15-18 in favor of the younger group, results did not indicate any statistically significant differences in the values of males of the different age groups. Regarding differences between males and females, results indicated the inexistence of statistically significant differences in norms related to gender. In addition, results of the qualitative analysis showed that the training program had an effect on norms modification based on self reports submitted by the subjects, experts' reports and the researcher's remarks which confirmed that the subjects acquired skills and knowledge about the concepts of values, and this meant that their perceptions and cognitive abilities had developed.

PO2-12: PERSONALITY CORRELATES IN DELINQUENT JUVENILES

Blazek WOJCIECH, *Family Diagnostic and Consulting Centre, Poland*

Finding out personality traits in delinquents is a key issue in explaining and preventing crime. Taking into account the fact that personality of young people is still being shaped , it is crucial to be able to pinpoint predispositions linked with behavior misconduct. In our study we examined a group of 150 boys and girls displaying delinquent behavior. We tested them on EPQ-R Eysenck's questionnaire, Hostility and Guilt Scale and Incomplete Sentence Blank test. The participants were also interviewed and observed by two psychologists. The results indicate higher level of psychotism and impulsiveness and also lack of self -regulatory efficacy.

The findings of the study also shows higher level of personal injustice (personal distress) and the inability of delinquents to take perspective of others which are

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key factors in understanding one's conduct and understanding the extend of harm inflicted on others.

PO2-13: CORRELATED CHANGES BETWEEN SELF-ESTEEM AND FAMILY ENVIRONMENT IN LATE CHILDHOOD

Francesca D'ORLANDO, *University of Trieste, Italy*

The present contribution investigates how changes in children's Self-Esteem levels correlate with changes in family environmental variables. Data are from a longitudinal project. Participants were first assessed when children were 8 to 12 years (T1) and then they were assessed one year later. Children reported on their self-esteem levels (school, family, worth, interpersonal relationships) and their parents reported on their own affective-related symptoms, on their marital problems, and on their parenting styles.

Results showed that changes in children's self-esteem levels were unrelated to changes in their parents' difficulties and parenting styles. A significant correlated change was observed only between self-esteem in interpersonal relationships and a lax parenting style, with an increase in self-esteem being associated with a decrease in lax parenting style. Our findings contribute to shed light on how self-esteem develops across middle and late childhood.

PO2-14: ASSERTIVENESS AND INTERPERSONAL STRESS IN JAPANESE CHILDREN

Megumi EGUCHI, Yoshikazu Hamaguchi, *University of Tsukuba, Japan*

The relationship between two components of assertiveness, "self-expression" and "consideration for others," and the interpersonal stress process in Japanese elementary school children was investigated. A questionnaire packet that included scales to measure the two components of assertiveness, interpersonal stress events, stress coping, and stress reactions was completed by fourth to sixth grade children ($n = 308$). Results of path analysis indicated that the two components of assertiveness had different effects on two interpersonal stress processes. "Self-expression" directly resulted in lower stress reaction scores, whereas "consideration for others" increased problem solving and support seeking coping. However, there were no significant effects of these two types coping on stress reaction score. Further analysis showed that low scores for "consideration of others" and "self-expression" was associated with higher stress reaction scores in girls.

PO2-15: PERSONALITY TRAITS AND SELF-ESTEEM: INTRA- AND INTERGENERATIONAL ASSOCIATIONS

Veronica GOMEZ, Dina Horowitz, Alexander Grob, *University of Basel, Switzerland*

The main objective of this contribution is to analyze associations between personality traits and self-esteem within a familial sample of young adults and their parents. Data stem from the first wave of an ongoing longitudinal study entitled "Co-Development in Personality". The sample consisted of 191 young adults ($M=20.2$ years, $SD=3.0$, 78.5% female), 172 mothers ($M=50.5$ years, $SD=4.5$), and 138 fathers ($M=53.4$ years, $SD=5.8$). This study extends the focus on the individual to a triadic approach and analyzes linkages between Big Five and self-esteem among young adults and their parents (i.e., intergenerational) as well as between parents (i.e., intragenerational). Results revealed positive within-person associations between socially desirable personality traits and self-esteem. Moreover, intergenerational similarity in personality traits and self-esteem emerged mainly between mothers and their offspring. However, no evidence for systematic intra- nor intergenerational effects of personality on self-esteem were found that go beyond the effects of one's own personality.

PO2-16: PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS, FAMILY FUNCTIONING AND ALCOHOL USE IN ITALIAN ADOLESCENTS.

Ugo Pace, Giovanni GUZZO, *Kore University of Enna, Italy*

Valentina Lo Cascio, Francesco Pace, Mario Noto, Vincenza Blunda, *University of Palermo, Italy*

Several psychosocial factors are associated with increase in risk of alcohol use in adolescence: personality factors and environment characteristics seem to play a key role (Nation & Heflinger, 2006). Psychological studies on possible predictors of drinking have emphasized the relationship between self-esteem, coping strategies and alcohol use, but findings are not completely coherent (Hamdan-Mansour *et al.*, 2007; Laukkanen *et al.*, 2001). Furthermore, studies of the family environment have shown that family functioning characteristics are related to alcohol use (Clark *et al.*, 2011). The purpose of the present research was to examine the impact of personal and familiar variables on adolescents with different drinking patterns: non-drinkers ($N=153$), social drinkers ($N=152$) and binge drinkers ($N=129$). Four hundred and thirty-four Italian adolescents ($M=278$; $F=156$), aged 13 to 16 years, completed measures of family functioning, coping strategies, self-esteem and alcohol use. Results showed several differences on family functioning and personality factors between three categories.

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PO2-17: EXPERIENCES PREDICT LONG-TERM CHANGE IN NEUROTICISM

Bertus.F. JERONIMUS, *University of Groningen, Netherlands*

Harriette, Riese' *Interdisciplinary Center of Pathology of Emotion and Groningen Graduate School Medical Sciences, The Netherlands*

Brenda.W.J.H. Penninx, *Vu University Medical Center, Amsterdam, The Netherlands*

Andre Aleman, *University of Groningen, The Netherlands*

Johan Ormel, *Interdisciplinary Center of Pathology of Emotion and Groningen Graduate School Medical Sciences, The Netherlands*

High neuroticism is prospectively associated with psychopathology and physical health problems. About half of the variance in N is explained by non-genetic factors. The influence of life events on neuroticism is studied in a 24-month follow-up study, after control for change in 'current' mental state. To do so, we derived data from the Netherlands Study of Depression and Anxiety (NESDA), a multi-site prospective cohort study of 2981 patients and controls, selected from Dutch community (n=564), primary (n=1610) and specialized (n=807) mental health care settings. The mean age was 41.99 years (SD= 13.08), 66.6% women. Neuroticism, depression and anxiety were assessed twice, and major life events were assessed at T_2 . Experiences elicited long-term change in neuroticism, that is, negative experiences increased while positive experiences decreased neuroticism scores, independent from state-deviations in anxiety/depression. Experienced childhood trauma weakened the impact of negative experiences on adult neuroticism, but increases that of positive experiences.

PO2-18 A DISPOSITIONAL APPROACH TO PERSONALITY DEVELOPMENT WITHIN THE DYNAMIC INTERACTIONISM PARADIGM: SELF-DEVELOPMENT TRAIT (SDT), THE BIG ONE OF PERSONALITY

Stefanos C. KALOGIROU, *EMLYON, Business School & IESE Business School, France*

I combine sociogenomic and five-factor theories proposing the concept-structure of an overarching personality trait having causal supremacy over life-experiences in explaining developmental-rate variance, while determining experiences' type, strength and duration. Nonetheless I highlight personality-experiences dynamic interaction in both a corresponsive and non-corresponsive manner to shape individual developmental-standing. Five-factor cross-cultural salience and temperamental-nature is evident, while Digman's big two surface (inter-correlated) consistently across ages, possibly implicating individual differences in an overarching factor with causal supremacy in explaining developmental-rates and personality disorders. SDT levels reflect differential fit-perceptions and thus differential self-selection into experiences. I propose that the maturity principle holds around the mean ($|\mu| < 1s$) because similarity-attraction dominates fit-perceptions, triggering self-selection into highly isomorphic experiences. Higher levels ($1s < \mu < 2s$) trigger self-selection into less isomorphic experiences because

improvement goal-setting in any self-concordant dimension dominates fit-perceptions, producing higher developmental-rates towards adaptive functioning. Lower levels (<-1s) and high/low extremes trigger disorders associated with stagnation or maladaptive regressions.

PO2-19: THE TRANSACTION BETWEEN TEACHERS' PERCEPTIONS OF CHILD PERSONALITY AND SOCIAL ADJUSTMENT IN (PRE)SCHOOL

Maja ZUPANČIČ, Anja Podlesek, *University of Ljubljana, Slovenia*
Tina Kavčič, *University of Primorska, Slovenia*

The study investigated the longitudinal relations between teacher-perceived children's personality traits and assistant teacher-assessed children's social adjustment. Questionnaire data on 5-year-olds (N = 240) extraversion, neuroticism, agreeableness, social competence, internalizing, and externalizing behaviour were collected; identical data were recorded one year later when the children entered compulsory school and were rated by different (assistant) teachers. Using a cross-lagged design, the results showed that the trait- and social adjustment variables were stable from age 5 to age 6. The preschool children's dispositional traits predicted their subsequent social adjustment in school: Extraversion was predictive of later social competence but social competence at age 5 did not predict extraversion at age 6; neuroticism predicted subsequent internalizing behaviour more strongly than vice versa; however, the longitudinal paths between disagreeableness and externalizing behaviour were similarly predictive in both directions.

PO2-20: DISENTANGLING THE ROLE OF PSYCHOPATHIC TRAITS AND EXTERNALIZING BEHAVIOUR IN PREDICTING CONDUCT PROBLEMS FROM CHILDHOOD TO ADOLESCENCE

Laura LÓPEZ-ROMERO, Estrella Romero, M^a Ángeles Luengo, *University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain*

Child and youth conduct problems constitutes a heterogeneous category that implies different factors and processes. The current study aims to analyze whether the early manifestation of psychopathic traits designates a group of children with severe, pervasive and persistent conduct problems. To this end, cluster analysis was conducted in a sample of 138 children aged 6-11 at the first wave of the study (T1) and 12-17 in a follow-up carried out six years later (T2). Results provided four distinctively clusters: Primarily externalizing, Externalizing-psychopathic, Primarily psychopathic and Non-problematic. As was expected, the Externalizing-psychopathic cluster showed the most severe and persistent pattern of behavioural, temperamental and social disruptions across the six years of the study. Early psychopathic traits seemed to be also relevant in predicting higher levels of conduct problems in T2, even when conduct disorders had not manifested in T1. These results highlight the role of psychopathic traits and conduct problems at early developmental stages.

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PO2-21: CHILDREN TEMPERAMENT AND BEHAVIORAL INHIBITION: A COMPARISON OF PARENTS' AND TEACHERS' PERCEPTION

Marianna MINELLI, Sara Dellabartola, Elena Bertossi, Francesca Agostini, Mariagrazia Benassi, *University of Bologna, Italy*

The aim of the present work was to compare parents' and teachers' perception of child temperament in a sample of preschool children, aged 3-5 years, with a specific focus on Behavioral Inhibition and related aspects. First of all, we compared mothers' and teachers' evaluations reported by Italian Questionnaires of Temperament (QUIT; Axia, 2002) and Behavioral Inhibition Questionnaire (BIQ; Bishop et al., 2003) related to 55 children; we then analyzed mothers', fathers' and teachers' reports at the same questionnaires in relation to 32 children. In the first comparison, teachers' perception resulted significantly better than maternal evaluation for QUIT subscales: *Inhibition to novelty*, *Negative emotion*, *Level of motor activity* and *Attention*; on the contrary, mothers evaluated children as less inhibited. In the second comparison, temperament perception reported by teachers resulted significantly better for main QUIT subscales, while mothers and fathers reported significantly lower BIQ scores than teachers. The role of sex has also been explored.

