Event's Official website: ecp18.psihologietm.ro
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Dear participants,

On behalf of the European Association of Personality Psychology and the scientific and organizing committees, we are honored and delighted to welcome you to the 18th edition of the European Conference on Personality (ECP 18). The ECP conferences are well-known for disseminating the latest news in personality psychology, as well as being the ideal place where you can discuss science and exchange ideas with colleagues all over the world. We hope the ECP 18 will meet these high expectations. We received high-quality submissions, and we are thankful you chose the ECP 18 to present your exciting work. Likewise, the ECP 18 will continue the tradition of offering numerous opportunities for networking, as attendees come from 40 countries from all around the world.

This year our program provides you with 11 plenary sessions that include seven outstanding invited keynotes, two EAPP awardee keynotes (Early career, and Lifetime, respectively), one EAPP presidential address, and one talk provided by two prolific Romanian researchers in the field of personality psychology. Approximately 350 additional scientific contributions are included in 52 parallel sessions (12 invited symposia, 21 submitted symposia, 19 paper presentations), as well as in two poster sessions to enrich the program. Moreover, there are two pre-conference workshops and an informal meeting with the editors of the European Journal of Personality - the successful EAPP scientific outlet.

We would also like to express our appreciation to the scientific committee for their commitment and valuable input. Likewise, recognition should go to the Local Organizing Committee members who have all worked diligently on the details of important aspects of the conference. Finally, as the ECP takes place for the first time in Romania, we hope that ECP 18 will provide an opportunity for you to explore the local culture and to appreciate the Romanian hospitality.

It is our hope that you find this upcoming experience as fulfilling and enjoyable. We thank you for your attendance, and we wish you a pleasant experience in Timisoara and ECP 18.

Prof. Dr. Florin Alin Sava, Chair of the 18th European Conference on Personality

Prof. Dr. Filip De Fruyt, President of the European Association of Personality Psychology
LOCAL ORGANIZING COMMITTEE

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West University of Timisoara

Ticu Constantin, Professor
Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iasi

Daniel David, Professor
Babes-Bolyai University of Cluj-Napoca

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West University of Timisoara, Romania

Prof. Manfred Schmitt  
University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany

Dr. Ioannis Tsaousis  
University of Crete, Greece

Dr. Delia Vîrgă  
West University of Timisoara, Romania
VENUE
West University of Timisoara (WUT)
(How to get there?...)

Timisoara was successively the capital of the Hungarian Kingdom in the XIVth century, an Ottoman fortress for more than 150 years, and a pilot city for innovation in the Imperial Court of Vienna (e.g. the first city in Europe to use electricity to illuminate public streets, the first European city to introduce horse-drawn trams etc.). Nowadays it is the third largest Romanian city regarding population (around 350.000 inhabitants) and the second economic force after Bucharest. The city is located within an hour drive from the borders of the mythical land of Transylvania well-known for vampire stories and its medieval castles, as well as about two-hour drive from another two European capitals: Budapest – Hungary and Belgrade - Serbia. Maybe, for some of you, Timisoara is better recalled as the city where the Romanian Revolution against the communist regime started in 1989. The charm of this city, settled on both banks of the Bega River, lies in its distinct architectural character for which the city was frequently referred to as “Little Vienna”. The central part of the city is easy to explore on foot, Timisoara having a lot of public squares animated by terraces during the summer time, as well as beautiful parks.

The conference will be held at the West University of Timisoara (in Romanian Universitatea de Vest din Timisoara), one of the top Romanian universities, having the winner of 2009 Nobel Prize in Literature - Herta Muller as alumni (at the URL address http://www.turvirtual.uvt.ro/ you can take a virtual tour of the University). The main building of the University, where all conference activities will be held, is located near the city center, within five-minute walking distance from the Timisoara’s Orthodox Cathedral.
VENUE - The West University of Timisoara

Location of the main building of the West University of Timisoara on Google Maps. Google’s StreetView free service is also available.

Timisoara — Panoramic view of the central area of the town (the so-called “Corso”)
Some Conference Sessions will be held in rooms A01 and A02. The rooms are on the right corridor as you enter the main entrance of the West University of Timișoara.

The restrooms on the ground floor are located at the end of the the corridor with the conference rooms A01, A02 and on the opposite parallel corridor.
Important events, such as the opening ceremony and the keynote addresses, will take place in Aula Magna, located on the first floor at the end of the stairs, opposite to the main entrance of West University of Timișoara.

Aula Magna and room A11 will be also reserved for some Conference Sessions.

If you have luggage you can leave it in the luggage room 101, on the first floor. The room is reserved only on Tuesday and Saturday.

Rooms A11 and 101 are located opposite to Aula Magna on the right corridor as you get out of the elevator. The restrooms on the first floor are located at the ends of the corridor, to the left and right as you come out of Aula Magna.
At the second floor you can find room 223 where some Conference Sessions will take place. The room is located right in front of the elevators.

Each stairway, marked as such within this floor plan, provide access to the floor bellow and the one above.

For the restrooms of the second floor you have to go on the corridor to the right from the elevator.
Right in front of the elevators you can find rooms 314a and 314b where the Pre-conference workshops will be held.

(Important notice)
On the third floor, in room 314b, every day between 10:00 AM and 01:00 PM, you can work on a computer, in case you need Internet access to download, change or prepare your presentation.

Down the corridor you can find room 303 where you can contact the members of the Organizing Committee and A33 where some Conference Sessions will take place. However, please note that most people involved in the Organizing Committee can be found at the Registration Desk, located in front of Aula Magna.

The restrooms are located near the room A33, rooms 314a, 314b or near the elevator.
Public transport, taxis

The city has an excellent public transport service including trolleybuses, trams and buses. There are two types of tickets, one for the three express lines (buses) and one for the rest of the buses, trams and trolleys. The price for one ticket is just 2 Lei, around 0.5 € , and you can find them at newspaper / cigarette stands around almost every stop. You can also buy passes for a day, a week, two weeks or a month, on one, two or all lines. Single tickets and certain passes are available from the many kiosks which display the yellow RATT (the public transport concern) sign. Remember to validate your ticket onboard. For more information, visit the website: [http://www.ratt.ro/](http://www.ratt.ro/)

In Timisoara there is no shortage of taxis. You can reach about any point in Timisoara by paying a fee of 10-20 Lei (about 3-6€). Don’t negotiate with the driver and insist for the meter to be turned on. If you don’t want to overpay avoid private taxis and instead call for a local taxi company (recommended: Tudo, Radio, Timisoara, Autogenn, Fan or Prompt). The taxis licensed by the City Hall have a distinctive oval black sticker on the backseat doors, while the pricier, probably scam taxis have a sign on the top of the car which only says ‘Taxi’ and doesn’t mention the name of the taxi company. These taxis are at least twice as expensive, but they are also legal. Currently there’s a running trial for an app for iPhone and Android called StarTaxi that allows you to request taxis using the smartphone and Internet connection. You can set it up to English and as long as you have a clear GPS signal you don’t even have to know your current address.

Getting around the city is also possible by bicycle, which you can rent at velotm ([http://www.velotm.ro/](http://www.velotm.ro/)) There are several stations in the city. Renting a bike is free for 1 hour.

Registration

Registration desk is located in front of Aula Magna (first floor).

Room 101 (on the first floor) has been reserved, on Tuesday and Saturday, for participants who wish to safely store their luggage upon arrival or before departure.

For lost objects you can ask the organizers or student helpers at the registration desk.
Social events  
(reception, lunch, dinner)

The *Welcoming Reception* will take place at the University. As the opening ceremony is finished, we invite you to step outside the *Aula Magna* and join us for the *Welcoming reception*.

*Lunch* is going to be served every day at Vineri 15, a terrace conveniently placed right across the street from the University.

The *Conference Dinner* will take place on Thursday evening at Recas Winery, a location situated at about 25 km from Timisoara, with a history dating back to the 15th century. The fee includes transport to and from the location, wine tasting, traditional food, and entertainment provided by Romanian artists. In order to learn more about the Recas Winery, visit their official website: [http://cramelerecas.ro/](http://cramelerecas.ro/)

OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION

Internet access

Free wireless internet is available in all areas of the University through two networks. EDUROAM is accessible by registration, using your university credentials.

UVT-Guest-Hotspot is another free wireless network which is available without prior registration. Around the city, most hotels, bars, coffee shops and restaurants have their own free wireless networks. These are usually available without registration, but in case a password is required the staff should be able to provide it.

Presenters who need a computer with internet connection can use our facilities in room 314b (3rd floor) every day between 10:00-13:00.

Concept store

UVT has recently opened a “Concept Store” with products carrying its logo and brand. Check out the library on the ground floor (main UVT building) for some academic souvenirs!

Babysitting

Babysitting services will not be provided by the ECP organizers. Also, as far as we know, in Timisoara there are no babysitting agencies which provide short term services.
Exchange rates and general payment policy

Most venues accept both cash and card payment. However, if you decide to/have to pay cash, please note that only the local currency (RON) is accepted. Approximate exchange rates: 1 EURO = 4.5 RON, 1 USD = 4 RON. A list of ATM’s and good (0% commission) exchange offices can be found on the Useful Map. Tips are not included on the bill but it is custom to tip anywhere between 10 to 15% (at restaurants, pubs and outdoor venues). Please note that you can only tip using cash.

Mobile phone cards

Prepaid mobile phone cards can be bought from different mobile operators. We recommend buying the cards from the official operators shops, since they can also give you more information about the offers they have. Several mobile operator shops can be found in Victory/Opera Square or Alba Iulia street.

Emergency contact

If you need to contact the organizers for any emergency, please call: Nastasia Salagean 0040-742 273 072

Emergency number

(ambulance / police / fire department) in Romania is 112.

Info about Timisoara

Timisoara Tourist Information Centre (Centrul de Informare Turistica)
Address: Str. Alba Iulia nr. 2
Phone: (+4) 0256 437.973
E-mail: infoturism@primariatm.ro
www.timisoara-info.ro
Open: (May - September) -
Mon. - Fri. 9:00 a.m. - 7:00 p.m.;
Sat. 10:00 a.m.- 4:00 p.m.;
Closed Sun.

Useful map

On this map you will find the downtown locations of:
• ATM’s and good (0% commission) exchange offices;
• Non-stop shops
• Pharmacies (including non-stop ones)
• Hotels

URL Link: https://goo.gl/fvmLQ1

NeoReader, TapMedia QR Reader, i-nigma are among the most used free QR code readers and QR code scanners. They work on all the major smartphones devices and come highly recommend. Simply download the QR code reader to your mobile device and enjoy. All of them can be downloaded from iTunes, Google Play, Blackberry App World or App Marketplace, free of charge.
LANDMARKS: WHAT TO SEE?

The first record of the city of Timisoara, built on the site of an ancient Roman fortress called Castrum Regium Themes, dates back to 1212. Over the years, Timisoara, the largest city in western Romania, has been influenced by many cultures. The Romans used it as an important crossroads fortress until the Tatars destroyed it in the 13th century. Conquered by Turkish armies in 1552, Timisoara remained under their protection until 1718 when the region of Banat came under Austrian rule for two centuries. Timisoara later became a vital commercial and manufacturing town. Turks, Austrians, Germans, Hungarians and Serbs all left their mark and their influence can be seen in neighborhoods throughout the city even today.

Main attractions

Piața Victoriei (Victory Square or Opera Square). It is the symbol of the Romanian revolution.

Here you can find The Orthodox Metropolitan Cathedral, The Opera House, The City Hall, The Philharmonic, The Banat Museum and beautiful palaces built at the end of the 19th century and the beginning of the 20th century. The focal point is the towering Orthodox Metropolitan Cathedral (Catedrala Ortodoxa Mitropolitana) at the south side of the square. Built between 1936 and 1946, its green and red roof tiles are arranged in a mosaic design. In front of the Cathedral, there is a monument dedicated to those who lost their lives during the 1989 Revolution (which overthrew the Communist rule).