PO2-22: GENETIC AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS OF TEMPERAMENTAL TRAITS IN CHILDREN OF PRIMARY SCHOOL AGE

Iuliia NOVGORODOVA, Olga Mukhordova, Marina Lobaskova, Ivan Voronin, Sergey Malykh, *Psychological Institute of Russian Academy of Education*

The aim of our study was to assess the genetic and environmental influences on the inter-individual variability of temperament traits at primary school age. We administered the Russian-language parental version of Early Adolescent Temperament Questionnaire (EATQ-R, Ellis & Rothbart, 2001) to 290 7-10 years old twins (184 were monozygotic and 106 were same-sex dizygotic; 52% female). OpenMX/R software was used for statistical analyses and structural equation modeling. The most significant contributions of genetic factors were found for such traits as "Fear" (77%), "Inhibitory control" (62%). The nonshared environment influence was predominant for "Shyness" (54%), "Attention" (58%), and "Activation control" (50%). Shared environment influences were most significant for "Frustration" (61%), "High Intensity Pleasure" (61%), and "Affiliation" (61%). Such higher-level factors as "Negative affect" (77%) are mostly influenced by genotype, while "Extraversion" factor is mostly influenced by shared environment (63%), and "Effortful Control" factor is mostly determined by nonshared environment (53%).

PO2-23: CHARACTERISTICS OF JAPANESE COLLEGE ATHLETES FROM THE PERSPECTIVES OF DEVELOPMENTAL PSYCHOLOGY– ANALYZED BY TAE STEPS –

Olivia C. OGAWA, *Kinki University, Japan*

The purpose of this research is to describe the developmental characteristics of Japanese college athletes, and to investigate special support for them during retirement transition.

Top Japanese athletes tend to concentrate on their sports from childhood, and have a lifestyle that is different from other students. However, psychological characteristics of athletes are not sufficiently recognized even in Japan, and discussion about adequate support is required for assisting their transition.

This research recognizes the importance of describing their situation for better understanding in society. Qualitative research data was analyzed using the Thinking at the Edge (TAE) steps, which were developed by E. Gendlin and M. Hendrics.

As a result, this research shows that college athletes are significantly less mature than other students. Desirable support for Japanese college athletes is discussed, based on the discussion about stages and support in developmental psychology.

PO2-24: THE ROLE OF PERSONALITY CHARACTERISTICS AND FAMILY PROCESS ON INDECISIVENESS IN ITALIAN ADOLESCENTS.

Francesco PACE, Valentina Lo Cascio, *University of Palermo, Italy*
Giovanni Guzzo, *Kore University of Enna, Italy*
Mario Noto, *University of Palermo, Italy*

Findings from several studies underlined that career indecision and indecisiveness are two separate constructs even if indecisiveness is associated with decision making process (Germeijs & Boeck, 2002). Authors discussed the relationships between indecisiveness and personality characteristics: indecision has been related to external locus of control, trait anxiety, and low self-esteem (Bacanli, 2006), but findings were not completely coherent. Furthermore, recent research have pointed out the relationship between family process and career decision making (Nota *et al.*, 2007), but the role that family process could play in the emergence of generalized indecision has been weakly studied. The purpose of the present study was to examine the relationship between indecisiveness, personality characteristics (self-esteem and anxiety trait) and quality of family communication. Three hundred and fifty Italian adolescents, aged from 13 to 18 years old, completed measures of indecisiveness, self-esteem, anxiety trait and family communication. Correlations between indecisiveness and all variables considered were found.

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PO2-25: MATURITY, STABILITY, AND EVALUATION IN PERSONALITY

Erik PETTERSSON₁, Carol A. Manning, Eric Turkheimer, Tim A.Salthouse
University of Virginia, USA

Well-established age trends in the Five Factor Model do not take into account recent work suggesting that the largest portion of the variation in self-reported personality data can be attributed to evaluation bias, a tendency to endorse either positively or negatively valenced items regardless of their behavioral content. We report longitudinal trends in evaluative and non-evaluative personality factors using a combination of cross-sectional and repeated measures data from a sample of 6,000 participants ranging in age from twenty to ninety, of whom approximately 2,800 were measured on multiple occasions, with an average interval of 2.5 years, and a range of one to ten years. We fit longitudinal multilevel structural equation models that partialled systematic evaluation bias from maturation in non-evaluative personality factors. Results suggest that a significant portion of age-related change in the Five Factor Model can be attributed to changes in evaluation bias.

PO2-26: EXPLORING DEVELOPMENTAL CHANGES IN STUDENTS' INDIVIDUAL AND COLLECTIVE EFFICACY BELIEFS

Sílvia PINA-NEVES₁, Luísa Faria, *University of Porto, Portugal*

This paper aims to investigate the development of individual and collective efficacy beliefs throughout Portuguese secondary school, exploring the effects of gender and type of school (public vs. non-public). We hypothesized that efficacy beliefs evolve with time, and that gender and type of school may moderate their development. We conducted a two-wave longitudinal study (one-year interval) with 963 Portuguese students, boys and girls, attending public and non-public schools. Measures included the *Academic Self-Efficacy Scale* (22 items) and the *Students Collective Efficacy Scale* (21 items). The main results showed an overall decline in the perceived levels of efficacy throughout time for *Portuguese* and *Mathematics Self-Efficacy* dimensions, and for *Global Collective Efficacy*. The other individual and collective dimensions exhibited stable patterns over time. A significant three-way interaction effect was also identified for *Portuguese Self-Efficacy*, suggesting that the observed decline was higher for girls attending public schools. Implications and future directions are presented.

PO2-27: COHERENCE IN PERSONALITY AND BEHAVIOUR FROM CHILDHOOD TO ADOLESCENCE: STUDYING THE DEVELOPMENT OF IMPULSIVITY, SENSATION SEEKING AND EMPATHY IN A SIX-YEAR FOLLOW-UP

Estrella ROMERO, Laura López-Romero Paula Villar, *University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain*

Personality traits like impulsivity, sensation seeking and empathy have been related to a wide array of behavioural and emotional disturbances in young people. But, in spite the attention they have received, the development of these traits is still not well known. This study analyzes how impulsivity, sensation seeking and empathy evolve from childhood to adolescence, and how these traits relate to a variety of personality and behavioural outcomes in a six-year follow up. A sample of 138 children aged 6 to 11 could be assessed in two data collections which took place in 2003 (T1) and 2009 (T2). The study analyzes 1) stability of self-reported impulsivity, sensation seeking and empathy, both in differential and absolute terms; 2) outcomes of impulsivity, sensation seeking and empathy, in the fields of personality, school adjustment, social competence, relationship styles and behavioural problems. Results indicate that, despite the changes shown by these traits, there is a meaningful coherence between childhood personality and personality/behaviour in adolescence.

PO2-28: NARCISSISTS' PARENTING PATTERNS AND EFFECTS ON THEIR CHILDREN

Eva SCHÜRCH, Carolyn C. Morf, *University of Bern, Switzerland*

Clinical case studies describe that narcissistic parents adopt dysfunctional parenting strategies in combination with a lack of empathy. In this study we assessed childhood recollections to investigate parenting strategies and child outcomes empirically.

Young adults from two samples (N=139 and N=223) reported about their mothers' grandiose or vulnerable narcissism and parenting strategies (retrospectively), as well as their own narcissism. Results confirm that narcissistic mothers adopt more problematic (e.g. psychological control) and less positive (e.g. caring) parenting strategies. Furthermore, regression models show substantial influences of mothers' narcissism and their parenting strategies on child outcome variables like grandiosity, entitlement or narcissism.

These results support theoretical assumptions that narcissists use their children to meet their own self-goals through the use of parentification strategies and by demanding their child's admiration, while simultaneously being indifferent to the child's concerns. The findings further support the hypothesis of transgenerational transmission of narcissism.

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PO2-29: DOES PERCEIVED SUPPORT MATTER? TRAJECTORIES OF LIFE SATISFACTION DURING TWO CRITICAL TRANSITIONS — WIDOWHOOD AND DIVORCE

Karin STADLER, Veronica Gomez, Alexander Grob, *University of Basel Switzerland*

There is abundant evidence on trajectories of life satisfaction and adaptation after major life events (e.g., Lucas, 2007). The present study extends current research and examines whether perceived emotional or practical support provided by relatives buffers the effect of critical life events on life satisfaction. We address this issue with ten waves from the Swiss Household Panel and analyze data of 276 and 149 individuals who experienced a divorce or widowhood, respectively. Preliminary results suggest that perceived emotional support positively affects life satisfaction among people experiencing widowhood or divorce. Perceived practical support was more eminent among people experiencing widowhood. By means of Growth Curve Models with time-varying covariates, we will analyze these associations in more detail. Perceived support is supposed to moderate the trajectories of life satisfaction after experiencing critical life events.

PO2-30: SELF-ESTEEM DEVELOPMENT DURING ADOLESCENCE: DOES IT AFFECT HEALTH AND WELL-BEING IN ADULTHOOD?

Andrea E. STEIGER, *University of Zurich, Switzerland*

Recent studies investigated the impact of self-esteem on a number of life outcomes such as depressive symptoms, revealing that self-esteem is best modeled as a cause of such outcomes (e.g. Orth, Robins & Roberts, 2008; Orth, Robins & Widaman, 2011). These studies point out the relevance of the construct and its impact on various self-relevant dimensions. However, only little long-term research has been conducted on the *consequences of self-esteem trajectories during adolescence* on perceived health or well-being in *adulthood*. To address these questions, longitudinal data of 1500 subjects are analysed. Subjects were questioned five times on self-esteem as adolescents. In the follow-up survey (age = 35) the same participants were questioned on self-acceptance, depressive symptoms, perceived health and well-being. First analysis reveal that self-acceptance during adolescence is associated with self-reported health, well-being and self-acceptance in adulthood.

PO2-31: ANXIETY AND COPING STRATEGIES IN ADOLESCENTS FROM IN/COMPLETE FAMILIES

Snezana STOJILJKOVIC, Jelisaveta Todorovic, Snezana Vidanovic, *University of Nis, Serbia*

Growing up within an incomplete family may have a negative effect on the development of personality of a young person. The main research question we pose is whether there are differences in level of anxiety and coping strategies in

adolescents from complete and incomplete families. The sample consisted of 100 secondary school pupils, aged 15-17 (Nis, Serbia). Participants filled-in two questionnaires: Coping Inventory for Stressful Situations CISS (Endler & Parker, 1990) and STAI-Forma Y Anxiety Inventory (Spielberger et al, 1983). The results show that adolescents from incomplete families have higher level of trait anxiety than comparing group; there is no difference between them in state anxiety. They also use coping strategies directed towards problem in less extent than adolescents from complete families, but they do not differ in using coping strategies directed on emotions or involving distraction. The discussion is focused on the importance of family context for personality development.

PO2-32: DIFFERENCES IN LIFE SATISFACTION AND SOCIAL SUPPORT BETWEEN ADOLESCENTS FROM COMPLETE AND SINGLE-PARENT FAMILIES

Tijana TELECKI, Marija Zotovic, Jelica Petrovic, *University of Novi Sad, Serbia*

The aims of this study were to investigate the levels of life satisfaction and available social support in adolescents from complete and single-parent families, and to compare the two groups (on these variables). Participants were 43 pairs of adolescents, aged 16–24, different in family structures but equalized by age, gender and education. Results show that adolescents from complete families are most satisfied with their families, while adolescents from single-parent families are most satisfied with partner relationship. Both groups are very satisfied if they live on their own, but are not satisfied if they are not in partner relationship. To both groups, the most important support is received from partners. Groups do not differ significantly in life satisfaction in general, but do differ in satisfaction with partner relationship, family incomes and social support received from father.

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PO2-33: ANXIETY IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE LEARNING

Milevica BOJOVIC, *University of Kragujevac, Serbia*

Anxiety as a personal trait and state is a prominent issue of numerous researches. Anxiety could influence foreign language learning in terms of weakening individual's linguistic input, affecting especially oral communication in foreign language as well as affecting foreign language learning in the classroom context. The anxiety is studied in the context of learning English as a foreign language at Faculty of Agronomy in Cacak. The sample consists of 60 participants-students studying English for Specific Purposes. The instrument Foreign Language Anxiety Scale was applied for measuring levels of anxiety of foreign language learning as well as related anxieties of language performance – communication anxiety, text anxiety and fear of negative evaluation. The research results show that anxiety, and particularly communication competence and fear of

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negative evaluation, could possibly be influenced by the programme applied. Anxiety, communication anxiety and fear of negative evaluation correlate positively with classroom foreign language activities.

PO2-34: EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE, CREATIVITY, AND SCHOOL PERFORMANCE IN CHILDREN

Michel HANSENNE, Jessica Legrand, *University of Liège, Belgium*

Previous studies have shown that both creativity and emotional intelligence (EI) were related to children school performance. In this study we investigated the incremental validity of EI over creativity in an elementary school setting. Seventy-three children aged from 9 to 12 years old were recruited to participate in the study. Verbal and figurative creativity were assessed using Torrance's test and EI with the Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire – Children form (TEIQue-CF). Results showed that children school performance was predicted by creativity. However EI had no influence on performance. These findings question the recent spread of EI training programs within elementary schools.

PO2-35: THE ROLE OF PERSONALITY AND PSYCHOSOCIAL ADJUSTMENT IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AN INDEPENDENT LEARNER IDENTITY IN EARLY ADOLESCENCE.

Hannah M. KRUNKE, Diana Raufelder, *Radboud University Nijmegen, The Netherlands; Free University Berlin, Germany*

Several studies have shown that social relationships play an important role in students' academic motivation (Wentzel et al. 2010). Contrary findings reveal that some students' school achievement is independent of peers or teachers (Ryan & Deci, 2000; Losier & Koestner, 1999). Based on these contradictory findings, our SELF¹ study identified four types of learners predicated on their relationships with peers and teachers (Raufelder & Jagenow, 2012). Fifty-five percent of the population, defined as *peer-and-teacher-independent* learners, showed no influence of social relationships. The present study examines the role of personality traits and different aspects of psychosocial adjustment (social competence, self-determination, depression) in a sample of 7th and 8th grade students (N = 1089) aged 12-16 years. Individual differences were investigated using structural equation modeling. The results highlight the importance of including personality when investigating the psychosocial adjustment of the independent learner.

¹ The meaning of socio-emotional factors in the school learning process

PO2-36: CONSCIENTIOUSNESS AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF ACADEMIC SELF-ESTEEM

Helle PULLMANN, Anu Realo, Jüri Allik, *University of Tartu, Estonia*

Conscientiousness is the strongest personality predictor of academic performance. This study demonstrates on a sample of Estonian university students ($N = 199$) that the relationship between Conscientiousness and academic grades (GPA) may be mediated by academic self-esteem, defined as a perception of self-competence in the academic domain. The analyses revealed that Conscientiousness (measured by the Estonian IPIP-NEO; Mõttus, Pullmann, & Allik, 2006) and academic self-esteem (Pullmann & Allik, 2008) were both significantly related to success in academic studies ($\beta = .23$ and $.38$, $p < .001$, respectively). However, the initial effect of Conscientiousness on GPA decreased to non-significant when introducing academic self-esteem as a mediator and Sobel test confirmed the full mediation model ($z = 2.73$, $p < .01$). The results of the current study support the idea that personality factors may have an indirect effect upon school achievement by demonstrating that Conscientiousness is related to academic self-esteem that in turn promotes performance in academic contexts.

PO2-37: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY OF PERSONALITY AND INTELLIGENCE AS PREDICTOR OF ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE AMONG SWEDISH HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Pia ROSANDER, Martin Bäckström, *University of Lund, Sweden*

To estimate to what extent personality traits predict academic performance from first to third year in high school, a series of structural equation models were specified. Swedish students ($N=197$) participated in the 3-year longitudinal study and completed the Wonderlic IQ test (Wonderlic, 1992) and the IPIP-NEO-PI test (Goldberg, 1999). The main results, showed that Conscientiousness (controlling for IQ) at Time 1 predicted academic performance at Time 2, and that students for whom level of Conscientiousness had changed at Time 2 showed corresponding change in academic performance. The findings may contribute to the understanding of stability and change in adolescence personality and how personality traits can act as determinant of academic performance in high school.

PO2-38: RELATIONSHIP OF PERSONALITY FACTORS MEASURED BY THE BIG FIVE QUESTIONNAIRE FOR CHILDREN (BFQ-C) AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN A CROATIAN SAMPLE

Valentina RUŽIĆ, *Naklada Slap, Centre for Education and Research, Zagreb, Croatia*

The aim of the research was to evaluate the psychometric characteristics of the BFQ-C on a sample of children in Croatia and to evaluate the relationship

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between personality traits and academic achievement. The research encompassed 825 primary school students aged 8 to 14 years.

An analysis of gender differences revealed that girls achieve higher results on the Agreeableness, Conscientiousness and Emotional Instability.

Statistically significant correlations were achieved between academic achievement and personality traits, showing a negative correlation with Emotional Instability and positive correlations with Mental Openness and Conscientiousness. Regression analysis showed that the major personality dimensions together account for approximately 10% of variance in academic achievement, where significant beta coefficients appear for the dimensions of Emotional Instability and Mental Openness. The results generally indicate that personality traits from the Big Five model can, to a certain degree, account for the variance of academic achievement in children.

PO2-39: A RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE MOTIVATION FOR CHOOSING A UNIVERSITY AND THE JOB ORIENTATION TO THE FUTURE IN JAPAN

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The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between motivations for choosing a university and job orientation in the Japanese university students. We survey by questionnaire about 1) the motivation for choosing a university and 2) job orientation about the demand of what is needed in the work environment. The respondent to a survey was 290male and 319female in 5universities. As a result of factor analysis, the motivation for choosing a university composed of 5factors and job orientation composed of 4factor. We assumed these factors score a dependent variable as an independent variable university, sex, having occupation hope or not after the graduation. Result of GLM and Turkey method indicated that those who having occupation hope after the graduation demanded of high degree of professionalism in university, and have a tendency to pursue self-actualization, the human relations in work, and acknowledgment to social in job orientation.

PO2-40: THE MEDIATING ROLE OF LEARNING GOAL ORIENTATIONS IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY TRAITS AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

Izabela SORIĆ, Irena Burić, Zvezdan Penezić, *University of Zadar, Croatia*

In the past few decades there are a growing research interest in internal and external factors that contribute to a student's academic achievement. Particularly, some of these studies explored the relationship between students' beliefs (e.g. learning goal orientations) and their academic achievement, while others investigated the role of students' personality traits in that achievement. Despite research indications about complex bi-directional relations between personality traits, motivational beliefs and academic achievement, the research of possible

mediating relations between these constructs are still rare. Therefore, the aim of this study was to investigate whether learning goal orientations mediate the relationship of personality traits with academic achievement.

The participants were 501 high-school students in Croatia who anonymously completed the IPIP Big-Five factor markers (Goldberg, 2001) and Achievement Goals Questionnaire (Rovan & Jelić, 2010). The mediation analysis confirmed the presumption that learning goal orientations mediate the relationship of students' personality traits with their academic achievement.

PO2-41: COMMUNICATION COMETENCIES VS. PERSONALITY TRAITS

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Dragana Bjekić, *University of Kragujevac, Čačak, Serbia*

Communication competence is the issue of numerous investigations. The topic of research: relation between personal traits and communication skills of students – future teachers. The sample: 174 university students at departments of teacher education in Serbia. Instruments: NEO-PI-R, Social Skill Inventory (Riggio, 2002), Interaction Involvement Scale (Cegala et al. 1982). The results: emotional expressiveness, emotional sensitivity and emotional control correlate positively with extraversion and openness, and some of them have negative correlations with some domains; social sensitivity correlates positively with neuroticism, and negatively with agreeableness; social expressiveness and social control correlate positively with extraversion and openness, and negatively with neuroticism; attentiveness and responsiveness correlate positively with extraversion, conscientiousness and openness, and negatively with neuroticism; perceptiveness correlates positively with agreeableness, openness and conscientiousness, and negatively with neuroticism. Conclusion: communication skills of student-future teachers are positively related with some personality traits which are formative to their professional activities.

PERSONALITY AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

PO2-42: INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN READINESS TO ACQUIRE ATTENTIONAL BIAS AND REDUCTION IN ANXIETY VULNERABILITY ON RESPONSE TO THERAPY.

Patrick CLARKE, *University of Western Australia*

While it is known that individuals will differ in the extent to which they reduce anxiety vulnerability in response to a therapeutic intervention, the cognitive basis for such individual difference is still poorly understood. In the present study we examined whether the readiness to adopt selective attentional processing in response to an experimental contingency will predict the magnitude of change in anxiety vulnerability among individuals undergoing cognitive-behaviour group therapy for Social Anxiety Disorder. Readiness to acquire a pattern of selective

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attention was assessed prior to the group therapy program using a modified attentional probe task. Findings support the hypothesis that those who most readily acquire an attentional bias also show the greatest reductions in measures of anxiety vulnerability from pre to post-treatment. These results suggest that readiness to acquire an attentional bias may be a fundamental individual difference dimension underpinning reduction in anxiety vulnerability in response to corrective emotional experiences.

PO2-43: PERSONALITY TRAITS OF CHILDREN WITH COGNITIVE DISABILITIES

Blanka COLNERIČ , Maja Zupančič, *University of Ljubljana, Slovenia*

Studies of personality in children with cognitive disabilities (CD) are scarce. Recent research indicates that the five-factor model taxonomy appears relevant for categorizing parental free descriptions of their children with CD. Using a newly adjusted ICID-Short (Slobodskaya & Zupančič, 2010), based on such descriptions, this study compared parental trait ratings of children with CD and ratings of normative children ($N = 200$; 49.8% with CD; $M_{age} = 6$ years). The children were assessed by their mothers and fathers separately. The inter-rater agreement was high for the sample with CD and moderate for the normative sample. Relative to their normative peers, the children with CD were rated significantly lower in extraversion, conscientiousness, openness, and disagreeableness by both parents. Across the spouses, the assessments of those traits were negatively related to the level of child CD, whereas with increasing age, the targets with CD were perceived as more open and conscientious.