Piața Unirii (Union Square). With its picturesque buildings and the numerous bars and coffee places, Piața Unirii is the most vibrant part of the city. Here you can find The Catholic Dome, The Baroque Palace (now a beautiful modern art museum), The Serbian Church, and other interesting art nouveau buildings.
**Piața Libertății (Liberty Square).** Located between Piața Unirii and Piața Victoriei, Piața Libertății is a newly-renovated square with old buildings. Here you can admire the old City Hall and the beautiful St. Nepomuk Statue.

**The Bastion.** Part of Timisoara’s old defensive walls, the Bastion is located near Piata Unirii and it has been recently renovated. There are two art galleries, some restaurants and terraces, as well as a souvenir shop.

**Parks.** Take a walk in: the *Botanical Park* (near Piata Unirii, it’s the most beautiful park in Timisoara), *Roses Park* (near Piata Victoriei), *Central Park* (near Piata Victoriei, just behind the Metropolitan Orthodox Cathedral), or *Children’s Park* (near the Student Campus).

**Jewish Timisoara.** Three synagogues remain in Timisoara, with one still active. *Sinagoga Cetate* (Great Synagogue), built in Oriental style in 1865, can be seen near the city center. One of the largest synagogues in Europe, it is currently closed for structural repairs, but it is worth admiring from the outside.

**Piața Traian (Traian Square).** Also a part of the old city, today Piața Traian is more like a separate neighborhood, often called Fabric, due to the old factories that can be found here. The buildings are beautiful, but be careful. Try not to visit the area at night and always keep an eye on your valuables. Nearby you can find Timisoreana brewery.

**The Baroque Palace / Modern Art Museum.** Open: Tue. - Sun, between 10:00am - 6:00pm; Closed Mon. The collection includes works of 15th - 17th century Italian masters and prints by important European artists, alongside Romanian masterpieces of old and contemporary times.

**The Museum of the Revolution.** Located on nr. 3-5, Popa Sapca Street, it is a great museum to visit to better understand what happened during the seven days of the 1989 Romanian Revolution. Free entrance.

**Banat Village Museum.** Located near Padurea Verde (The Green Forest), The Village Museum exhibits old houses and other traditional elements of the Romanian country life.

**The Zoo.** Located in the same area as The Village Museum, it’s a small zoo, but your children will love it.
LEISURE ACTIVITIES: WHAT TO DO?

The centre of Timisoara is relatively compact, and a walking sightseeing tour is certainly feasible, especially since the downtown area is pedestrian-only. If the weather is nice, you can rent a bike and ride on the cycle lanes alongside the Bega River. There is even a separate bicycle route leading from Timisoara to the Serbian border (37 km).

There are two shopping malls in Timisoara: Iulius Mall and Timisoara Shopping City. Both of them have Romanian and international brands, as well as a Cinema City multiplex, a gym and a pool, and a food court.

There are two flea markets you can visit for cheap vintage items. Thanks to its mild climate, Timisoara has lots of public squares and lush green retreats. For more ideas about what to do while in Timisoara, read this Huffington Post article (http://goo.gl/esomQk), or check out the Tourist Information Centre’s website (www.timisoara-info.ro/en.html).

Locals recommend

Sightseeing trip – the city center
The center of Timişoara is a must when it comes to sightseeing. The three squares are very close to each other, being connected through pedestrian streets. Besides admiring the great architecture, you can visit some of the most known touristic objectives (e.g. the Orthodox Metropolitan Cathedral, the Opera House). Also, you can stop anytime at one of the tens of outdoor venues located all around the squares, in order to enjoy a cold lemonade/beer, ice cream and snacking.

Boat trip on the Bega channel
For the price of only 1 RON, you can take a boat trip on the Bega channel, which passes the city from one end to another (see exact location of central boat stations on the Fun Map).

Evening/night swim
Looking for some relaxation after a long conference day? You can choose to go for an evening/night swim at the ZHH Termal swimming pool (open until 2 a.m.), at just 5-6 minutes (walking distance) from the conference venue (see exact location on the Fun Map). Notes: A cash only policy might be applied.

A day at the swimming pool
If you decide to take half a day (or even a full day) off the conference, you can try Timișoara’s most modern swimming pool: Heaven Pool. Located at approx. 7 minutes by car (20 minutes walking distance) from the conference venue (see exact location on the Fun Map), Heaven Pool offers 3 swimming pools (including one only for toddlers), a restaurant, a pool bar and many
other facilities. Notes: A cash only policy might be applied. The venue is usually quite crowded during the weekend.

Great local beers
If you like good beers, you can’t leave Timișoara without trying our local unfiltered beers. First choice – Terapia: produced in Timișoara in a relatively small brewery, it comes in two assortments: Gold (blond beer) and Platinum (unpasteurized white beer – Weissbier/Wiezen). Second choice – Sara: made with spring water in the Semenic Mountains (located just 100 km distance from Timișoara), it comes in two assortments: blond and dark. Notes: Check the Pubs & Venues section for locations where these beers are available.

FOOD AND FUN: WHERE TO GO OUT?

Pubs & Venues

D’Arc Mal (eng. D’arc river bank) (Outdoor)
Located on the Bega river bank (at just 6-7 minutes walking distance from the conference venue), it offers one of the best frozen lemonades in town and our local Terapia beer. Also, you can choose between a seat on the river bank and a seat on the anchored real sized boat. Notes: The venue is usually quite crowded on Friday and Saturday evenings.

Rivière Brasserie (Outdoor & Indoor restaurant)
Located on the Bega river bank (at just 6-7 minutes walking distance from the conference venue), it offers great food and our local Sara beer. Notes: The outdoor venue is usually quite crowded on Friday and Saturday evenings.

Reciproc Café (Outdoor & Indoor)
Famous for their wide range of artisanal products (including traditional tea, coffee, snacks and natural juice) and their extensive selection of great beers (including our local ones), this bistro is located on one of the main central pedestrian streets, at approx. 15 minutes walking distance from the conference venue. Notes: The outdoor venue is usually quite crowded on Friday and Saturday evenings.
La Căpițe (Outdoor)
Inspired from the old Romanian village design, the venue offers some light traditional food plateaus, besides various types of drinks. It's located just across the street from the conference venue. The venue is usually quite crowded on Friday and Saturday evenings.

Vineri 15 (eng. Friday the 15th / Outdoor)
Located just across the street from the conference venue, it offers various foods and drinks, thus being suitable for an evening out.

Notes: The venue is usually quite crowded on Friday and Saturday evenings.

Nightlife

Epic Vară (eng. Epic Summer)
(Outoor protected from rain)
One of the best places to party in Timișoara during summertime. The venue is spacious, the music (usually mainstream house, but not limited to) sounds great and the parties usually last until the sun rises. It's located at approx. 7 minutes by car from the conference venue.

Notes: Open on Friday and Saturday nights; the party starts after 0:00 a.m.

Toniq Bar
(Outdoor, partially open indoor)
Open during the week as a lounge, the venue transforms into a party place on Friday and Saturday nights. Although not very spacious, it is famous for its great not so mainstream house music (but not limited to) and the parties last until morning. It’s located at just 7-8 minutes walking distance from the conference venue.

Notes: The venue is usually quite crowded on Friday and Saturday nights; the party starts after 0:00 a.m.

Heaven Outdoor
Outdoor (protected from rain)
If you’re looking for the most popular outdoor party venue in Timișoara, this is the right choice. The venue is spacious, the music is dance mainstream only and the parties are usually
pretty wild. It’s located at approx. 7 minutes by car from the conference venue. Notes: Open on Saturday night; the party starts after 0:00 a.m.

The “EPIC”, nightclub, located at approx. 7 minutes by car from the conference venue

Fun Map
On this map you will find Landmarks, Pubs & venues, Nightlife, Restaurants and Malls.
URL Link: https://goo.gl/CbYGsC

Restaurants
In order to choose a restaurant for a meal, we recommend the following options, chosen for a fair balance between services and quality of food, on the one hand, and prices on the other hand. Among the best, but priciest, options, we would mention Sky restaurant, Locanda del Corso, and Merlot. The last two, in particular, offer an exquisit selction of wines.
La strada, Cheers, and Misto are great options for burgers (tasty and healthy, too). For those who like pizza and Italian cuisine, we recommend Core e Napoli (located in the old Bastion), Stradivarius (in Unirii Square), or San Marzano (situated on the top floor of the Iulius Mall).
For healthy and mainly vegetarian food, you should go to Suppa bar (around Unirii Square), Biofresh (see map), and Salad box (in the 700 market area).
FUN FACTS: TIMISOARA’S FIRSTS

Timisoara is well known as a city of premiers, by excellence a city of technical premiers. Being located on a swampy land, there is an old tradition in the field of the hydrotechnical works.

1718 - The first brewery on the territory of present Romania,

1728-1732 – The Bega Canal – the first navigable channel in our country,

1732 – Building of the water supply system “hydraulic machine”,

1745 – building of the town hospital, the first one in Romania* (24 years before the one in Vienna and 34 years before Budapest),

1760 – first town of the Habsburg Empire with street lighting with lamps (with suet and oil),

1771 – publishing of the first newspaper in Romania* and the first German newspaper in south-eastern Europe: “Temeswarer Nachrichten”,

1846 – Franz Liszt hold a concert in Timisoara, at the Baroque Palace,

1857 – first town in Romania* and the Habsburg Empire with street lighting with gas.

1869 – July 8th - first town in Romania with a tram pulled by horses between Cetate and Fabric districts

1869 – First free city in Romania.

We hope you will have a pleasant stay in Timisoara, with interesting conference days and exciting leisure activities!

The Organizing Committee
CONFERENCE’S SCIENTIFIC PROGRAM (the detailed version)
Tuesday, July 19

The workshop provides an introduction to ambulatory assessment as a research strategy. Using exemplary seminal studies, we explain advantages of ambulatory assessment, possible research questions that might require this approach and different designs that can be chosen (i.e. event-contingent and time-contingent sampling).

The workshop covers self-report, physiological measures (e.g. heart rate, physical activity) and so-called mobile sensing (e.g. GPS, pictures, auditory recording) as complementary sources of information. For each of these sources, we address the most important issues that need to be considered when planning a study. Furthermore, we present an overview of possible technical solutions for the implementation of ambulatory assessment, with their advantages and limits being conditional on the research design and source of information. Participants get the chance to implement a practice study with selected software. Also, they can try a self-report based and a physiologically based assessment on devices provided by us.

The workshop addresses scientists who want to expand their research skills to ambulatory assessment, who are planning their first ambulatory assessment study, or who have first experience with ambulatory assessment and want to extend their knowledge on software solutions and sources of information beyond self-report. Note, that the workshop does not address data handling, preparation, and analyses. For participants, it will be helpful to have prior experience with the implementation of computer-based assessment (e.g. Inquisit, Soscisurvey).

Participants should bring their own laptops and smartphones. In case, this is not possible, the organizers can provide a limited amount of computers, and we will bring additional smartphones.
Pre-conference Workshops

**WS 2**

**Introduction to Meta-Analysis**

Laurențiu P. MARICUȚOIU, West University of Timișoara, Romania

Andrei RUSU, West University of Timișoara, Romania

The six hour-long pre-conference workshop will focus on introducing the process of conducting systematic reviews and meta-analyses. Systematically reviewing implies identifying and examining in a comprehensive manner the body of studies on a topic of interest. In order to reach this goal one has to set several steps, such as coherently defining the review’s topic, planning the search strategy and synthesizing the relevant information.

The workshop will cover in an introductory manner these key steps. Moreover, when there is a sufficient body of data, a systematic review incorporates a meta-analysis. This involves aggregating the studies’ statistics based on specific statistical calculus. The workshop will also provide an introduction for the basic methods to estimate and aggregate effect sizes, to estimate heterogeneity between studies and test for moderator variables. Several free online solutions will be presented for conducting meta-analyses.

Opening ceremony

**O 1**

*Chair: Florin Alin SAVA, West University of Timisoara*

**O 1.1**

*Welcome address of the ECP 18 chair*

Florin Alin SAVA, West University of Timisoara, Romania

**O 1.2**

*Rector’s welcome address*

Marilen PIRTEA, Rector of the West University of Timisoara, Romania

**O 1.3**

*Welcome address of the Head of Psychology Department*

Delia VÎRGĂ, West University of Timisoara
Head of Department of Psychology, West University of Timisoara, Romania

**O 1.4**

*Presidential address*

Filip De Fruyt, University of Gent, Belgium
President of the European Association of Personality Psychology
### Wednesday, July 20

#### Wednesday, July 20 / 9:00 AM – 10:00 AM

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keynote</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>K 1</strong></td>
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| **Caring Lives and Redemptive Life Stories**  
Dan P. MCADAMS, Northwestern University, USA  
*Chair: Jaap DENISSEN, Tilburg University, Netherlands* |

#### Wednesday, July 20 / 10:30 AM – 12:10 PM

<table>
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<th>Invited Symposium</th>
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<td><strong>IS 1</strong></td>
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| The future of personality psychology  
*Chair: Jaap DENISSEN, Tilburg University, Netherlands* |
| **IS 1.1** |
| Personality psychology as a comprehensive, dynamic, and idiographic science  
Jaap DENISSEN, Tilburg University, Netherlands |
| **IS 1.2** |
| Personality psychology in the post-replicability world  
Simine VAZIRE, University of California, Davis, USA  
Richard LUCAS, Michigan State University, USA |
| **IS 1.3** |
| Personality’s Place within Psychology – or Vice Versa  
David FUNDER, University of California, Riverside, USA |
| **IS 1.4** |
| No excuses, it’s time to study real people in the real world  
Sam GOSLING, University of Texas, Austin, USA |
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<td><strong>Self-Enhancement: Situational Antecedents and Links to Well-Being, Achievement, and Social Outcomes</strong></td>
<td>Chairs: Michael DUFNER, University of Leipzig, Germany Katrin RENTZSCH, University of Göttingen, Germany</td>
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<td>S 1.1</td>
<td>With Whom do People Self-Enhance? A Naturalistic Observational Study of Bragging</td>
<td>Kelci HARRIS, Washington University in St. Louis, USA Simine VAZIRE, University of California, Davis, USA Kathryn BOLLICH, Washington University in St. Louis, USA Robert WILSON, University of California, Davis, USA</td>
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<td>S 1.2</td>
<td>Self-Enhancement 2.0: Understanding Self-Enhancement from two different perspectives of analysis</td>
<td>Katrin RENTZSCH, University of Göttingen, Germany Michela SCHRÖDER-ABÉ, University of Potsdam, Germany</td>
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<td>S 1.3</td>
<td>Self-Enhancement in Schools: Applying the Interpersonal Approach to test the effect of Self-Enhancement on Academic Achievement</td>
<td>Thomas LÖSCH, University of Tübingen, Germany Oliver LÜDTKE, Leibniz Institute for Science and Mathematics Education IPN Kiel, Germany Alexander ROBITZSCH, Leibniz Institute for Science and Mathematics Education IPN Kiel, Germany Augustin KELAVA, University of Tübingen, Germany Benjamin NAGENGAST, University of Tübingen, Germany Ulrich TRAUTWEIN, University of Tübingen, Germany</td>
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<td>S 1.4</td>
<td>Is Self-Enhancement Beneficial? A Meta-Analysis on the links between Self-Enhancement and Psychological Adjustment</td>
<td>Michael DUFNER, University of Leipzig, Germany Constantine SEDIKIDES, University of Southampton, UK Jochen E. GEBAUER, University of Mannheim, Germany Jaap J. A. DENISSEN, Tilburg University, Netherlands</td>
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<tr>
<td>Symposium</td>
<td>Personality and reward processing</td>
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<td><strong>S 2</strong></td>
<td><strong>Agentic extraversion is a unique Trait Predictor of Reward-Prediction-Error Signaling</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Luke SMILLIE, The University of Melbourne, Australia</strong></td>
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<td><strong>David M. HUGHES, The University of Melbourne, Australia</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Andrew J. COOPER, Goldsmiths, University of London, UK</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Jan WACKER, University of Hamburg, Germany</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Alan PICKERING, Goldsmiths, University of London, UK</strong></td>
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<td><strong>S 2.1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Effects of positive affect on cognitive control and frontal EEG asymmetry: Modulatory effects of dopamine and agentic extraversion?</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Jan WACKER, University of Hamburg, Germany</strong></td>
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<td><strong>S 2.3</strong></td>
<td><strong>The influence of stress on reward processing: Insight into the neural mechanisms modulating anhedonia</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Éilish DUKE, Goldsmiths, University of London, UK</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Birte BALSEREIT, Goldsmiths, University of London, UK</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Andrew J. COOPER, Goldsmiths, University of London, UK</strong></td>
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<td><strong>S 2.4</strong></td>
<td><strong>Do extraverts learn faster from rewards than introverts, or are they more sensitive to the rewards they receive?</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Alan PICKERING, Goldsmiths, University of London, UK</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Domini HUNT, Goldsmiths, University of London, UK</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Alexia LONNOY, Goldsmiths, University of London, UK</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Ian THARP, University of Greenwich, UK</strong></td>
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<tr>
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<th>Associations between trait forgiveness and health behavior</th>
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<td><em>Ramzi FATFOUTA, University of Potsdam, Germany</em></td>
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<td><em>Michela SCHRÖDER-ABÉ, University of Potsdam, Germany</em></td>
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<td><em>Mirjam N. STIEGER, University of Zurich, Switzerland</em></td>
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<td><em>Mathias ALLEMAND, University of Zurich, Switzerland</em></td>
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<th>Attachment predicts transgression frequency in romantic couples</th>
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<td><em>Annika MARTIN, University of Zurich, Switzerland</em></td>
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### Paper Session

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<th>Swiss labor market described by occupational interests and work values from 1991 to 2014</th>
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<td><em>Anja GHETTA, University of Bern, Switzerland</em></td>
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<td><em>Andreas HIRSCHI, University of Bern, Switzerland</em></td>
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<td><em>Anne HERRMANN, University of Applied Sciences Northwestern Switzerland</em></td>
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<td><em>Jérôme ROSSIER, University of Lausanne, Switzerland</em></td>
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| PA 1.2 | Anchoring Vignettes in Measuring Personality across Countries  
Selina WEISS, Ulm University, Germany  
Richard Dean ROBERTS, Professional Examination Service, New York, USA  
Oliver WILHELM, Ulm University, Germany |
|---|---|
| PA 1.3 | Personality Measurement in the German Socio-Economic Panel Study  
David RICHTER, German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin), Germany  
Martin KROH, German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin), Germany |
| PA 1.4 | The affective tone and structural complexity of life narratives as correlates of fundamental assumptions about benevolence and meaningfulness of the world and worthiness of the self  
Mariusz ŻIĘBA, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland |
| PA 1.5 | Does the use of metaphorical items bring increments in the validity of personality assessment? An Anxiety focused study  
Cătălin NEDELCEA, University of Bucharest, Romania  
Adrian GORBĂNESCU, University of Bucharest, Romania  
Iulia CIORBEA, “Ovidius” University from Constanta, Romania |

**Wednesday, July 20 / 10:30 AM – 12:10 PM**

**PA 2**  
Validation studies of personality measurements  
*Chair: Matthias BLUEMKE, GESIS - Leibniz Institute of Social Sciences, Germany*

| PA 2.1 | The German version of the BFI-2 - adaptation and validation  
Beatrice RAMMSTEDT, GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany  
Daniel DANNER, GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany  
Christopher J. SOTO, Colby College, Maine, USA  
Oliver P. JOHN, University of California, Berkeley, USA |
| PA 2.2 | The Swedish Version of Junior Temperament and Character Inventory (JTCI): Psychometric Properties of Child Self-Report and Caregiver Ratings  
Karin BOSON, University of Gothenburg, Sweden  
Sven BRÅNDSTRÖM, Center for Well-being, Washington University, School of Medicine in St. Louis, USA  
Sören SIGVARDSSON, Umeå University, Sweden |
|---|---|
| PA 2.3 | Applying the Greek PID-5 inventory as a selection tool in military officers in the Greek army  
Christoforos THOMADAKIS, University of Crete, Greece  
Ioannis TSAOUSIS, University of Crete, Greece |
| PA 2.4 | Assessment of religiosity with the help of short scales  
Matthias BLUEMKE, GESIS - Leibniz Institute of Social Sciences, Germany  
Jonathan JONG, University of Oxford, UK  
Jamin HALBERSTADT, University of Otago, Dunedin, NZ |

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| **K 2** | Nature via nurture: A personal reflection of 20 years in research with genetically sensitive designs  
Frank M. SPINATH, University of Saarland, Germany  
*Chair: Wendy JOHNSON, University of Edinburgh, UK* |
### Invited Symposium

**IS 2**

**The Longitudinal Study of Personality and Health-Related Outcomes**  
*Chair: Sarah E HAMPSON, Oregon Research Institute, USA*  
*Margarete E VOLLRATH, Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Norway*

**IS 2.1**

**Associations of Children’s Temperament with the Adiposity Rebound: A Sibling Control Study**  
*Margarete E VOLLRATH, Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Norway*

**IS 2.2**

**Prospective and Cross-sectional Associations Between Big Five Personality Traits and Cognitive Ability in Adulthood**  
*Grant W. EDMONDS, Oregon Research Institute, USA*

**IS 2.3**

**Is Low Conscientiousness a Causal Risk Factor for Poorer Health?**  
*Markus JOKELA, University of Helsinki, Finland*

**IS 2.4**

**Some Challenges in Personality Trait-health Outcome Research**  
*René Mõttus, University of Edinburgh, UK & University of Tartu, Estonia*

### Symposium

**S 4**

**Successful (and Unsuccessful) Self-Control: Antecedents, Strategies, Beneficiaries, and Developmental Processes**  
*Chairs: Olivia E. ATHERTON, University of California, Davis, USA*  
*Richard W. ROBINS, University of California, Davis, USA*  
*Wiebke BLEIDORN, University of California, Davis, USA*
| S 4.1 | Emotion-Triggered Impulsivity and Problems in Behavior  
Charles CARVER, University of Miami, USA  
Sheri JOHNSON, University of California, Berkeley, USA |
|-------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| S 4.2 | Self-Regulatory Strategies from the Goal Pursuers’ Perspective  
Marie HENNECKE, University of Zurich, Switzerland  
Thomas CZIKMANTORI, University of Zurich, Switzerland  
Veronika BRANDSTÄTTER, University of Zurich, Switzerland |
| S 4.3 | Personality Traits as Self-Regulatory Resources  
Lara KAMMRATH, Wake Forest University, USA  
Kassandra CORTES, University of Waterloo, Canada |
| S 4.4 | The Co-Development of Self-Control and Externalizing Problems from Late Childhood through Adolescence  
Olivia E. ATHERTON, University of California, Davis, USA  
Richard W. ROBINS, University of California, Davis, USA  
Wiebke BLEIDORN, University of California, Davis, USA |