PO2-44: EMPATHY AND EMOTIONAL DEFICITS AS INFLUENCING FACTORS ON INTERPERSONAL PROCESSES – A STUDY USING THE EXAMPLE OF PSYCHOPATHY AND SOCIAL ANXIETY

Katharina Anna FUCHS, Joachim Thomas, *Catholic University of Eichstaett-Ingolstadt, Germany*

Interpretations in social processes depend on personality aspects such as empathy and emotionality. Deficits lead to misinterpretations and problems in social behavior; in case of psychopathy to less emotional reactions and thus to an apathetic impression. Social anxious individuals have problems to recognize negative emotions and to show empathic reactions to these emotions. The current study based on the examination of 24 offenders and 18 social anxious individuals analyses the hypothesis that these individuals have – compared to healthy control groups – aggravating problems in emotion recognition and empathy. Emotional abilities were measured with the FEEL-Test (Kessler et al., 2002). To distinguish between affective and cognitive empathy we used the video-based Multifaceted Empathy Test (Dziobek et al., 2008). The results confirmed our hypothesis and show further that a more differentiated view on

these aspects is vital. Beyond that, the findings highlight the influence of empathy and emotional deficits in interpersonal processes.

PO2-45: AMBIVALENCE OF COMPLEX EMOTIONS OF PEOPLE DIAGNOSED WITH ANTISOCIAL PERSONALITY DISORDER (ASPD)

Barbara GAWDA, *University of Maria Curie-Skłodowska Lublin, Poland*

Typical for people with antisocial personality disorder are several affective impairments: lack of insight in emotions, weak emotional control, predominance of negative affects, incapacity for complex emotions especially for closeness, respect, trust, and guilt. The aim of the study was to test the ability to describe the valence of emotions by people with ASPD. The group of 60 prisoners with ASPD, 40 prisoners without ASPD, and 60 men without the antisocial tendencies, were tested. The participants have been asked to describe three complex emotions love, hate and anxiety. The narrative discourse was analyzed; number positive and negative expressions have been counted. The results show the differences between the antisocial inmates, non-antisocial inmates, and controls. The subjects with ASPD used more emotional words inadequate to the emotional situations. Their descriptions of love, hate and anxiety have been ambivalent. They are unable to recognize the correct valence of emotional situations.

PO2-46: PERSONALITY TRAITS IN CLINICAL AND NONCLINICAL SAMPLE

Bojana GRAHOVAC, Marina Oros, Dušanka Mitrović, *University of Novi Sad, Serbia*

The aim of this study is to examine differences between clinical and nonclinical sample on questionnaire Big five plus two (BF+2). BF+2 is the result of lexical study conducted in Serbian language. It consists of five basic traits: Extraversion, Neuroticism, Conscientiousness, Aggressiveness and Openness to Experience, and two dimensions of self-evaluation: Positive and Negative Valence. The sample consists of 132 participants from nonclinical and 56 from clinical population (hospitalized psychiatric patients, dominantly psychotic disorders). The clinical group score higher on Neuroticism ($p < .01$) and lower on Conscientiousness, Openness ($p < .01$) and Extraversion ($p < .05$). The correlation between different mental and personality disorders and Neuroticism (positive) and Conscientiousness and Openness (negative) is the result often seen in the literature. No difference was found between two samples in Aggressiveness, which indicates that mental illness is not associated with violence. No difference between two samples in Negative valence is an unexpected result.

PO2-47: IMPULSIVITY IN COMMUNITY DWELLING INDIVIDUALS WITH HIGHER LEVELS OF PSYCHOPATHIC TRAITS

Judi HOMEWOOD, Jessica Sloey, *Macquarie University, Sydney, Australia*

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Impulsivity is a stable but multifaceted trait, much studied because of its association with behaviours that bring individuals to attention of medical and legal systems. Disorders of impulsivity are common to both historical and more recent conceptualisations of psychopathy e.g., Cleckley's (1964, p 373) seminal work asserted that the psychopath "will commit theft, fraud, and other deeds for astonishingly small stakes, and under much greater risks of being discovered than will the ordinary scoundrel". This research found community-dwelling individuals who endorsed higher levels of psychopathic traits on the Self Report Psychopathy Scale –III (Paulhus, Neumann, & Hare, in press) also reported more impulsive behaviour on two subscales of the BAS which is a well-validated self-report questionnaire measure of impulsivity (Carver & White, 1994) and made more impulsive choices on the delay discounting measure (Kirby & Markovic, 1996). Results support the notion that psychopathy is a dimensional not categorical construct.

PO2-48: A 4-YEAR PROSPECTIVE STUDY ON INTERNALISING AND EXTERNALISING SYNDROMES IN ADOLESCENTS

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Jorge Moya, *University of Lleida*

Laura Camacho, M. Sigrid Gallego, Generós Ortet, *University Jaume I, Spain*

Quantitative genetic studies have shown the existence of two broad syndromes in adult psychopathology: An internalizing syndrome, characterised by anxiety/mood symptoms; and an externalizing syndrome, characterised by antisocial behaviour, ASPD and alcohol/drug misuse. These syndromes have been associated to personality characteristics, i.e., internalising to Neuroticism and externalising to Impulsivity. The aim of the present research was to study the predictive relationship between personality and psychopathological symptoms in adolescents. Participants (N = 157) completed a Five-Factor Model personality questionnaire (JS NEO) when they were 11-12 years old. Four years later, internalising and externalising symptoms (YSR and AIS) were assessed.

The structural equation modelling showed that Neuroticism predicted internalising symptoms four years later. Extraversion and low Conscientiousness prospectively predicted externalising symptoms. Our results support previous findings with both adults and adolescents, and highlight the importance of personality in the development of internalising and externalising psychopathology during adolescence.

PO2-49: THE ROLE OF ADULT ATTACHMENT STYLE AND MENTAL PAIN IN MEDICAL LETHALITY AND INTENT AMONG NEARLY FATAL SUICIDE ATTEMPTERS

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Netta Horesh, *Bar Ilan University, Israel*

Uzi Levic, *School of Behavioral Science, Peres Academic Center, Israel*

Alan Apter, *The Feinberg Child Study Center, Schneider Children's Medical Center, Israel, and Sackler Faculty of Medicine, Tel Aviv University, Israel.*

The study of near fatal suicide attempts, which characterized by high medical lethality and intent, may provide insight into the minds of persons who die by suicide. Our hypothesis is that alongside of mental pain experience, attachment style is an important risk factor for the severity of suicide attempts.

102 consecutive suicide attempters participate in the study: 35 who made nearly fatal suicide attempts and 67 who made less severe suicide attempts. All participants completed mental pain, attachment style and seriousness of the suicide attempt questionnaires. Both anxious and avoidant attachment styles were associated with medical lethality. Moreover, significant interactions between attachment style and mental pain were found to predict lethality and severity of intent. Insecure attachment style is an important risk factor, which amplifying the unbearable mental pain experience and can lead to serious suicide attempts. Attachment styles, therefore, have implication for prevention of suicide behavior.

PO2-50: HIGH VISUAL WORKING MEMORY CAPACITY IN TRAIT SOCIAL ANXIETY

Jun MORIYA, *University of Ghent, Belgium*

Yoshinori Sugiura, *Hiroshima University, Japan*

Working memory capacity is one of the most important cognitive functions influencing individual traits, such as attentional control, fluid intelligence, and also psychopathological traits. In the present study, we show that visual working memory capacity increases as trait social anxiety increases by using a change detection task. When the demand to inhibit distractors increased, however, high visual working memory capacity diminished in individuals with social anxiety, and instead, impaired filtering of distractors was predicted by trait social anxiety. State anxiety was not correlated with visual working memory capacity. These results indicate that socially anxious people could potentially hold a large amount of information in working memory. However, because of an impaired cognitive function, they could not inhibit goal-irrelevant distractors and their performance decreased under highly demanding conditions.

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PO2-51: ASSOCIATIVE INSIGHT INTO EMOTIONAL BLINDNESS: INCREMENTAL VALIDITY OF IMPLICIT ALEXITHYMIA

Konrad SCHNABEL, Olga Pollatos, *University of Potsdam, Germany*

The psychometric properties of an alexithymia Implicit Association Test (IAT) were explored in two studies. The results of a student sample in Study 1 showed incremental validity of the alexithymia IAT over and above explicit alexithymia questionnaires for the prediction of disturbed eating behavior, dysfunctional emotion regulation and deficits in empathy. Implicit alexithymia was only slightly correlated with explicit alexithymia and uncorrelated with implicit and explicit anxiety measures. Study 2 corroborated these findings in a non-student sample. Together, the results suggest that emotional blindness is also represented at an associative level and that it has negative consequences on psychological functioning.

PO2-52: COMPASSION FATIGUE AMONG RESIDENTIAL CHILD CARE WORKERS: THE ROLE OF PERSONALITY RESOURCES

Gadi ZERACH, *Ariel University Center of Samaria; Israel*

Compassion fatigue is one of the occupational hazards that residential childcare workers (RCW's) need to face in their work with children and youth at risk. This study assessed compassion fatigue dimensions among Israeli RCW's (N=147) as compared to educational boarding schools workers (BSW's; N=74). Furthermore, we assessed the contribution of personality resources such as attachment orientations, spirituality and sense of coherence to compassion fatigue via self-report questionnaires. Results show significant differences between RCW's and BSW's in compassion satisfaction but no significant differences in secondary traumatization and burn-out. Among both groups 25% to 31% of participants displayed above 75 percentile cut-off score of secondary traumatization and burn-out. Importantly, differential patterns of personality resources were found to predict the different dimensions of compassion fatigue. These findings suggest that in order to improve the resilience of RCW's and BSW's in their work, personality a resources should be taken into account.

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PO2-53: RESPONSES TO CONFLICT IN A WORKING RELATIONSHIP: THE MODERATING ROLE OF PRIVATE AND PUBLIC SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS

Al K. C. AU, *National University of Singapore*

Previous research has shown that people high in private self-consciousness tend to persist with their views in front of others, whereas people high in public self-consciousness tend to alter their views according to the social situation. Based on the sub-dimensions of self-consciousness validated by L. Nystedt and A.

Ljungberg (2002), internal state awareness (ISA) under private self-consciousness and style consciousness (SC) under public self-consciousness were hypothesized to influence responses to conflict in a working relationship. One hundred and one undergraduates reported their levels of dominance in a scenario depicting them having a dispute with a dominant or submissive fellow student in writing a term paper together. The results showed that the contrast effect of opponent's stance was moderated by both ISA and SC but in opposite directions. ISA attenuated the effect, whereas SC exacerbated it. The importance of combining trait and opponent factors in understanding interpersonal conflict is discussed.

PO2-54: MORE AND MORE DARK TRAITS: SADISM AS A COMPONENT OF THE AVERSIVE PERSONALITY

Bianca BERTL, Jakob Pietschnig, Martin Voracek, *University of Vienna, Austria*

The personality traits of the Dark Triad, comprising narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy, are well-known to show moderate correlations, but to represent distinct facets of personality. Recently, the Dark Tetrad, an extension of this construct including sadism as a fourth component of the dark personality has been proposed (Chabrol et al., 2009). In the present study, we examined associations of the Dark Triad personality facets with sadism in a healthy sample of the Austrian general population ($N > 250$). Moreover, here we are the first to report relationships of measures of the Big Five Personality Factors and the Dark Tetrad. We observed robust associations of narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy with sadism, yielding small to medium correlations ($r = .16, .32, \text{ and } .56$ respectively), thus corroborating the construct of the Dark Tetrad. In all, our study demonstrates robustness of this novel construct, whilst all four traits comprising the Dark Tetrad remain distinct.