**Wednesday, July 20 / 2:30 PM – 4:10 PM**

**Symposium**

**Dynamic Personality: Measuring & Understanding Idiosyncratic Patterns of Personality States**

*Chairs: Maarten VAN ZALK, Oxford University, UK & University of Münster, Germany  
Katharina GEUKES, University of Münster, Germany  
Discussant: Simine VAZIRE, University of California, Davis, USA*

**Concerns about Self-Report Personality Variability Measures in Intensive Repeated Measures Designs**

*Richard E. LUCAS, Michigan State University, USA*
| S 5.2 | **Development of a Measure of Emotional Life**  
Joanne M. CHUNG, *Tilburg University, Netherlands*  
Jaap J.A. DENISSEN, *Tilburg University, Netherlands* |
| --- | --- |
| S 5.3 | **Personality Signatures as a Dynamic Model of Personality**  
Katherine Marie FINNIGAN, *University of California, Davis, USA*  
Simine VAZIRE, *University of California, Davis, USA* |
| S 5.4 | **Various Ways to Popularity: The Social Consequences of Within-Person Variability**  
Katharina GEUKES, *University of Münster, Germany*  
Steffen NESTLER, *University of Münster, Germany*  
Roos HUTTEMAN, *Utrecht University, Netherlands*  
Albrecht C. P. KÜFNER, *University of Münster, Germany*  
Mitja D. BACK, *University of Münster, Germany* |

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| S 6 | Advances in Behavioral Genetic Twin Studies: Gene x Environment Interplay  
*Chair: Rainer Riemann, Bielefeld University, Germany* |
| S 6.1 | “Do as I say (, sweetie)!“ – Quasi-causal effects of parenting on right-wing authoritarianism  
Alexandra ZAPKO, *University of Bielefeld, Germany*  
Christian KANDLER, *University of Bielefeld, Germany* |
| S 6.2 | The Interplay between Life Events and the Genetic Vulnerability to Depression and Anxiety  
Christian KANDLER, *University of Bielefeld, Germany* |

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<td>S 6.3</td>
<td>On the etiology of social integration: Genetic and environmental effects</td>
<td>Rainer Riemann, Merit Kaempfert, Anna Kornadt, Amelie Nikstat, Anna-Lena Peters, Bielefeld University, Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td>S 6.4</td>
<td>Gene x Socioeconomic Status Interaction on Cognitive Ability: Insights from the German TwinLife Study</td>
<td>Juliana Gottschling, Elisabeth Hahn, Franziska Lenau, Frank M. Spinath, Saarland University, Saarbruecken, Germany</td>
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### Paper Session

**Topic of the paper session**

**PA 3**  
Personality traits and affect regulation  
*Chair: Jennifer Pickett, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium*

**PA 3.1**  
Relating neuroticism to emotional exhaustion: a dynamic approach to personality  
Joanna Sosnowska, Joeri Hofmans, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium

**PA 3.2**  
More isn’t always better: The relationship between conscientiousness and affect  
Jennifer Pickett, Jonas Debusscher, Joeri Hofmans, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium

**PA 3.3**  
Alone, unhappy, and demotivated: The impact of an “alone” mindset on neurotic individuals’ willpower  
Liad Uziel, Bar-Ilan University, Israel
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<th>Topic of the paper session</th>
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| **PA 3.4**    | **Language use depicts personality traits and emotional state**  
Jovana BJEKIĆ, University of Belgrade, Serbia  
Marko ŽIVANOVIC, University of Belgrade, Serbia  
Sofija ČEROVIĆ, University of Belgrade, Serbia  
Goran KNEŽEVIĆ, University of Belgrade, Serbia |
| **PA 4**      | **Individual differences: gender and emotion issues**  
*Chair: Martin VORACEK, University of Vienna, Austria* |
| **PA 4.1**    | **Maternal Personality and Child-Centric Mothering**  
Miri KESTLER-PELEG, School of Social Work, Ariel University, Israel  
Osnat LAVENDA, School of Social Work, Ariel University, Israel |
| **PA 4.2**    | **Is digit ratio (2D:4D) related to sexually differentiated personality dimensions? Answers from a comprehensive meta-analysis**  
Martin VORACEK, University of Vienna, Austria |
| **PA 4.3**    | **How values shape actual behavior: Situational boundary conditions and underlying emotional processes in the debate over genetically modified foods**  
Jens BENDER, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany  
Tobias ROTHMUND, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany  
Peter NAUROTH, Philipps-University Marburg, Germany  
Mario GOLLWITZER, Philipps-University Marburg, Germany |
| **PA 4.4**    | **Carnism - The ideology of eating animals**  
Tamara PFEILER, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Germany  
Christopher MONTEIRO, University of Massachusetts, Boston, USA  
Mario WENZEL, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Germany |
| IS 3      | The Development of Self-Esteem: Patterns and Influential Factors  
| Chair: Ulrich ORTH, University of Bern, Switzerland |
| IS 3.1    | The Life-Span Development of Domain-Specific Self-Esteem  
| Eva C. LUCIANO, University of Bern, Switzerland  
| Ulrich ORTH, University of Bern, Switzerland |
| IS 3.2    | Stability and Change in Self-Esteem during the Transition to Parenthood  
| Wiebke BLEIDORN, University of California, Davis, USA  
| Asuman BUYUKCAN-TETIK, VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands  
| Ted SCHWABA, University of California, Davis, USA  
| Manon A. VAN SCHEPPINGEN, Tilburg University, Netherlands  
| Jaap J. A. DENISSEN, Tilburg University, Netherlands  
| Catrin FINKENAUER, VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands |
| IS 3.3    | Which Social Components Matter? Intrapersonal and Interpersonal Predictors on Self-Esteem Development in the School Context  
| Jenny WAGNER, Leibniz Institute for Science and Mathematic Education, Kiel & Humboldt-University, Berlin, Germany  
| Oliver LÜDTKE, Leibniz Institute for Science and Mathematic Education, Kiel & Centre for International Student Assessment (ZIB), Germany  
| Alexander ROBITZSCH, Leibniz Institute for Science and Mathematic Education, Kiel, Germany  
| Ulrich TRAUTWEIN, University of Tübingen, Germany |
| IS 3.4    | The Influence of the Family Environment in Early Childhood on Self-Esteem from age 8 to 26 Years  
| Ulrich ORTH, University of Bern, Switzerland |
### Symposium S 7

**Wednesday, July 20 / 4:40 PM – 6:20 PM**

**Broadening the scope of personality research: The place of Personality, Ability, and Interests in determining real world outcomes**

*Chairs: William REVELLE, Northwestern University, Evanston, USA*  
*Wendy JOHNSON, University of Edinburgh, UK*

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<td>S 7.1</td>
<td>How human traits evolved the occupational stage on which they perform</td>
<td>Linda GOTTFREDSON, University of Delaware, USA</td>
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<td>S 7.2</td>
<td>Associations between Socioeconomic Status (SES) of Origin and Attainment and Occupational Interests: Do They Go Beyond Status Attainment?</td>
<td>Wendy JOHNSON, University of Edinburgh, UK</td>
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</table>
| S 7.3   | Intelligence, personality and interests predict apprenticeship success | Jennifer DIEDRICH, University of Graz, Austria  
Aljoscha NEUBAUER, University of Graz, Austria  
Anna ORTNER, University of Graz, Austria       |
| S 7.4   | Personality, ability and interests: Real world outcomes                | William REVELLE, Northwestern University, Evanston, USA  
David M. CONDON, Northwestern University, Evanston, USA |

### Symposium S 8

**Wednesday, July 20 / 4:40 PM – 6:20 PM**

**Personality and Mating**

*Chair: Lars PENKE, Georg August University Göttingen, Germany*

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### S 8.1
**Effects of male testosterone and cortisol reactivity on self- and observer-rated personality states in a competitive mating context**
*Tobias KORDSMEYER, Georg August University Göttingen, Germany*  
*Lars PENKE, Georg August University Göttingen, Germany*

### S 8.2
**„I always wanted someone like her...“ – Predictive validity and stability of ideal partner preferences across the transition into romantic relationships**
*Tanja M. GERLACH, Georg August University Göttingen, Germany*  
*Ruben C. ARSLAN, Georg August University Göttingen, Germany*  
*Tabea HANNAPEL, Georg August University Göttingen, Germany*  
*Eva M. HECKER, Georg August University Göttingen, Germany*  
*Aileen MARSKE, Georg August University Göttingen, Germany*  
*Lars PENKE, Georg August University Göttingen, Germany*

### S 8.3
**Intelligence is not sexy and probably not an important genetic fitness indicator**
*Ruben C. ARSLAN, Georg August University Göttingen, Germany*  
*Juliane M. STOPFER, Georg August University Göttingen, Germany*  
*Michael DUFNER, Leipzig University, Germany*  
*Roos HUTTEMAN, University of Münster, Germany & Utrecht University, Netherlands*  
*Katharina GEUKES, University of Münster, Germany*  
*Albrecht C. P. KÜFNER, University of Münster, Germany*  
*Steffen NESTLER, University of Münster, Germany*  
*Jaap. J. A. DENISSEN, Tilburg University, Netherlands*  
*Mitja D. BACK, University of Münster, Germany*  
*Lars PENKE, Georg August University Göttingen, Germany*