PO2-55: CHARACTER STRENGTHS AND THEIR RELATION TO PERSONALITY TRAITS

Marek BLATNÝ, *ASCR, Czech Republic*

Finding out personality traits in delinquents is a key issue in explaining and preventing crime. Taking into account the fact that personality of young people is still being shaped, it is crucial to be able to pinpoint predispositions linked with behavior misconduct. In our study we examined a group of 150 boys and girls displaying delinquent behavior. We tested them on EPQ-R Eysenck's questionnaire, Hostility and Guilt Scale and Incomplete Sentence Blank test. The participants were also interviewed and observed by two psychologists. The results indicate higher level of psychotism and impulsiveness and also lack of self-regulatory efficacy.

The findings of the study also shows higher level of personal injustice (personal distress) and the inability of delinquents to take perspective of others which are

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key factors in understanding one's conduct and understanding the extend of harm inflicted on others

PO2-56: EXPLORATORY STRUCTURE EQUATION MODELING OF LONELINESS DIMENSIONS IN RELATION TO SELF-ESTEEM, ATTACHMENT, AND SOCIAL ANXIETY IN YOUNG ADULTS.

Marilisa BOFFO, Stefania Mannarini, Cristina Munari, *University of Padua, Italy*.

The present study aimed at exploring the latent dimensions of the *UCLA Loneliness Scale* in relation to self-esteem (*Rosemberg Self-Esteem Scale – RSES*), social anxiety (*Social Interaction Anxiety Scale – SIAS*), and adult attachment (*Attachment Style Questionnaire – ASQ*) with 350 Italian young adults. The results of a preliminary Principal Component Analysis were considered before exploring the UCLA scale dimensionality and interrelations by means of Exploratory Structure Equation Modeling (ESEM – Asparouhov & Muthén, 2009). This approach allowed to model an EFA measurement model with rotations and a structural equation model at the same time.

The ESEM model presented a satisfactory fit to the data, evidencing a 3-factor structure of the UCLA scale, consisting of two negative components and a positive one. The ESEM structural part evidenced that the ASQ Confidence subscale predicted the three UCLA scale dimensions, the RSES predicted only one negative component, and the SIAS predicted both the negative loneliness components.

PO2-57: SPATIAL AGENCY BIAS, THREAT TO THE STATUS QUO AND JOB ATTRIBUTION

Claudia BONFIGLIOLI, Mara Mazzeurega, Nicoletta Slaviero, Maria Paola Paladino, *University of Trento, Italy*

In this study we investigated the Spatial Agency Bias (SAB, i.e. left-to-right orientation = agency and maleness) in person perception. Male and female participants guessed the job of female and male targets choosing between a profession high or low in agency, but equally associated with gender. Half of the targets were shown facing rightward, the other half facing leftward. The results showed that participants chose the profession for all the targets randomly, except for females showing their rightward profile. In this case females were attributed agentic jobs less frequently. This result is not consistent with a straightforward application of SAB to person perception (rightward profile = agency), but with a more complex dynamic. Given the association between rightward orientation and agency/maleness, women showing a rightward profile are perceived as a threat to gender stereotypes. To restore the status quo, participants reacted attributing them less agentic roles.

PO2-58: THE ROLE OF STATUS IN THE SPATIAL AGENCY BIAS

Andrea Carnaghi, Grazia CAPORUSSO, Valentina Piccoli, *University of Trieste, Italy*

Research of spatial imagery showed that more agentic groups were envisaged to the left of less agentic groups. This research investigated how people spatially represented target pairs that systematically varied in terms of social status.

Participants drew pairs of individuals in which one displayed high status while the other showed low status (counterbalanced order).

Results showed that participants drew more frequently high status individuals to the left of low status individuals. These findings extended previous research on the spatial agency bias to the spatial status bias.

PO2-59: THE USE OF A RELIGIOUS/REFLECTIVE SELF-SELECTION STRATEGY FOR MAINTAINING HAPPINESS

Bernardo J. CARDUCCI, Benjamin D. Traugher, *Indiana University Southeast, USA*

Previous research has noted the role of religious activity as a correlate of happiness. The purpose of the present study was to examine a specific self-selected strategy for seeking happiness characterized by a set of religious (e.g., read religious texts, go to church) and reflective (e.g., practice meditation, journaling) activities. The greater use of religious/reflective strategy was associated with more expressed happiness and positive affect, as well a more a frequent use of intentionally based strategies previously identified with greater happiness. Cognitive characteristics of those individuals scoring high on their use of the religious/reflective strategy include being more optimistic about their past and future happiness, more in control over their happiness, and more satisfied g with life, as well as believing their lives are more meaningful. The pattern of results suggests the value of the intentional nature of the religious/reflective strategy in the seeking of personal happiness.

PO2-60: GRANDIOSE AND VULNERABLE NARCISSISM AND ITS RELATION TO PERSPECTIVE TAKING AND EMOTIONALITY

Anna CZARNA, *Jagiellonian University, Wroclaw University, Poland*

Differential effects of grandiose and vulnerable narcissism on several emotionality aspects were researched. Psychometric properties of the Polish adaptation of Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI) and Hypersensitive Narcissism Scale (HSNS) were tested in study 1 ($N = 2500$) and in study 2 ($N = 400$), respectively. In study 3 ($N = 100$) differences and similarities between grandiose (NPI) and vulnerable (HSNS) narcissism in mood, empathy and its cognitive and emotional components, emotional contagion, psychological gender, self-esteem, need for social approval, emotional intelligence - ability to recognize emotions, and perspective taking were tested. Results indicated that the two types of narcissism

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are oppositely related to positive mood, emotional and cognitive empathy, psychological masculinity, susceptibility to negative emotional contagion, and explicit self-esteem. The results are discussed in the context of the theory of narcissism.

PO2-61: INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN HOW MUSICIANS EVALUATE THEIR MUSICAL PERFORMANCES: SOCIAL COMPARISON LEADS TO MORE ANXIETY, WHEREAS PERSONAL STANDARDS ARE RELATED TO GREATER ENJOYMENT

Ellen-GE DENTON, Cynthia Cabral, William F. Chaplin, *Columbia University School of Medicine and St John's University, USA*

The purpose of this research is to describe the influence of different types of information about a performance on how musicians evaluate their performance. Eighty-two music performance students were administered the Experimental Evaluational Styles Questionnaire to assess how social comparison, self comparison, and personal expectations influenced how they evaluated their performances. All three types of information were related to the musician's evaluations. However, musicians who cared more about social comparisons reported more anxiety about their performances, but this was not related to their amount of practice time. In contrast musicians who cared more about living up to personal expectations, reported more enjoyment in giving a performance and practiced more. Musicians who relied more on social comparison also tended to be evaluated as better musicians by their instructors. The standards used to evaluate performance appear to have consequential effects on performance behavior and affect.

PO2-62: INTERGROUP CONTACT BUFFERS AGAINST THE INTERGENERATIONAL TRANSMISSION OF AUTHORITARIANISM AND RACIAL PREJUDICE

Kristof DHONT, Alain Van Hiel, *University of Ghent, Belgium*

The present study focused on the buffering role of positive intergroup contact in the intergenerational transmission of authoritarianism and racial prejudice in a sample of adolescents and one of their parents. In accordance with our expectations, adolescents' intergroup contact experiences moderated the mediated relationships between parental authoritarianism and adolescents' prejudice, both via adolescents' authoritarianism and via parental prejudice. These relationships were stronger among adolescents with lower, rather than higher, levels of intergroup contact. We conclude that intergroup contact buffers the indirect relationship between parents' authoritarianism and adolescents' racial prejudice and therefore constitutes a promising means of reducing the intergenerational transmission of prejudice.

PO2-63: ACTOR AND PARTNER EFFECTS OF SELF-ESTEEM ON RELATIONSHIP SATISFACTION AND THE MEDIATING ROLE OF ADULT ATTACHMENT

Ruth Yasemin EROL, Ulrich Orth, *University of Basel, Germany*

We examined actor and partner effects of self-esteem on relationship satisfaction, using the actor-partner interdependence model and data from five independent samples of couples. The results indicated that self-esteem predicted the individual's own relationship satisfaction (i.e., an actor effect) and the relationship satisfaction of his or her partner (i.e., a partner effect), controlling for the effect of the partner's self-esteem. Gender, age, and length of relationship did not moderate the effect sizes. Moreover, using one of the samples, we tested whether adult attachment (assessed as attachment-related anxiety and avoidance) mediated the effects. Attachment-related anxiety mediated the actor and partner effects of self-esteem on relationship satisfaction because the individual's self-esteem predicted both the individual's and the partner's level of attachment-related anxiety. In contrast, attachment-related avoidance mediated the actor and partner effects of self-esteem on relationship satisfaction only through the individual's (but not the partner's) level of attachment-related avoidance.

PO2-64: THE IMPACT OF SEXIST SLURS ON WOMEN'S HOSTILE SEXISM TOWARD THE IN-GROUP

Fabio FASOLI, *CIT-EC, Center of Excellence in Cognitive Interaction Technology, University of Bielefeld, Germany*

Andrea Carnaghi, Valentina Piccoli, *University of Trieste, Italy*

Maria Paola Paladino, *University of Trento, Italy*

Women are often target of sexist slurs. In the Italian context it is possible to distinguish between sexist derogatory labels that emphasize promiscuity (e.g., bitch), and sexist objectifying labels that stress women's appearance (e.g., hot-chick). Study 1 showed that the former were explicitly judged as more offensive and less socially acceptable than the latter. In Study 2 we investigated effect of these two classes of slurs on women's attitudes toward their in-group. Female participants were subliminally exposed to category labels (e.g, donna), sexist derogatory (e.g., troia), or sexist objectifying labels (e.g., gnocca). Before and after the subliminal prime, hostile and benevolent sexism (Glick & Fiske, 1996) was assessed. Results showed that, although explicitly judged in a different way, both sexist derogatory and sexist objectifying labels increased hostile, but not benevolent, sexist attitudes toward women. Implications for literature about sexist language and sexism will be discussed.

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PO2-65: THE BUFFERING ROLE OF PEER AND TEACHER RELATIONSHIPS ON THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN EMOTIONAL INSTABILITY AND PERCEIVED STRESS IN EARLY ADOLESCENCE

Frances GOTTWALD, Diana Raufelder, *Free University Berlin, Germany*

Based on the buffering hypothesis (Cohen & Willis, 1985), the present study examines the mediating role of social relationships in school and their effects on the association between emotional stability (trait) and perceived stress (state).

The sample included 1089 students (53.9% girls, 46.1% boys) from 8th grade ($M_{age}=13.25$ years) attending secondary schools in Berlin who answered questions about personality (FFPI) and social relationships.

Regression models revealed a positive relationship between emotional instability and perceived stress. Furthermore, the mediational model was confirmed such that the association between emotional instability and perceived stress was mitigated by a high quality of peer ($\beta_b = .024$, $SE_b = .006$, $p = .000$) and teacher relationship ($\beta_b = .029$, $SE_b = .007$, $p = .000$). The results suggest that high quality peer and teacher relationships play a stabilizing role in the development of a healthy personality and in decreasing perceived stress.

PO2-66: LOOKING FOR THE STRUCTURE AND BASIC DIMENSIONS OF VIRTUES

Justyna HARASIMCZUK, *University of Warsaw, Poland*

Jan Ciecuch, Dominika Karaś, Maria Kłym, *University of Finance and Management in Warsaw, Poland*

Małgorzata Najderska, *University of Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński in Warsaw, Poland*

Recent years have witnessed some attempts to introduce virtues into personality psychology. In the literature there are two proposals of virtues classification: the first one based on religious and philosophical tradition is proposed by Peterson and Seligman (2004). The second one based on the lexical approach, is proposed by Cawley (1997).

The aim of our study was to describe structure of virtues in Poland, by combining the two approaches. Therefore, we used Values in Action Scales from International Personality Item Pool (IPIP, <http://ipip.ori.org/>, Goldberg et al., 2006) and One-Sentence Virtues Scale created by us on the basis of catalog of virtues found in English vocabulary by Cawley (1997). We perform structural analysis: exploratory structural equation modeling (ESEM), and multidimensional scaling (MDS) to find the basic dimensions and structure of virtues. The results are discussed in light of Schwartz's theory of structure of human values and the traits theory of personality.

PO2-67: ATTITUDE SIMILARITY OR PERSONALITY MATCHING – WHAT IS MORE IMPORTANT FOR RELATIONSHIPS SATISFACTION?

Manfred HASSEBRAUCK, Sally Ischebeck, *University of Wuppertal, Germany*

Increasing more adults are looking for a potential mate in the internet, many of them with the help of personal recommender systems. Most of these recommender systems are personality based and match individuals according to personality similarity. Notwithstanding the importance of similarity for a good and satisfying relationship, we argue that personality similarity will not predict relationship satisfaction, because personality is an intrapersonal determinant of relationship outcomes. Neuroticism of one partner, for instance, determines relationship satisfaction and stability irrespective of the neuroticism of the other partner.

In a study with 108 couples with a wide range in age and relationship duration we tested the concurrent validity of personality similarity based on the 16 PF-R, by contrast with a matching score which is used in one of Europe's biggest online dating sites. Relationship satisfaction was not significantly explained by a matching score based on the 16 PF-R. Similarity in relationship relevant attitudes, however, correlated significantly with relationship satisfaction.

PO2-68: I LOVE YOU IF YOU LOVE ME: EFFECTS OF UNCERTAINTY, SEX, AND PERSONALITY ON INTERPERSONAL ATTRACTION

Alexandra J. HOFFMANN, Vanessa M. Deinzer, Robert B. Marhenke, Kevin R. R. Wolf, John F. Rauthmann, *Leopold-Franzens University of Innsbruck, Austria*

Dating-guides suggest masking attraction towards a date to pique their interest, which is supported by Whitchurch et al.'s (2011) finding that women found men more attractive when they did not know how much they liked them. The current experimental design extends their study by investigating same- and other-sex liking and attraction while also estimating personality effects. $N=122$ participants received false feedback of how attractive they had been judged by same- and other-sex people (average, above-average, uncertain:either-average-or-above-average), provided personality information (Big Five, Dark Triad, self-esteem, self-perceived mate value, socio-sexuality), and rated these people on indicators of interpersonal attraction (liking, interest, attraction). Multiple two-way ANCOVAs yielded no feedback, but sex and personality effects: Men rated women more favorably than women men, while women rated other women more favorably than men other men. Personality affects were only present for neuroticism and agreeableness. Findings are discussed regarding evolutionary principles of reciprocity and sex differences.

PO2-69: PERSONALITY FEATURES OF DRIVERS WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF PROBLEM OF AGGRESSIVE DRIVING

Oksana JENENKOVA, Aleksey Ruza, Aleksey Vorobjov, *Daugavpils University*

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Special attention in the field of the road traffic is paid by the world community to such issue like the road safety, which is directly connected with the phenomenon of aggressive driving. The study is dedicated to examination of ideas about aggressive driving of vehicles for different groups of population. In the course of study the basic components of ideas were found out that will be described in the report. In connection with the fact that the driver's personality was revealed as one of the main components in the course of study, it is important to accentuate exactly this aspect in the report. So, on the grounds of 21 indicators, not only assessment of driver's personality for different groups of population was performed, but also the factors like assessment, power and activity were defined and compared for the given groups of respondents.

PO2-70: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERSONALITY TRAITS AND ACCEPTABILITY OF ANGER EXPRESSIONS

Madara Orlovska, Lasma KATSENA, Malgozata Rascevska, *University of Latvia*

The aim of this study was to explore the relationship between personality traits and acceptability of anger expressions. Personality traits were assessed with adapted version of Big Five (Benet-Martinez & John, 1998; adaptation in Latvia by Austers, 2007). To assess acceptability of anger expressions recently developed instrument - Questionnaire of Acceptability of Anger Expression Types (QAAET) was used (Orlovska, Katsena, & Rascevska, 2012). Questionnaire allows evaluate the extent to which the given type of anger expressions of others' is acceptable. QAAET yield five factors: Physical aggression against agent of anger (Ph), Constructive anger management (C), Verbal aggression against agent of anger (V), Explosion of anger against objects (O), Dissemblance of anger (D). Both questionnaires were filled by young adults participating in the study. The significant results are discussed in the terms of personality theories.

PO2-71: OUT-GROUP STATUS, IDENTITY FUSION AND SELF-VERIFICATION VS. SELF-ENHANCEMENT MOTIVES AT THE GROUP LEVEL OF SELF-DESCRIPTION

Tomasz Besta, Maria KAZMIERCZAK, Magdalena Blazek, *University of Gdansk, Poland*

Identity fusion is a state in which personal and social identity overlap and merge of personal and group schema is present. We examined whether choosing self-verification motives over self-enhancement motives depends on characteristics of an individual who challenged collective self-schema. Namely, we tested the prediction that self-verification motive is prevailing when higher status out-group member challenge group schema, and self-enhancement motive is stronger when self-descriptive but negative information is provided by lower-status out-group member. We conducted two studies (N=208 and N=119). In accordance with the predictions, those who felt fused with a group, expressed more radical convictions compared to nonfused ones, when a member of a high status group challenged

the collective self-schema. When evaluator's status was low, individuals that were fused with the group followed self-enhancement motive and their pro-group attitudes were more radical in verify condition, that is when out-group member confirmed negative self-definition.

PO2-72: MAKING CHOICE : PERSONAL ACCOMPLISHMENTS OR CONCERNS FOR THE JUSTICE FOR OTHERS

Narine KHACHATRYAN, Sona Manusyan, David Amiryany, *Yerevan State University, Armenia*

Justice research shows that justice beliefs influence behavior in different settings. The current study aimed to reveal the significance of justice sensitivity as a personal trait (Schmitt, 1996) for goal-directed behavior, regulated by promotion and prevention motivational systems (Higgins, 1997). Participants were university students N=225 ($M_{age}=19$), 76 males and 149 females. Hierarchical multiple regression analysis showed JS being negative predictor for promotion regulatory focus ($F=3,249$, $p=0,013$) and has no predictive value for prevention. At the same time, gender as next predictor has opposite effect: while it had no predictive value for promotion, it was significant predictor for prevention ($F=7,787$, $p=0,006$). According to stepwise multiple regression analysis, in JS construct only beneficiary sensitivity has prediction value. Results suggest that inclination to feel injustice can limit high level concerns with accomplishment and positive outcomes, and its implication for proactive behavior and self-regulation should be considered in different social-cultural contexts.

PO2-73: THE ROLE OF PERSONALITY AND CONTEXTUAL FACTORS IN THE PREDICTION OF DRUG ABUSE AND DRUG USE INTENTIONS BY IMMIGRANT ADOLESCENTS IN SPAIN

Paula Villar-Torres, M. Angeles LUENGO, Estrella Romero, Laura López-Romero, *University of Santiago de Compostela. Spain*

This study analyzes the relationships between acculturation and drug use, in order to provide data on the relative power of acculturation attitudes as compared with other personality and contextual risk factors in the prediction of drug abuse by immigrant adolescents. Specifically, this work analyzes data collected on a sample of 2260 students in the 1st and 2nd cycles of the Compulsory Secondary Education (Spanish E.S.O.) and examines the patterns of drug use in immigrant and native students. It also examines processes of acculturation, and it compares how personality factors (impulsivity, sensation seeking) and contextual (family, school, peer group) are related to drug use in the different groups of subjects. Results of regression analyses show that personality factors (impulsivity, sensation seeking) are the factors with a highest predictive power in the explanation of drug abuse and drug use intentions by immigrants. Moreover, the results indicate that acculturation attitudes are not definitive predictors of drug use, but they do play a role in drug use intentions. On the light of the findings of

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this study, we discuss how the knowledge of differences between immigrants and natives in patterns of drug use, and in relations with the predictors, will allow optimization of prevention proposals, both in family and school environments, which can be fit to the cultural and contextual particularities of the populations which compose our current society.

PO2-74: WHO BELIEVES IN THOSE THINGS? PERSONALITY TRAITS AND THINKING DISPOSITIONS AS PREDICTORS OF RELIGIOUS ATTITUDES

Igor MIKLOUŠIĆ, Boris Mlačić, Goran Milas, *Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Zagreb, Croatia*

In the light of the misunderstanding between the religious and the non-religious, as well as misconceptions about the origins of the religious beliefs, our study aimed to examine the predictive value of personality and thinking dispositions in determining religious orientation. By applying the Post-Critical Belief Scale (Duriez, Fontaine & Hutsebaut, 2000) on a Croatian student population (N=307) we extracted three distinct dimensions of religious belief – *Religiosity*, *Skepticism* and *Orthodoxy*. Thinking dispositions, assessed by the Actively Open-Minded Thinking Scale (Stanovich & West, 2007) and the Need for Cognition Scale (Cacioppo et al., 1996), proved to be useful in discriminating between the Skeptical non-believers and both the Orthodox and the more open Religious believers. However, the personality dimension of Openness was shown to be the most reliable predictor of *Skepticism*. Furthermore, Agreeableness was a relevant predictor of *Religiosity*, whereas Conscientiousness contributed significantly to predicting *Orthodoxy*.

PO2-75: BIG FIVE PERSONALITY TRAITS, PROSOCIAL BEHAVIOR AND EMPATHY IN HIGH SCHOOL AND UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

Zdeněk MLČÁK, Helena Zášková, Ostravská University, Czech Republic

The poster resumes research findings of the five-factor model of personality, aspects of prosocial behavior and empathic tendencies in a sample of high school and university students (N = 1454) in a contexts of gender, study orientation and volunteering experience. It has been found out that female students show a higher level of neuroticism, agreeableness, altruism and empathy tendencies and a lower level of public behavior than male students. Helping professions respondents demonstrate a higher level of openness to experience, anonymous behavior, altruism, behavior in crisis, empathic concern and perspective taking than technical and economic professions respondents. Respondents with volunteering experience demonstrate a higher level of extraversion, openness to experience, conscientiousness, anonymous behavior, emotional behavior, behavior in crisis, empathic concern, perspective taking, empathic fantasy and a lower level of personal distress than respondents without this experience.

PO2-76: VALUES UN DRIVER'S BEHAVIOR

Inese MUZIKANTE, Viesturs Reņģe, *University of Latvia*

The aim of the current study was to prove value's predictive power over driving behavior, specifically traffic violations. The Portrait Values Questionnaire's short version and Driver's Behaviour Questionnaire (Latvian version) were employed. The study sample consisted of 647 participants (female 44%), mean age $M = 34.34$ ($SD = 12.42$). Correlation and regression analysis were conducted in the whole sample and in three age groups. Results show that all values correlate with violations in the total sample, but there is significant differences in age groups. Hierarchical regression analysis shows that in age group 1 Power and Conformity ($R^2 = 25\%$) are significant predictors of traffic violations, in age group 2 - only Hedonism predicts violations ($R^2 = 15\%$), in age group 3 - Power ($R^2 = 11\%$) is significant predictor of traffic violations. The gender differences in values are significant only in age groups 1 and 2. Further implications are discussed.