### S 8.4
**Ovulatory cycle shifts in female in- and extra-pair sexual desire and other mating behaviours: Which results are robust?**
*Lars PENKE, Georg August University Göttingen, Germany*  
*Ruben C. ARSLAN, Georg August University Göttingen, Germany*  
*Katharina M. Schilling, Georg August University Göttingen, Germany*  
*Tanja M. Gerlach, Georg August University Göttingen, Germany*
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<td><strong>Self-knowledge and social outcomes: Intra- and interpersonal consequences of accurate self-perceptions</strong>&lt;br&gt;Cheirs: Sarah HUMBERG, University of Münster, Germany&lt;br&gt;Stefanie WURST, University of Münster, Germany</td>
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<td>S 9.1</td>
<td><strong>Judgeability of Self-Esteem at Zero Acquaintance</strong>&lt;br&gt;Sarah HIRSCHMÜLLER, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Germany&lt;br&gt;Sascha KRAUSE, University of Leipzig, Germany&lt;br&gt;Stefan C. SCHMUKLE, University of Leipzig, Germany&lt;br&gt;Mitja D. BACK, University of Münster, Germany&lt;br&gt;Boris EGLOFF, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz</td>
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<td><strong>A Response Surface Analysis approach to the consequences of intellectual self-knowledge and self-enhancement.</strong>&lt;br&gt;Sarah HUMBERG, University of Münster, Germany&lt;br&gt;Michael DUFNER, University of Berlin, Germany&lt;br&gt;Felix SCHÖNBRODT, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Germany&lt;br&gt;Katharina GEUKES, University of Münster, Germany&lt;br&gt;Roos HUTTEMAN, Utrecht University, Netherlands&lt;br&gt;Maarten VAN ZALK, University of Münster, Germany&lt;br&gt;Jaap. J. A. DENISSEN, University of Berlin, Germany&lt;br&gt;Steffen NESTLER, University of Münster, Germany&lt;br&gt;Mitja D. BACK, University of Münster, Germany</td>
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     | Chair: Christian KANDLER, University of Bielefeld, Germany |
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        | Anna KORNADT, University of Bielefeld, Germany  
        | Birk HAGEMEYER, University of Jena, Germany  
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| PA 5.2 | Personality Correlates of Attitudes Toward Environmental Problems  
        | John B. NEZLEK, College of William and Mary, USA & SWPS, Poznań, Poland |
| PA 5.3 | What Are the Long-Term Personality Effects of Hitting the Road?  
        | Julia ZIMMERMANN, FernUniversität in Hagen, Germany  
        | Julia RICHTER, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Germany  
        | Martin BRUDER, Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst & Deutsches Evaluierungsinstutit der Entwicklungszusammenarbeit, Germany  
        | Franz J. NEYER, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Germany |
| PA 5.4 | From Elementary School to Midlife: Childhood Personality Predicts Behavior During Cognitive Testing over Four Decades Later  
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        | Panna BAKÓ, University of Debrecen, Hungary  
<pre><code>    | István HIDEGKUTI, University of Debrecen, Hungary |
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*Chair:* Paul SÂRBESCU, West University of Timisoara, Romania |
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Katharina ZISTLER, Technische Universität Darmstadt, Germany  
Aline VATER, University of Potsdam, Germany  
Michela SCHRÖDER-ABÉ, University of Potsdam, Germany |
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Izabela KREJTZ, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw, Poland  
John NEZLEK, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poznan, Poland &  
The College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia, USA  
Paweł HOLAS, Warsaw University, Warsaw, Poland  
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Heejung KIM, University of California, Santa Barbara, USA |
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| PO 1.4 | Link between bicultural identity, personality traits and acculturative variables in a second generation of Czech Vietnamese  
Martina HŘEBÍČKOVÁ, Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic |
| PO 1.5 | Reinforcing The Power of Psychopathic Traits in The Prediction of Delinquent Behaviour: A Study with Young Offenders in Peru  
Paula VILLAR, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain  
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Andreea BUTUCESCU, University of Bucharest, Romania |
| PO 1.7 | Personality and the Perceived Valence and Arousal of Emotion  
Erin Kathleen FREEMAN, University of Dallas, USA  
Maria M. BERTHET, University of Dallas, USA  
Benjamin C. MANNINGS, University of Dallas, USA |
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Rainer ALEXANDROWICZ, Alpen-Adria University Klagenfurt, Austria  
Nita BUCHHOLZ, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany  
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Elwira BRYGOŁA, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poznań, Poland |
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Jenny WAGNER, Leibniz Institute for Science Education, Kiel & Humboldt-University, Berlin, Germany  
Oliver LUEDTKE, Leibniz Institute for Science Education, Kiel, Germany  
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Olga ALEXEEVA, Russian Academy of Education, Russian Federation |
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Oksana PARSHIKOVA, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russian Federation  
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**Kevin CHENG**, Tung Wah College, Hong Kong S.A.R. (China) |
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**Mostafa Mohammadi**, University of Lausanne, Switzerland  
**Milad SabzehAra Langaroudi**, MohagheghArdabili University, Iran  
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**Miguel PÉREZ-SILVA**, Universitat de Vic-Universitat Central de Catalunya, Spain  
**David GALLARDO-PUJOL**, University of Barcelona & Institute for Research in Brain, Cognition and Behavior (IR3C), Spain |
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**Mari-Paulina VAINIKAINEN**, University of Helsinki, Finland  
**Markku VERKASALO**, University of Helsinki, Finland  
**Jan-Erik LÖNNQVIST**, University of Helsinki, Finland |
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**Lukas PITEL**, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovak Republic  
**Peter HALAMA**, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovak Republic |
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**Roxana SÂRBU**, West University of Timisoara, Romania  
**Ramona PALOȘ**, West University of Timisoara, Romania  
**Silvia MĂGUREAN**, West University of Timisoara, Romania  
**Ildiko ERDEI**, Liceul Teoretic Bartok Bela Timisoara, Romania |
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|         | Claudia LOMBRIS, *University of Bern, Switzerland*                                                                     |
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Silvia MĂGUREAN, West University of Timișoara, Romania  
Nastasia SĂLĂGEAN, West University of Timișoara, Romania  
Andrei RUSU, West University of Timișoara, Romania  
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Christoforos THOMADAKIS, University of Crete, Greece |
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Dušanka MITROVIĆ, University of Novi Sad, Serbia  
Milan OLJAČA, University of Novi Sad, Serbia |
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Theresa M. ENTRINGER, University of Mannheim, Germany  
Jochen E. GEBAUER, University of Mannheim, Germany |
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Laura LÓPEZ-ROMERO, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain  
Beatrix MOLINUEVO, Universitat Autónoma de Barcelona, Spain  
Albert BONILLO, Universitat Autónoma de Barcelona, Spain  
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Maja PARMAČ KOVAČIĆ, University of Zagreb, Croatia  
Zvonimir GALIĆ, University of Zagreb, Croatia  
Andreja BUBIĆ, University of Split, Croatia |
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<td><strong>Mariana MARQUES</strong>, University of Coimbra &amp; Coimbra Hospital and University Centre, Portugal</td>
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Ilona M. MCNEILL, The University of Melbourne, Parkville & Bushfire and Natural Hazards Cooperative Research Centre, Melbourne, Australia  
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Matthew M. YALCH, Michigan State University, USA  
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Viktorija PEREPJOLKINA, Rīga Stradiņš University, Latvia  
Irina BOGDANOVA, Rīga Stradiņš University, Latvia  
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William CHAPLIN, St. John’s University, USA |
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Bart WILLE, Ghent University, Belgium |
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Paula VILLAR, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain  
Lorena MANEIRO, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain  
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Goran KNEZEVIC University of Belgrade, Serbia |
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Anna Maria ZALEWSKA SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities Poznań, Poland  
Agnieszka ZAWADZKA SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities Wrocław, Poland |
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<td>Joshua J. JACKSON, Washington University in St. Louis, USA</td>
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<td><strong>PO 1.55</strong></td>
<td>How stable are U.S. state-level personality correlations?</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Lorien Grey ELLEMAN, Northwestern University, USA</td>
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<td>David M. CONDON, Northwestern University, USA</td>
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<td>William REVELLE, Northwestern University, USA</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Poster Session</strong></td>
<td>Personality &amp; Education</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>PO 1.56</strong></td>
<td>A Three-Wave Longitudinal Study: A Process Model from Personality to Scholastic Performance</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jing ZHANG, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Matthias ZIEGLER, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td>PO 1.57</td>
<td>Personality and Sleep Difficulties in College Students</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ana Paula AMARAL</td>
<td>Coimbra Health School &amp; University of Coimbra, Portugal</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sandra BOS</td>
<td>University of Coimbra, Portugal</td>
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<td>Ana Telma PEREIRA</td>
<td>University of Coimbra, Portugal</td>
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<td>Maria João SOARES</td>
<td>University of Coimbra, Portugal</td>
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<td>Mariana MARQUES</td>
<td>University of Coimbra, Portugal</td>
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<td>António MACEDO</td>
<td>University of Coimbra, Portugal</td>
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<tr>
<th>PO 1.58</th>
<th>From Dilemma Discussion to Moral Personality. How to make ethics classes more effective?</th>
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<td>Małgorzata Karolina STEĆ</td>
<td>Jagiellonian University, Poland</td>
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<tr>
<th>PO 1.59</th>
<th>Appearing smart, confident and motivated: A lens model approach to teachers’ judgment accuracy</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Caroline V. WAHLE</td>
<td>University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mitja D. BACK</td>
<td>University of Münster, Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td>Steffen NESTLER</td>
<td>University of Münster, Germany</td>
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<td>Friedrich-Wilhelm SCHRADER</td>
<td>University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany</td>
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<td>Johanna PRETSCH</td>
<td>University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany</td>
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<td>Anna-Katharina PRAETORIUS</td>
<td>The German Institute for International Educational Research, Germany</td>
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<td>Hochdörffer KATRIN</td>
<td>University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany</td>
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<th>PO 1.60</th>
<th>The structure of evaluative personality descriptors in Serbian language</th>
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<td>Snežana SMEDEREVAC</td>
<td>University of Novi Sad, Serbia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bojan BRANOVAČKI</td>
<td>University of Novi Sad, Serbia</td>
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**Thursday, July 21**

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<th>K 3</th>
<th>Personality, Addiction and Cognitive Bias Modification as add-on treatment: for whom does it work?</th>
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<td>Reinout W. WIERS</td>
<td>University of Amsterdam, Netherlands</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chair: Florin Alin Sava</td>
<td>West University of Timisoara, Romania</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
| IS 4 | Personality and emerging peer relations: Behavioral expression and interpersonal perception processes  
Chair: Mitja D BACK, University of Münster, Germany |
| IS 4.1 | How do dark personality traits influence our first impression on others? - A lens model analysis on the relations of the dark triad, observable cues and first impressions  
Lisa Maria DINKELBORG, University of Münster, Germany  
Katharina GEUKES, University of Münster, Germany  
Mitja BACK, University of Münster, Germany |
| IS 4.2 | Studying with a narcissist: How agentic and antagonistic aspects of narcissism shape social relationships over time  
Marius LECKELT, University of Münster, Germany  
Katharina GEUKES, University of Münster, Germany  
Roos HUTTEMAN, University of Münster, Germany  
Albrecht C. P. KÜFNER, University of Münster, Germany  
Steffen NESTLER, University of Münster, Germany  
Mitja D. BACK, University of Münster, Germany |
| IS 4.3 | The role of personality impressions in emerging social relationships: Intra- and inter-personal associations over time  
Lauren HUMAN, McGill University, Canada  
Katharina GEUKES, University of Münster, Germany  
Steffen NESTLER, University of Münster, Germany  
Mitja BACK, University of Münster, Germany |
| IS 4.4 | Is it adaptive to know what people really think about you? The paradoxical interpersonal effects of meta-accuracy  
Erika CARLSON, University of Toronto, Canada |
| IS 5 | Agreeableness and Disagreeableness in Everyday Life  
Chair: Simine VAZIRE, University of California, Davis, USA  
Jochen E. GEBAUER, University of Mannheim, Germany |
### IS 5.1
**Acting Agreeable Day In and Day Out: A Naturalistic Observational Study of Everyday Moral Behaviors**

Kathryn Leigh BOLLICH, *Washington University in St. Louis, USA*
Matthias R. MEHL, *University of Arizona, USA*
John M. DORIS, *Washington University in St. Louis, USA*
Simine Vazire, *University of California, Davis, USA*

### IS 5.2
**The Dark Side of Being Nice: Differential Associations of the Agreeableness Facets Altruism and Compliance with Adolescents’ Social Functioning**

Theo A. KLIJMSTRA, *Tilburg University, Netherlands*
Jelle SIJTSEMA, *Tilburg University, Netherlands*

### IS 5.3
**Antecedents and consequences of cynical beliefs about human nature**

Olga STAVROVA, *University of Cologne, Germany*

### IS 5.4
**Coming Across as a Jerk on Twitter: Consensus, Cues, and Consequences**

Sanjay SRIVASTAVA, *University of Oregon, USA*
Nicole Lawless DESJARDINS, *University of Oregon, USA*
Cory COSTELLO, *University of Oregon, USA*
Tad FALK, *University of Oregon, USA*
Reza REJAIE, *University of Oregon, USA*
Reza MOTAMEDI, *University of Oregon, USA*
| **S 10.2** | The role of Openness in cognitive development: Insights from experience sampling and PIAAC on possible mechanisms  
Matthias ZIEGLER, Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, Germany  
Patrick MUSSEL, Julius Maximilians University Würzburg, Germany |
| **S 10.3** | Why do they learn so well? Openness, goal-orientation, & learning strategies  
Arthur E. POROPAT, Griffith University, Australia  
Ruby SMITH, Griffith University, Australia |
| **S 10.4** | Neural correlates of the construct of need for cognition  
Patrick MUSSEL, Julius Maximilians University Würzburg, Germany  
Natalie ULRICH, Julius Maximilians University Würzburg, Germany  
John J. B. ALLEN, University of Arizona, USA  
Roman OSINSKY, Julius Maximilians University Würzburg, Germany  
Johannes HEWIG, Julius Maximilians University Würzburg, Germany |
| **S 10.5** | Introspection, Openness, and the Default Mode Network in the context of powerful aesthetic emotions.  
Kirill FAYN, University of Sydney, Australia |