PO2-77: THE IMPROVEMENT OF RELIABILITY AND PREDICTIVE VALUE OF MEASUREMENTS OF ETHNIC ATTITUDES.

Elena OZOLA, *Daugavpils University, Latvia*

Irina Plotka, *Baltic Psychology and Management University College, Latvia,*

Nina BlumenaU, *Transport and Telecommunication Institute, Latvia,*

Marija Bambulyak, *Daugavpils University, Latvia*

Measurement of ethnic attitudes with both explicit and implicit methods increases reliability of measurements and provides opportunity to make more accurate predictions about behavior of representatives of different ethnic groups. The research aims at the study of correspondence of explicit and implicit methods of measuring ethnic attitudes in order to improve reliability of the measurements and their predictive value. 235 participants were involved in the research; two ethnic groups – Russian and Latvian culture bearers: "Russians" - 161 participants, "Latvians" – 74 participants. The age median is 23 years. Implicit measurement: The procedure of unconscious emotional priming. Explicit measurements: Index of Tolerance by G. Soldatova; Scales of Ethnic Identity; Self-Monitoring questionnaire by Snyder. Analysis of results revealed partial correspondence of data which is discussed. Study of dissociations between explicit and implicit attitudes can make a significant contribution to understanding and prediction of problematic behaviors, such as discrimination, intergroup biases, and interethnic conflicts

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PO2-78: MEAT EATERS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS ANIMALS AND MEAT

Stefan PFATTHEICHER, Anne Landhäusser, Johannes Keller, *Ulm University, Germany*

Humans love animals and yet a clear majority of us eat at least certain types of animals. Building on this “meat-paradox”, the present research investigates how meat eaters deal with this obvious inconsistency. Results of three studies indicate that (a) meat eaters compared to vegetarians are less willing to ascribe typically human emotions to animals, (b) this effect emerges not only for edible animals but also for inedible animals, (c) after a reminder of the origins of meat (factory farming), meat eaters reported stronger positive attitudes towards meat. The latter result indicates that meat eaters are indeed motivated to solve the “meat-paradox” specifically through an idealization of meat consumption. The finding that there is no devaluation of animals typically consumed by meat eaters is in contrast to recently published research and is discussed with reference to the empirical findings obtained in the present research.

PO2-79: WE LOOK LIKE PRINCESSES: EFFECT OF MENSTRUAL CYCLE ON WOMEN'S BENEVOLENT SEXISM

Valentina PICCOLI, Andrea Carnaghi, *University of Trieste, Italy*
Francesco Foroni, *SISSA, Trieste, Italy*

Previous research demonstrated that during ovulation phase of the menstrual cycle women displayed significant shifts in their behaviors and motivations as part of sexual selection. For instance, they make themselves maximally attractive to enhance their ability to appeal high quality mate (Durante et al, 2009).

In this study we tested whether women, during ovulation phase of the menstrual cycle, matched men's stereotypical needs displaying a more sexist attitude. Benevolent (e.g., ‘women are creature to be adored’) and hostile sexism (e.g., ‘women are perceived as seeking to control men’) were assessed on female participants.

Women displayed higher levels of benevolent sexism in ovulation phase compared to follicular and luteal phases (quadratic trend). No differential levels of hostile sexism were found. This evidence suggests that women conform themselves to men's gender sexist attitudes during the phase of the menstrual cycle in which sexual mating and sexual reproduction are highly relevant.

PO2-80: CHANGING IMPLICIT SELF-CONCEPTS: A META-ANALYSIS

Andrei RUSU, Silvia Rusu, Florin Alin Sava, *West University of Timisoara, Romania*

The current study was conducted with the aim of developing a meta-analytic investigation of the degree in which the implicit self-concepts can be modified.

A sample of 8 publications ranged between 2004 and 2010 were revealed from the search in the Psychinfo and ProQuest Dissertations & Theses databases,

from which emerged 16 relevant studies. Only randomized trials were included, with either implicit or explicit manipulations of the IVs, and implicit measured DVs. Cohen's *d* effect sizes were computed. Significant overall effect size in favor of changing implicit self-concepts in the desired direction was found. Studies focused on implicit interventions revealed considerably higher mean effect size compared to those using explicit interventions. Implicit self concepts can be modified (as revealed by implicit measures), and implicit appear to be superiorly efficient than explicit interventions.

PO2-81: HOW RIGHT-WING AUTHORITARIANISM RELATES TO ATTITUDES TOWARD ISLAM AMONG RUSSIAN ORTHODOX UNDERGRADUATES?

Sergei SHCHEBETENKO, *Perm State University*

Right-wing authoritarianism (RWA) as a predictor of implicit and explicit attitudes toward Islam among 80 Orthodoxy-identified undergraduates from Perm State University was investigated. Implicit attitudes were measured by Implicit Association Test, whereas explicit attitudes were measured using "evaluation" subscale of semantic differential. Although explicit attitude was neither linked with RWA nor with implicit attitude, the latter was inverted-U-related with RWA: implicit attitudes toward Islam were positive when RWA was either high or low, whereas middle degree authoritarians demonstrated negative implicit attitudes toward Islam. Speculatively, positive implicit attitudes toward Islam among those who have high RWA are induced by general cultural prejudice toward Islam as an "authoritarian confession" which presumably shades its "out-group status" for Orthodox Russians. In other words, high-RWA Russians could respond positively to Islam-related stimuli as cues of "perfect authoritarian confession".

PO2-82: ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN APPROACH-RELATED PERSONALITY TRAITS, SOCIAL PERCEPTION, AND ADOLESCENT SUBSTANCE USE

Kaidy STAUTZ, Andrew Cooper, *Goldsmiths, University of London, UK*

Personality traits related to impulsivity and behavioural approach have been identified as potential risk markers for adolescent substance use. Such traits could influence substance use through their effects on social processes, such as sensitivity to social reinforcement and peer rejection, which may encourage adolescents to associate with substance-using peers. This study examined patterns of association between personality, social perception, and substance use. 179 adolescent students (mean age = 16.8) completed personality measures and scales assessing subjective social status and rejection sensitivity, and reported their alcohol and cannabis use. Individuals high in approach-related traits such as sensation seeking and reward drive reported higher subjective social status and were more likely to use cannabis, whilst trait psychoticism was related to subjective social status and negative consequences experienced after using alcohol and cannabis. Findings are discussed in terms of how sensitivity to

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social reward may predispose adolescents to engage in problematic substance use.

PO2-83: RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MACHIAVELLIANISM AND SOCIAL ATTITUDES IN TEN YEAR PERSPECTIVE: EFFECTS OF WAR AND TRANSITION?

Tanja TOMIĆ, *University of Zagreb, Croatia*

Goran Milas, Boris Mlačić, *Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Zagreb, Croatia*

Machiavellianism is a hybrid construct positioned between personality and social attitudes, and could be conceived as socializational potential of an individual, essential in creation of social capital and societal progress in general. The aim of this study was to determine the relationship between Machiavellianism and social attitudes, and to examine whether it has changed during a period of ten years following the end of Croatian war of independence. We collected data from comparable groups of adolescents on two occasions, in 1997 (N=444) and in 2007 (N=328) using comparable instruments measuring Machiavellianism and social attitudes. Results show moderate correlations between Machiavellianism and social attitudes, primarily with religiousness and cosmopolitanism. In relation to earlier research, new research shows significantly lower relationship between Machiavellianism and religiousness, and higher with cosmopolitanism. We hypothesize that this could be a result of decreased societal pressure to adopt certain social attitudes.

PO2-84: RETURN OF WAVE OF THOSE WHO WANT TO BE FULL-TIME HOMEMAKERS AND HIGH CINDERELLA COMPLEX IN YOUNG WOMEN WITH HIGH EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND

Kumiko YOSHITAKE, Tamae Fujiwara, Yui Yoshitake, *Nagasaki Junshin Catholic University, Japan*

Recently the desire of full-time homemaker in young women with high Tal background was received much attention in Japan. The survey by Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare 2010 showed the agreeing rate with the idea that husband should work out and wife should stay home increased for the first time and became 45%. Then this study investigated and the factors influenced this phenomenon and Cinderella complex in women students. Subjects were 167 women University students. Results were as follows. Those with desire to become full-time homemakers is 56.13%, those without such desire is 39.35%. Those with working mothers perceived their mothers are in harder situation than those with homemakers ($p < .05$). Those with desire becoming homemakers have higher Cinderella complex, such as high dependence, low confidence and high conflict between independence and dependence.

PERSONALITY AND WORK

PO2-85: DEVELOPMENT OF A SELECTION STRATEGY FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL

Dorina COLDEA, Mirela Ignat, *National Intelligence Academy, Romania*

Our research intended to design a psychological selection strategy for military personnel. The proposed test battery included a general cognitive abilities test, a non-verbal intelligence test, a technical knowledge test, a task-oriented test, California Psychological Inventory and 16-PF.

In order to measure military professional proficiency we used subjective appraisal techniques, such as behavior anchored rating scales, and objective techniques.

In our validating studies of the proposed test battery, we came to the conclusion that cognitive factors significantly influence the job performance of these professional soldiers. The personality variables didn't show large compose criterion – related validity coefficients. But they won't be eliminated from the final selection strategy, as they showed significant multiple criterion-related validity.

These conclusions confirm the importance of the non-cognitive domain, complementary to the cognitive one, for the prediction of the military personnel performance.

PO2-86: SPILLOVER OF COMPASSION FATIGUE INTO MARRIAGE QUALITY: THE ROLE OF SELF-DIFFERENTIATION, PROFESSIONAL SELF-ESTEEM AND TRAUMATIC LIFE EVENTS

Ricky FINZI DOTTAN, Michal Berckovitch Kormosh, *Bar Ilan University, Israel*

The aim of this study was to examine how self-differentiation, professional self-esteem, colleague support and life events predicted spillover into marriage life of compassion fatigue (secondary traumatization- ST, burnout and compassion satisfaction- CS). Eight questionnaires were completed by 202 social workers assessing life events, self-differentiation, professional self-esteem, colleague support, burnout, compassion fatigue, work-family spillover and marriage life quality. Results indicated self-differentiation as the dominant variable that decreased risk for burnout and ST and moderated burnout impact on spillover, and spillover impact on marriage life quality. The path analysis confirmed most of the research model, indicating that ST and burnout mediated between self-differentiation, professional self-esteem and traumatic family life events and spillover, and that spillover from work to family life mediated between both ST and burnout and marriage quality. Empowerment for helping professionals is recommended through sharpening work-family boundaries and through programs for promoting professional self-esteem to reduce ST and burnout.

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PO2-87: PERSONALITY OF MANAGEMENT ACCOUNTANTS: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY

Heinz Ahn, Maik FISCHER, *TU Braunschweig, Germany*

This study addresses personality testing at work to a specific occupational group for the first time. Furthermore, there is a limited amount of research published where variable-oriented approaches are used to address economic issues. The scope of this project is interdisciplinary. Methods from different individual psychologists are applied in the practical context of managerial-economics, mainly behavioral Management Controlling Theory. The prescriptive study includes current personality construct: General personality structure (FFM), social and self competency at work, and career success. Psychometric inventories in an on-line questionnaire capture a population of 222 Management Controllers from German speaking countries. Causal hypotheses are tested by multiple regressions and a structural equation model. The key findings are the evidence of limitations from the general personality to the personal work competency, and the significant influence of personality to subjective career success criteria. Both have implications to personnel selection, training and development.