**Symposium**

| **S 11** | Mathematical and Psychometric Modeling of Social and Non-Social Cognitive Abilities, their Determinants and Correlates  
*Chairs:* Andrea HILDEBRANDT, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald, Germany  
Florian SCHMITZ, Universität Ulm, Germany |
| **S 11.1** | Post-Error Slowing and Impulsivity  
Florian SCHMITZ, Universität Ulm, Germany  
Doris KEYE, DLR Hamburg, Germany  
Klaus OBERAUER, Universität Zürich, Switzerland  
Florian SCHMITZ, Universität Ulm, Germany |
| **S 11.2** | Individual Differences in Performance Speed: Is There Specificity for Faces and Objects? Insights from Reaction Time Modeling  
Kristina MEYER, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald, Germany  
Andrea HILDEBRANDT, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald, Germany  
Florian SCHMITZ, Universität Ulm, Germany  
Oliver WILHELM, Universität Ulm, Germany |
**S 11.3**

**Neural and genetic underpinnings of domain variant and invariant performance speed related abilities**

Xinyang LIU, *Institute of Electronics Chinese Academy of Sciences & University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, China*  &  Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald, Germany

Andrea HILDEBRANDT, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald, Germany

Guillermo RECIO, Universität Hamburg, Germany

Werner SOMMER, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany

Xinxia CAI, *Institute of Electronics Chinese Academy of Sciences & University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, China*  
Oliver WILHELM, Universität Ulm, Germany

**S 11.4**

**The relationship between BIS/BAS and emotions**

Martin JUNGE, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald, Germany

Arvid PERLEBERG, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald, Germany

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**Thursday, July 21 / 10:30 AM – 12:10 PM**

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<tr>
<th>Paper Session</th>
<th>Topic of the paper session</th>
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</table>
| **PA 7**      | **Personality and implicit cognitions**  
*Chair: Laurentiu MARICUTOIU, West University of Timisoara, Romania*  |
| **PA 7.1**    | **Personality and attentional bias for academic stimuli**  
Daniel John CUMMINGS, *Griffith University, Australia*  
Arthur Eugene POROPAT, *Griffith University, Australia*  
Natalie June LOXTON, *Griffith University, Australia*  |
| **PA 7.2**    | **Implicit Assessment of Transformational Leadership via Conditional Reasoning**  
Ayca DEMIRAN, *Middle East Technical University, Turkey*  
Yonca TOKER, *Middle East Technical University, Turkey*  
Hayriye Canan SÜMER, *Middle East Technical University, Turkey*  |
| **PA 7.3**    | **Cognitive Control in Implicit Association Test and Emotional Stroop Test**  
Mikhail ALLAKHVERDOV, *Saint-Petersburg State University, Russian Federation*  |

*Continues on page 62 →*
| **PA 7.4** | It works both ways. Enhancing the self-esteem using the self-reference task  
Laurențiu MARICUȚOIU, West University of Timisoara, Romania |
| **PA 7.5** | Incremental Validity of Implicit Measures of Self-Esteem  
Cristina ZOGMAISTER, University of Milano Bicocca, Italy  
Elisa PUVIDEO, Università di Pisa, Italy  
Davide DAL CASON, Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), Belgium  
Luciano ARCURI, Università di Padova |

**Thursday, July 21 / 10:30 AM – 12:10 PM**  
**Paper Session**  
**Topic of the paper session**  
**PA 8**  
**Personality, well-being and happiness**  
*Chair: René T. PROYER, Martin-Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany*

| **PA 8.1** | Personality and Subjective Well-Being Among Polish Adolescents According to Community Population Size  
Agnieszka ZAWADZKA, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Wrocław, Poland  
Anna M. ZALEWSKA, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poznań, Poland |
| **PA 8.2** | Optimism and Uncertainty Matter in Physical Health of Colorectal Cancer Patients and Their Caregivers  
Youngmee KIM, University of Miami, USA  
Charles S CARVER, University of Miami, USA  
Mark OPPENHEIMER, University of Miami, USA  
Julia CHONG, University of Miami, USA  
Kelly M. SHAFFER, University of Miami, USA  
Hannah-Rose MITCHELL, University of Miami, USA |
| **PA 8.3** | The relationship between Trait Emotional Intelligence and Happiness: The Mediating Role of Positive and Negative Emotions  
Ioannis TSAOUSIS, University of Crete, Greece |
**PA 8.4**

**Personality, psychometric and self-estimated ability, and positive and negative affect in positive psychology interventions: Findings from a randomized intervention based on the Authentic Happiness theory and extensions**

René T. PROYER, Martin-Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany
Fabian GANDER, University of Zurich, Switzerland
Willibald RUCH, University of Zurich, Switzerland

**PA 8.5**

**A diversified portfolio: Predictors of health, happiness, and success over 50 years**

Rodica Ioana DAMIAN, University of Houston, USA
Brent ROBERTS, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA

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**Thursday, July 21 / 1:30 PM – 2:30 AM**

**Aula Magna**

**Keynote**

**K 4**

**Impulse and Self-Control: Exploring Serotonergic Function and Dual Process Models in Personality and Psychopathology**

Charles S. CARVER, University of Miami, USA
Sheri L. JOHNSON, University of California, Berkeley, USA

*Chair: Filip De Fruyt, Gent University, Belgium*

---

**Thursday, July 21 / 2:30 PM – 4:10 PM**

**Aula Magna**

**Invited Symposium**

**IS 6**

**The Role of Life Narrative in Personality Psychology**

*Chair: Dan P. MCADAMS, Northwestern University, USA*

**IS 6.1**

**An Introduction and Invitation**

Dan P. MCADAMS, Northwestern University, USA

**IS 6.2**

**Stability of Life Narratives Depends on Age, but not on Traits**

Christin KÖBER, Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany
Tilmann HABERMAS, Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany
### IS 6.3
**The Relational Self as Actor, Agent and Author. Understanding Life and Relationship Satisfaction from Three Personality Layers.**
Janina Larissa BUEHLER, *University of Basel, Switzerland*
Rebekka WEIDMANN, *University of Basel, Switzerland*
Alexander GROB, *University of Basel, Switzerland*

### IS 6.4
**The Individual and Cultural Negotiation of Identity Development: Personal and Master Narratives**
Kate Carter MCLEAN, *Western Washington University, USA*

### Thursday, July 21 / 2:30 PM – 4:10 PM / A01
**Invited Symposium**

### IS 7
**Studying Dynamic Processes in Personality Pathology**
*Chair: Aidan G.C. WRIGHT, University of Pittsburgh, USA*

### IS 7.1
**Feedback Systems in Interpersonal Dominance and Warmth among Married Couples**
Christopher J. HOPWOOD, *Michigan State University, USA*
Huan N. DO, *Michigan State University, USA*
Jongeun CHOI, *Michigan State University, USA*
C. Emily DURBIN, *Michigan State University, USA*
Katherine M. THOMAS, *Purdue University, USA*

### IS 7.2
**The Temporal Interplay of Self-Esteem Instability and Affective Instability in Borderline Personality Disorder Patients’ Everyday Life**
Ulrich EBNER-PRIEMER, *Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Germany*
Philip SANTANGELO, *Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Germany*
Martin BOHUS, *Zentralinstitut für Seelische Gesundheit Mannheim, Germany*

### IS 7.3
**The Dynamic Nature of Maladaptive Personality Traits: Investigating Daily Situation-Behavior Contingencies in an Inpatient Setting**
Johannes ZIMMERMANN, *Psychologische Hochschule Berlin, Germany*
Oliver MASUHR, *Asklepios Fachklinikum Tiefenbrunn, Germany*
Ulrich JAEGGER, *Asklepios Fachklinikum Tiefenbrunn, Germany*
Aidan G.C. WRIGHT, *University of Pittsburgh, USA*
**IS 7.4**  
**Comparing Models of Oscillation between Grandiose and Vulnerable States in Pathological Narcissism**  
Aidan G.C. WRIGHT, University of Pittsburgh, USA  
Ellen HAMAKER, Utrecht University, Netherlands  
Leonard J. SIMMS, University at Buffalo, USA

**Thursday, July 21 / 2:30 PM – 4:10 PM**

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<tr>
<th>Symposium</th>
<th>Processes of Personality Development across the Life-Span</th>
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</thead>
</table>
| **S 12**  | **Who wants to change his/her personality? Predictors of goals to change personality traits in young and older adults**  
Martin QUINTUS, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Germany  
Cornelia WRZUS, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Germany |
| **S 12.1** | **Does an intensive working experience change students’ personality?**  
Kenn KONSTABEL, National Institute for Health Development & University of Tartu & Tallinn University & Estonian Centre of Applied Psychology, Estonia  
Toivo AAVIK, University of Tartu, Estonia  
Karl LOMP, University of Tartu, Estonia |
| **S 12.2** | **Neuroticism: Polyphony of Facet Traits**  
Bertus F. JERONIMUS, University of Groningen, Netherlands  
Harriette RIESE, University of Groningen, Netherlands  
Peter DE JONGE, University of Groningen, Netherlands |
| **S 12.3** | **Interrelated Trajectories of Personality and Health in Old Age: Longitudinal Evidence from the Berlin Aging Study**  
Swantje MUELLER, Humboldt University Berlin, Germany  
Jenny WAGNER, Leibniz Institute for Science and Mathematics Education & Humboldt University Berlin, Germany  
Manuel C. VOELKLE, Humboldt University Berlin & Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Germany  
Denis GERSTORF, Humboldt University Berlin & German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin), Germany |
### Thursday, July 21 / 2:30 PM – 4:10 PM

#### Symposium

**S 13**

**Understanding depths and heights of the Dark Triad: Nomological, Developmental, Experimental Contributions from Southern Europe**

*Chairs: David GALLARDO-PUJOL, University of Barcelona, Spain*
*Estrella ROMERO, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain*
*Manuel Ignacio IBÁÑEZ, Universitat Jaume I, Spain*

**S 13.1**

**Pursuing the Dark Triad in Spain: Construct Validity and Developmental Precursors**

*Estrella ROMERO, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain*
*Jorge SOBRAL, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain*
*Laura LÓPEZROMERO, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain*

**S 13.2**

**Manipulating Morality: Situational, Personal and Cultural Effects on Moral Dilemma’s Responses**

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

**S 13.3**

**Nomological Network the Dark Triad in Spanish**

*Laura MEZQUITA, Universitat Jaume I, Spain*
*Benito BENITO, Universitat Jaume I, Spain*
*Generós ORTET, Universitat Jaume I, Spain*
*Manuel Ignacio IBÁÑEZ, Universitat Jaume I, Spain*

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### Thursday, July 21 / 2:30 PM – 4:10 PM

#### Paper Session

**Topic of the paper session**

**PA 9**

**Sociability and interpersonal interactions**

*Chair: Miri KESTLER-PELEG, Ariel University, Israel*

**PA 9.1**

**Sociability in Daily Life – How Personality and Context Shape the Sociability in Real-Life Social Interactions**

*Simon M. BREIL, University of Münster, Germany*
*Katharina GEUKES, University of Münster, Germany*
*Robert E. WILSON, University of California Davis, USA*
*Steffen NESTLER, University of Münster, Germany*
*Simine VAZIRE, University of California Davis, USA*
*Mitja D. BACK, University of Münster, Germany*
### PA 9.2
**Interpersonal Personality Feedback in Everyday Life**  
Anne-Marie B. GALLREIN, TU Dresden, Germany  
Kathryn L. BOLLICH, Washington University in St. Louis, USA  
Daniel LEISING, TU Dresden, Germany

### PA 9.3
**Disentangling three different forms of self-other agreement at a behavioral level: perceiver, generalized and dyadic**  
Le Vy PHAN, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany  
Nick MODERSITZKI, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany  
John F. RAUTHMANN, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany

### PA 9.4
**Intergenerational transmission of sociability – The mediating role of maternal self-efficacy and maternal child centrism.**  
Osnat LAVENDA, Ariel University, Israel  
Miri KESTLER-PELEG, Ariel University, Israel

### PA 9.5
**Why are Individual Differences in Self-Other Agreement Difficult to Establish?**  
Jüri ALLIK, University of Tartu & the Estonian Academy of Sciences, Estonia  
Reinout E. DE VRIES, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam & University of Twente, the Netherlands  
Anu REALO, University of Warwick, UK & University of Tartu, Estonia

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**Thursday, July 21 / 2:30 PM – 4:10 PM**

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| **PA 10**     | Personality and workplace challenges  
*Chair: Maria Elisabeth TÖRNROOS, Hanken School of Economics, Finland* |
| **PA 10.1**   | Personality Development: Are changes in Justice Sensitivity and Moral Disengagement related?  
*Simona MALTESE, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany  
Anna BAUMERT, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany* |
| **PA 10.2**   | Money Buys Happiness When Spending Fits Our Personality  
*Sandra MATZ, University of Cambridge, UK  
Joe GLADSTONE, University of Cambridge, UK  
David STILLWELL, University of Cambridge, UK* |
| PA 10.3 | Dimensions of work ethic as a personality trait and work related outcomes  
| Mehmet ÖZBEK, Gümüşhane University, Turkey  
| Abbas J ALI, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, USA |
| PA 10.4 | Assessing the Relationship Between Personality and Adaption to University Life Using Mobile Phones  
| Sandrine Ruth MULLER, University of Cambridge, UK  
| Gillian SANDSTROM, University of Essex, Colchester, UK  
| Neal LATHIA, University of Cambridge, UK  
| Cecilia MASCOLO, University of Cambridge, UK  
| Jason RENTFROW, University of Cambridge, UK |
| PA 10.5 | Person-occupation fit - a multilevel examination of the association between personality and job satisfaction over occupations  
| Maria Elisabeth TÖRNROOS, Hanken School of Economics, Finland |

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<tr>
<td>Paper Session</td>
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</table>
| PA 11 | Personality and Emotion Regulation  
| Chair: Olivier LUMINET, Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium |
| PA 11.1 | Are the main characteristics of alexithymia totally immune to changes? The effects of induced self-focus versus other-focus on emotional identification and verbalization  
| Olivier LUMINET, Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium  
| Sara KONRATH, Indiana University & University of Michigan, USA  
| Olivier CORNEILLE, Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium |
| PA 11.2 | Individual differences in the effects of emotion regulation strategies: The role of personality and trait affect intensity  
| Annemiek KARREMAN, Tilburg University, Netherlands  
| Odilia M. LACEULLE, Tilburg University, Netherlands  
| Waldie E. HANSER, Tilburg University, Netherlands  
| Ad J. J. M. VINGERHOETS, Tilburg University, Netherlands |
### Paper Session PA 11.3

**Relations between self-regulation and personality: A latent profile analytic approach**

Jennifer BOLDERO, *University of Melbourne, Australia*

Ilona MCNEILL, *University of Melbourne, Australia*

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### Paper Session PA 11.4

**Within-dyad personality dynamics in leader-subordinate dyads: the convergence of leader and subordinate state core self-evaluations**

Edina DOCI, *Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium*

Joeri HOFMANS, *Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium*

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### Paper Session PA 12

**Volition and Moral character**

*Chair:* Gerard SAUCIER, *University of Oregon, USA*

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#### PA 12.1

**Culture, Character, and Personality: Principles for Better Integration**

Gerard SAUCIER, *University of Oregon, USA*

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#### PA 12.2

**Does it matter what to believe in? Belief systems, person-culture fit and well-being**

Olga STAVROVA, *University of Cologne, Germany*

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#### PA 12.3

**Intra- and Interpersonal Consequences of Disagreement about Moral Character**

Maxwell BARRANTI CARLSON, *University of Toronto Mississauga, Canada*

Erika CARLSON, *University of Toronto Mississauga, Canada*

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#### PA 12.4

**Three perspectives on volitional personality change**

Reinout E. DE VRIES, *Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam & University of Twente, Netherlands*

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### Paper Session PA 13

**Personality structure and culture**

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

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*Continues on page 70*
| PA 13.1 | Construct validity of seven-factor model of personality  
Goran D. KNEZEVIC, University of Belgrade, Serbia  
Ljiljana LAZAREVIC, University of Belgrade, Serbia |
| PA 13.2 | Mapping out the East African Personality Structure: Methodology and Initial Findings of a Psycholexical study of the Swahili language  
Harrun Hussein GARRASHI, Pwani University, Kenya & University of Groningen, Netherlands  
Dick P.H. BARELDS, University of Groningen, Netherlands  
Nico W. VAN YPEREN, University of Groningen, Netherlands  
Boele DE RAAD, University of Groningen, Netherlands |
| PA 13.3 | Psycho-lexical virtues in the Croatian language and their relation to the Big-Five and Moral Foundations  
Boris MLAČIĆ, Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Croatia  
Igor MIKLOUŠIĆ, Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Croatia  
Goran MILAS, Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Croatia |
| PA 13.4 | How do change-oriented leaders cultivate employees’ openness to change? The role of individual intrinsic interest in innovation.  
Runna WANG, Renmin University of China, China  
Wenwen ZHAO, Renmin University of China, China  
Jinming CHEN, Shen Wan Hongyuan Securities Co., LTD, China  
Chao LIU, Renmin University of China, China |

**Paper Session**

**Topic of the paper session**

**PA 14**  
**Personality and romantic relationship**  
*Chair: Sally OLDERBAK, Ulm University, Germany*

**PA 14.1**  
Dissecting Indecisiveness into its Anxiety, Ability, and Approach Motivation Components  
Ilona M. MCNEILL, The University of Melbourne, Parkville & Bushfire and Natural Hazards Cooperative Research Centre, Melbourne, Australia  
Patrick D. DUNLOP, The University of Western Australia, Crawley, Australia

**PA 14.2**  
Love at first sight  
Florian ZSOK, University of Portsmouth, UK  
Matthias HAUCKE, University of Groningen, Netherlands  
Yasmijn Cornelia DE WIT, Radboud University, Netherlands  
Dick BARELDS, University of Groningen, Netherlands
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PA 14.3</td>
<td>Predicting Romantic Attraction at Zero Acquaintance</td>
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<tr>
<td>PA 14.4</td>
<td>Trait affiliation, social goals, and romantic relationships</td>
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<tr>
<td>Thursday, July 21</td>
<td>4:40 PM – 6:00 PM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paper Session</td>
<td>Topic of the paper session</td>
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<tr>
<td>PA 15</td>
<td>Personality, reward, and impulsivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA 15.1</td>
<td>The Overlooked Role of Personality in Rewards - Creativity Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA 15.2</td>
<td>A new structural model for adult playfulness: Introduction to the model and its assessment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA 15.3</td>
<td>The utility of the UPPS-P model of impulsivity in predicting substance use: Exploring the role of trait urgency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PA 15.4</td>
<td>Development and Validation of the NEO-Big Five Aspect Scales (NEO-BFAS)</td>
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### Thursday, July 21

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6:00 PM – 7:00 PM</td>
<td>Aula Magna</td>
<td>EAPP General Assembly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:00 PM – 11:30 PM</td>
<td>Recaș Wine Cellar</td>
<td>Conference dinner</td>
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### Friday, July 22

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
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<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>9:00 AM – 10:00 AM</td>
<td>Aula Magna</td>
<td>Keynote</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>K 5</td>
<td>Self-Esteem across the Life Span: Stability and Change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ulrich ORTH, University of Bern, Switzerland</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chair: Manfred Schmitt, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>10:30 AM – 12:10 PM</td>
<td>Aula Magna</td>
<td>Invited Symposium</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IS 8</td>
<td>Culture and Personality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chair: Anu REALO, University of Warwick, UK &amp; University of Tartu, Estonia</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IS 8.1</td>
<td>Personality Assessment Across 13 Countries Using the California Adult Q-Sort</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Gwen GARDINER, University of California, Riverside, USA</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Erica BARANSKI, University of California, Riverside, USA</td>
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<td>David FUNDER, University of California, Riverside, USA</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>IS 8.2</td>
<td>Using the Personal Globe Inventory and the Career Decision-making Difficulties Questionnaires in Burkina Faso and Switzerland</td>
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<td>Jérôme ROSSIER, University of Lausanne, Switzerland</td>
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<td>Issa MOUMOULA, University of Koudougou, Burkina Faso</td>
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<td>Kokou A. ATITSOGBE, University of Lausanne, Switzerland</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Shékina ROCHAT, University of Lausanne, Switzerland</td>
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</table>
| IS 8.3 | A Cross-Cultural Perspective on Religiosity’s Well-Being Benefits  
Jochen E. GEBAUER, University of Mannheim, Germany  
Constantine SEDIKIDES, University of Southampton, UK  
Samuel D. GOSLING, University of Texas, Austin, USA  
Wiebke BLEIDORN, University of California, Davis, USA  
Peter J. RENTFROW, University of Cambridge, UK  
Felix SCHÖNBRODT, LMU München, Germany  
Wiebke NEBERICH, Affinitas GmbH, Germany  
Jeff POTTER, Atof inc, USA |
| IS 8.4 | Revisiting Context Effects in the Measurement of Subjective Well-being  
Richard E. LUCAS, Michigan State University, USA |

**Invited Symposium**

| IS 9 | Integrating personality structure and processes  
*Chairs:* Anna BAUMERT, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany  
Marco PERUGINI, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy  
Manfred SCHMITT, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany |

| IS 9.1 | Virtual Personalities: Using Computational Modeling to Understand Within-Person Variability  
Stephen J. READ, University of Southern California, USA  
Benjamin SMITH, University of Southern California, USA  
Vitaliya DROUTMAN, University of Southern California, USA  
Lynn C. MILLER, University of Southern California, USA |

| IS 9.2 | State as Mechanisms  
Eranda JAYAWICKREME, Wake Forest University, USA  
William FLEESON, Wake Forest University, USA |

| IS 9.3 | Short- and long-term processes of personality development  
Cornelia WRZUS, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Germany  
Brent W. ROBERTS, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, USA |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>IS 9.4</th>
<th>Testing reinforcement learning as a mechanism for the development of extraversion</th>
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<tr>
<td>Anna BAUMERT, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td>Simona MALTESE, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany</td>
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<td>Tanja LISCHETZKE, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany</td>
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<tr>
<th>IS 9.5</th>
<th>The Network of Conscientiousness</th>
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<td>Giulio COSTANTINI, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy</td>
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<td>Marco PERUGINI, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy</td>
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<tr>
<th>IS 10</th>
<th>Modeling types of equivalence on Romanian data: generations, genders, and contexts of administration</th>
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<td>Chair: Dragoș ILIESCU, University of Bucharest, Romania</td>
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<tr>
<th>IS 10.1</th>
<th>The NEO PI-R: Exploring measurement equivalence in high and low-stake test taking settings via Exploratory Structural Equation Modeling (ESEM)</th>
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<td>Andrei ION, University of Bucharest, Romania</td>
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<tr>
<th>IS 10.2</th>
<th>A Structural Equation Modeling approach to the analysis of generational differences in personality</th>
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<td>Coralia SULEA, Coralia Sulea, Romania</td>
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<tr>
<th>IS 10.3</th>
<th>Evaluating Common Method Variance in the Romanian International Personality Item Pool (IPIP) set</th>
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<tr>
<td>Dragoș ILIESCU, University of Bucharest, Romania</td>
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<td>Marian POPA, University of Bucharest, Romania</td>
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<tr>
<th>IS 10.4</th>
<th>Testing measurement invariance in Short Dark Triad personality questionnaire: Implications in high and low stakes contexts</th>
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<tr>
<td>Mihaela GRIGORAS, University of Bucharest, Romania</td>
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<td>Andreea BUTUCESCU, University of Bucharest, Romania</td>
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<tr>
<th>IS 10.5</th>
<th>A test of structural invariance across the gender for Zimbardo’s Time Perspective Inventory (ZTPI)</th>
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<td>Romeo Zeno CRETU, University of Bucharest, Romania</td>
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</table>
### Symposium