PO2-88: BIG FIVE PERSONALITY CORRELATES OF SELF-PERCEIVED DECISION MAKING EFFICIENCY IN HEALTH PROFESSIONALS

Peter HALAMA, *Slovak Academy of Science*

The research focused on the question, how big five personality traits correlate with self-perceived efficacy of decision making in health care professionals. The sample included 187 health care professionals from different areas (nurses, paramedics, emergency link operators). Big five traits were measured by TIPI (Gosling et al. 2003), self-perceived efficiency was measured by single question in visual analogue scale form. The results showed that self-perceived efficiency correlated with high agreeableness and conscientiousness and low neuroticism. Moderation analysis showed that neither gender nor length of practice moderate these relationships. The only moderation effect was found for the type of job. Agreeableness and low neuroticism were found to be correlates for nurses, and low extraversion and high conscientiousness for paramedics. The results suggest that although the jobs are from one field (health care), it is important to take different nature of specific jobs into account when considering correlates of perceived efficiency.

PO2-89: STRESS, SATISFACTION AND MOTIVATION AT WORK

Francesco MARCATTO, Lorenzo Colautti, Francesca Larese, Donatella Ferrante, Riccardo Cinco, *University of Trieste, Italy*

It is widely acknowledged that psychosocial workplace characteristics can have a significant impact on employee's health. In the present study we investigate the relationship among work-related stress and employee's job perception and quality

of life. Participants (N = 760, all working in the public sector) received a booklet containing the HSE Management Standards Work-Related Stress Indicator Tool, the Satisfaction With Life Scale (Diener, Emmons, Larsen & Griffin, 1985) and measures of job satisfaction, job motivation and self-perception of stress. Structural equation modeling procedures were used to analyze the relationships among the considered constructs.

Two models were presented and discussed. According to Model 1, high perceived stress decreases job satisfaction, and both job satisfaction and work-related stress have a negative direct effect on life satisfaction. Model 2 highlights the organizational areas that have a direct and an indirect effect on self-perception of stress and job motivation.

PO2-90: WHAT MAKES SOME TEAMS EFFICIENT IN SPITE OF HAVING LEADERS WHO SCORE HIGH ON NEUROTICISM?

Laura Maria MARTON, Oana Ghimbulut, *Babeş-Bolyai University, Romania*

While studying leadership, looking for the personality factors that have an impact on the leaders' effectiveness has received significant attention. One of the leader's personality dimensions which proved to be related to effective leadership in correspondence to the Alternative Five Factor Model is neuroticism. Moreover, in the recent years more and more studies tend to focus on studying the personality of the other team members as well, observing that this too significantly influences the leadership behaviour. This paper focuses on both leaders and members of some nonprofit organizations. Through multiple regression analysis we tried to identify some of the mechanisms lying behind the dynamics of groups coordinated by leaders who have high scores on neuroticism, but still develop an effective leadership. Results and implications are discussed.

PO2-91: INDIVIDUAL DIFFERENCES IN EVALUATING ECONOMIC DECISIONS AND EVENTS: A MEASURE AND SOME INITIAL RESULTS

Amy PASTVA, Mark J. Butler, William F. Chaplin, *St. John's University, USA*

We adapted the Experimental Evaluational Styles Questionnaire (EESQ) to assess individual differences in how people evaluate both positive and negative economic decisions and events. An adult sample of 57 individuals electronically completed a Big Five Inventory (BFI-44) and two EESQs, one regarding saving money and one regarding spending money. Overall, individuals are significantly influenced by their past economic experiences, their expectations, and other people in evaluating both spending and saving money, but are most strongly influenced by their expectations. Moderately consistent (correlations of .40) individual differences in how people respond to different types of information were found across the evaluation of both spending and saving. These individual differences are significantly related to agreeableness (correlations around .30) and the self reported importance of finding bargains (correlations around .35). These findings suggest that individuals are differentially affected by information

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about their economic decisions, which may have implications for financial decision-making.

PO2-92: OCCUPATIONAL REINTEGRATION AND ITS IMPACT ON A PERSON - COPING WITH EMOTIONAL COSTS OF REEMPLOYMENT

Katarzyna SLEBARSKA, *University of Silesia, Poland*

The main goal of the study was to investigate the emotional costs of occupational reintegration and their influence on a person. The study was conducted among individuals who are especially vulnerable for negative effects of reintegration, namely returning to work after long-term unemployment. Personal characteristics, as self-efficacy and sense of coherence, and their association to coping with costs of reemployment were analyzed. We assumed social support as an important environmental factor in focal coping process. The study involved two measurement points within time duration of three months.

Poster SessionsWEDNESDAY, JULY 11TH, 17.30 – 19.30AULA MAGNA
(Main Building)**Poster Session 1***Personality and health and well-being*

PERSONALITY AND HEALTH AND WELL-BEING

PO1-61 BIS: IMMEDIATE AND DELAYED CONSEQUENCES OF CONDOM USE AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON SELF-CONTROL

Francesc Prat*, Montserrat PLANES*, M.Eugènia Gras*, And Mark J.M. Sullman**

*University of Girona, Spain**** Cranfield University, UK*

To analyse the effects of the immediate and delayed (positive or negative) consequences of condom use on preventive behaviour among both male and female students, according to the Mischel and Rachlin's self-control theories. Methods: 619 undergraduate students (35.1% males; mean of age=20.3) who were less than 26 years old, had previously engaged in sexual relations with penetration and had a heterosexual romantic partner answered a voluntary and anonymous self-administered questionnaire. The importance of eleven pros and eleven cons of condom use were assessed using a 5-point Likert scale.

Results: Irrespective of whether they were positive or negative, the immediate consequences of condom use were better predictors of consistent condom use than their delayed consequences, in both males and females.

Conclusions: Preventive programmes should focus their efforts on the immediate consequences of condom use by promoting the perceived positive consequences and counteracting the perceived negative consequences.

PO1-71 BIS: PERSONALITY AND SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN DIFFERENT AGE GROUPSGoran Milas¹, Ljiljana Kaliterna Lipovčan¹ & Danijela ŽAKIĆ MILAS²¹*Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Zagreb, Croatia*²*Psychiatric Hospital Vrapče, Zagreb, Croatia*

This paper describes the relationship between SWB and Big-Five personality factors on a large probabilistic sample of Croatian citizens (1242) divided into 6 age groups. We hypothesized that personality affects SWB in two ways, firstly by providing dispositional basis of positive/negative affect, and secondly

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by enabling appropriate coping mechanisms in various life situations. The latter hypothesis implies that the pattern of correlations would not be the same for distinct age groups because of different life situations they are facing. We used *Satisfaction with life scale*, *Happiness measure* and *Personal Wellbeing Index* as measures of SWB and *IPIP15* version of cross-cultural instrument targeted to measure the Big-Five personality domains. The results confirmed earlier findings that Extraversion and Emotional stability have the highest correlations with SWB regardless of the age. Intellect showed strongest correlation with SWB after 50, while Agreeableness tended to be correlated only within the youngest and the oldest category.

FRIDAY, JULY 13TH, 17.30 – 19.30

AULA MAGNA
(Main Building)

Poster Session 2

Personality and development
Personality and psychopathology
Personality and work

PERSONALITY AND DEVELOPMENT

PO2-32 BIS: STABILITY OF PERSONALITY FROM LATE ADOLESCENCE TO YOUNG ADULTHOOD

VIRUELA, A.M.; Ibáñez, M.I.; Mezquita, L.; Villa, H.; Moya, J.*; Camacho, L., Gallego, S., Ortet, G.

Universitat Jaume I, Castellón (Spain)

**Universitat de Lleida (Spain)*

Personality dimensions are presumed to be relatively consistent across situations and stable over time. Nevertheless, the transition from adolescence to adulthood is a critical period of personality development in which substantial changes in personality traits are expected to occur.

The aim of the present study was to explore stability and change patterns of personality during this period. The Junior Spanish version of the NEO-PI-R (JS NEO; Ortet et al., 2010) was answered by 139 adolescents with a mean age of 15.08. Five years later, participants completed the NEO-PI-R.

The correlations for Neuroticism, Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness and Openness to Experience between T1 and T2 were 0.51, 0.51, 0.57, 0.40, and 0.66 respectively. These results support the relative rank-order stability of personality in the transition from adolescence to adulthood. Our findings indicate that the magnitude of the changes in this period do not greatly differ from results found in other life-span stages.

PO2-35 BIS: THE EXAMINATION OF PREFERRED CHARACTERISTICS OF POTENTIAL PARTNER

Zvezdan PENEZIĆ, *University of Zadar, Croatia*

Ivana Matić, *Croatian Employment Service - Regional Office Šibenik, Croatia*

Marijana Šunjić, *University of Mostar, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

The aim of this study was to examine the influence of some demographic indicators (sex, age and professional qualification), sociosexual orientation and attitudes toward gender equality on the preferred characteristics of potential partner. The sample consisted of 102 women and 85 men of different ages and professional qualifications. Both sexes value most the interpersonal characteristics and psychological stability in a potential partner, although women express a stronger preference for the given characteristics. Regardless of their views on gender equality and sociosexual orientation, women expressed a stronger preference for earning capacity, and men expressed a stronger preference for physical attractiveness. The results showed significant differences in preferences for particular characteristics with respect to age and professional qualification. Men and women prefer partners who are similar to them, but aspire to partners who are "better" than them.

PERSONALITY AND PSYCHOPATHOLOGY

PO2-72 BIS: RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN THE DYADIC INTIMATE FRIENDSHIP AND PERCEIVED PERSONALITY TRAITS OF THE FRIEND AND SELF: THE COMPARISON OF DIFFERENCES OF DURATION

Kunio MIDZUNO, *Tezukayama University, Japan*

This study investigated how perceived personality traits of each of same-sex dyadic friends can predict their intimacy. One hundred and eighty-four undergraduate students (M: 79, F: 105) were asked to recall a same-sex intimate friend since entrance into the university, to answer the duration with the friend and to rate intimacy with the friend (6 items scale) and both perceived Big Five personality traits (5 items scale respectively) of the friend and self. Results revealed that 1) perceived Agreeableness and Openness of the friend predicted intimacy significantly (or marginally significantly) regardless of the degree of duration, 2) perceived Extroversion of the friend reversely did not, and 3) perceived traits of self hardly predicted intimacy yet perceived Neuroticism did marginally significant in the middle duration (1 to 5 years) and the long duration (more than 6 years) groups.

PERSONALITY AND WORK

PO2-93: HOLLAND'S THEORY OF VOCATIONAL CHOICE: DO DIFFERENT OPERATIONALIZATIONS OF CONGRUENCE LEAD TO DIFFERENT RESULTS?

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Holland assumes that individuals and vocational environments can be attributed to six types of interests or environments. The construct named congruence is high, if persons with individual interests are acting in their appropriate environment. For its operationalization, it is essential to ascertain the person's interests and the type of the environment. The ascertainment of the person's interests is usually effected by standardized interest tests. For determining the type of environment, various operationalizations can be consulted: expert ratings, standardized vocational codes and the "Inwohner" model. At that, the interests of the members of a vocational environment are being ascertained. On this fundament, a three-digit code is determined. As an alternative, the environment can also be characterized via the vectorial representation of the Inwohner interests. The present study provides an analysis as to whether the various methods of determining the type of environment demonstrate diverging results with respect to the congruence assertion.

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