#### S 14

**Theoretical and Measurement Developments to Maximize the Predictive Validity of Personality**
*Chair: David J. HUGHES, University of Manchester, UK*
*Discussant: Tom BOOTH, University of Edinburgh*

#### S 14.1

**Impulsivity-related Personality Traits, Financial Behaviour, Credit Acquisition, and Debt: A Process Model**
*David J. HUGHES, University of Manchester, UK*
*Paul IRWING, University of Manchester, UK*

#### S 14.2

**The Structure and Measurement of Work-Personality: Towards the Identification of Procedures Which Improve Predictive Validity**
*Courtney E. OWENS, University of Manchester, UK*
*Paul IRWING, University of Manchester, UK*
*Sharon CLARKE, University of Manchester, UK*

#### S 14.3

**Personality Adaptability: Modelling Behavioural Variability to Improve Predicative Validity**
*Abigail R. PHILLIPS, University of Manchester, UK*
*Paul IRWING, University of Manchester, UK*
*Karen NIVEN, University of Manchester, UK*
*David HUGHES, University of Manchester, UK*

#### S 14.4

**Is Adaptability of Personality a Trait?**
*Paul IRWING, University of Manchester, UK*
*Clare T. COOK, University of Manchester, UK*

### Symposium

#### S 15

**Personality Change and Life Events**
*Chairs:*
*Manon A. VAN SCHEPPINGEN, Tilburg University, Netherlands*
*Wiebke BLEIDORN, University of California, Davis, USA*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Session</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
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</table>
| S 15.1  | What Are Important Transitions in Young Adulthood? Longitudinal Associations between Personality Development and Life-events | Marion SPENGLER, University of Tuebingen, Germany  
Jenny WAGNER, Leibniz Institute for Science and Mathematic Education, Kiel & Humboldt-University, Berlin, Germany  
Oliver LÜDTKE, Leibniz Institute for Science and Mathematic Education, Kiel & Center for International Student Assessment (ZIB), Germany  
Brent ROBERTS, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA  
Ulrich TRAUTWEIN, University of Tuebingen, Germany |
| S 15.2  | High-Resolution Analysis of Selection Effects, Anticipatory Changes, and Post-Event Changes in Personality Following Common Demographic Life Events | Jaap DENISSEN, Tilburg University, Netherlands  
Maike LUHMANN, University of Cologne, Germany  
Joanne M. CHUNG, Tilburg University, Netherlands  
Wiebke BLEIDORN, University of California, Davis, USA |
| S 15.3  | Self-Esteem and Relationship Satisfaction during the Transition to Motherhood | Manon A. VAN SCHEPPINGEN, Tilburg University, Netherlands  
Jaap DENISSEN, Tilburg University, Netherlands  
Joanne M. CHUNG, Tilburg University, Netherlands  
Kristian TAMBS, Tilburg University, Netherlands  
Wiebke BLEIDORN, University of California, Davis, USA |
| S 15.4  | Rough Waters Ahead. Adolescent Personality and Identity Development During a Year Abroad | Henriette GREISCHEL, Friedrich Schiller University Jena, Germany  
Peter NOACK, Friedrich Schiller University Jena, Germany  
Franz J. NEYER, Friedrich Schiller University Jena, Germany |

**Friday, July 22 / 10:30 AM – 12:10 PM**

**223**

**Paper Session**

**Topic of the paper session**

**PA 16**

**Personality and self-perception**

*Chair*: José Héctor LOZANO BLEDA, Camilo José Cela University, Spain
| PA 16.1 | Tracking the formation of metaperceptions as people become acquainted: A self-perception explanation  
Nick MODERSITZKI, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany  
Le Vy PHAN, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany  
John F. RAUTHMANN, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany |
| PA 16.2 | Partner’s Attachment Avoidance and the Perceiver’s Accuracy of Perceiving Partner’s Affect  
Gentiana SADIKAJ, McGill University, Canada  
D.S. MOSKOWITZ, McGill University, Canada  
David C. ZUROFF, McGill University, Canada |
| PA 16.3 | Communal Self-enhancement or Actual Communion?: Investigating Communal Narcissists’ Self-perceptions of Communion  
Andreas D. NEHRLICH, University of Mannheim, Germany  
Jochen E. GEBAUER, University of Mannheim, Germany  
Constantine SEDIKIDES, University of Southampton, UK |
| PA 16.4 | Objective and Subjective Peer Approval Evaluations and Self-Esteem Development  
Andrea Edith GRUENENFELDER - STEIGER, University of Zurich, Switzerland |
| PA 16.5 | Situational strength as key factor for personality measurement  
José Héctor LOZANO BLEDÁ, Camilo José Cela University, Spain |

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Friday, July 22 / 1:30 PM – 2:30 PM</th>
<th>Aula Magna</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Keynote</strong></td>
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<td><strong>K 6</strong></td>
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</table>
| What Personality Psychology Can Contribute to the Replicability Movement, and What We Can Learn from It  
Simine VAZIRE, University of California, Davis, USA  
Chair: Martina HŘEBÍČKOVÁ, Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic |
### Friday, July 22 / 2:30 PM – 4:10 PM

**Invited Symposium**

| IS 11 | Effects of Childhood Adversity on Adult Personality and Subjective Wellbeing  
*Chair: Dr. Bertus Filippus JERONIMUS, University of Groningen, Netherlands*  
*This symposium is sponsored by the Association for Research in Personality*  

| IS 11.1 | Changes in Personality Traits from Childhood to Adulthood Predicted by Chronic Adversity in Adolescence  
Rebecca L. SHINER, *Colgate University, USA*  
Timothy A. ALLEN, *University of Minnesota, USA*  
Ann S. MASTEN, *University of Minnesota, USA*  

| IS 11.2 | You’re Stronger Than Whatever Tried to Hurt You: Associations Between Childhood Adversity and Subjective Wellbeing Across Adulthood  
Bertus Filippus JERONIMUS, *University of Groningen, Netherlands*  
Odilia M. LACEULLE, *Tilburg University, Netherlands*  
Klaas WARDENAAR, *University of Groningen, Netherlands*  
Peter DE JONGE, *University of Groningen, Netherlands*  

| IS 11.3 | Individual Differences in Risk-Taking Behaviour after Childhood Trauma. A Large-Scale Study of Young Adults  
Odilia M. LACEULLE, *Tilburg University, Netherlands*  
Jason RENTFROW, *University of Cambridge, UK*  
Eva ALISIC, *Monash University, Australia*  

| IS 11.4 | Understanding Schizotypal Pathology in Adolescence From Individual Developmental Trajectories of Childhood Oddity Characteristics  
Barbara DE CLERCQ, *Ghent University, Belgium*  
Lize VERBEKE, *Ghent University, Belgium*  
Elie DE CALUWÉ, *Ghent University, Belgium*  
Joeri HOFMANS, *Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium*  


| IS 12 | Teacher Personality  
Chair: Aljoscha C. NEUBAUER, University of Graz, Austria  
Discussant: Richard ROBERTS, University of Sydney, Australia |
| IS 12.1 | Teacher Student Selection in Austria – First results on predictive validity  
Jürgen PRETSCH, University of Graz, Austria  
Corinna KOSCHMIEDER, University of Graz, Austria  
Aljoscha C. NEUBAUER, University of Graz, Austria |
| IS 12.2 | Preschool teachers’ personality: Which traits are relevant for pedagogical quality?  
Manfred SCHMITT, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany  
Ivana HERRMANN, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany  
Johanna PRETSCH, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany |
| IS 12.3 | High School Teacher Personality Predicts Subjective Measures of Teaching Effectiveness  
Lisa E. KIM, The University of Sydney, Australia  
Ilan Dar-Nimrod, The University of Sydney, Australia  
Carolyn MACCANN, The University of Sydney, Australia |
| IS 12.4 | Effects of liking and similarity on the accuracy of teachers’ first impressions of students: A social accuracy analysis  
Caroline Verena WAHLE, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany  
Mitja D. BACK, University of Münster, Germany  
Steffen NESTLER, University of Münster, Germany  
Jeremy BIESANZ, University of British Columbia, Canada  
Friedrich-Wilhelm SCHRADE, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany  
Anna-Katharina PRAETORIUS, The German Institute for International Educational Research, Germany  
Katrin HOCHDÖRFFER, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany |
### Symposium S 16

**Capturing Personality in Daily Life: Insights from Daily Diary, Digital Records and Ambulatory Assessment Methods**  
*Chairs: Gabriella HARARI, University of Texas, Austin, USA  
Anne REITZ, New York University & Columbia University, USA  
Discussant: John B. NEZLEK, College of William and Mary, USA*

#### S 16.1  
**Zooming in on Self-esteem Change in the Transition to Work – A Matter of Individual Differences**  
*Anne REITZ, New York University & Columbia University, USA  
Niall BOLGER, Columbia University, USA*

#### S 16.2  
**Can Rosenberg’s (1965) Stability of Self Scale Capture within-Person Self-Esteem Variability? Meta-Analytic Validity and Test–Retest Reliability**  
*Gregory WEBSTER, The University of Florida, USA  
C. Veronica SMITH, University of Mississippi, USA  
Amy B. BRUNELL, The Ohio State University at Mansfield, USA  
E. Layne PADDOCK, ETH Zürich, Switzerland  
John B. NEZLEK, College of William and Mary, USA & University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland*

#### S 16.3  
**Predicting Personality from Digital Footprints**  
*Michal KOSINSKI, Stanford University, USA  
Wu YOUYOU, Cambridge University, UK  
David STILLWELL, Cambridge University, UK*

#### S 16.4  
**Assessing Personality and Everyday Behavior Using Smartphone Sensing**  
*Gabriella HARARI, University of Texas, Austin, USA  
Samuel D. GOSLING, University of Texas, Austin, USA & University of Melbourne, Australia*

### Symposium S 17

**The impact of changes in health and cognition on adult personality development**  
*Chair: Jule SPECHT, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany*
### S 17.1  
**Changes in the Big Five personality traits during disease onset**  
**Jule SPECHT**, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

### S 17.2  
**Long-term personality change is associated with alcohol use**  
**Christian HAKULINEN**, University of Helsinki, Finland  
**Markus JOKELA**, University of Helsinki, Finland

### S 17.3  
**Changes and stability in personality and cognition in old age**  
**Damaris ASCHWANDEN**, University of Zurich, Switzerland  
**Mathias ALLEMAND**, University of Zurich, Switzerland  
**Mike MARTIN**, University of Zurich, Switzerland

### S 17.4  
**Personality development and cognitive training**  
**Julia SANDER**, German Institute for Economic Research, Berlin & Freie Universität Berlin, Germany  
**Florian SCHMIEDEK**, German Institute for Economic Research, Berlin & German Institute for International Educational Research, Frankfurt am Main & Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Berlin, Germany  
**Annette BROSE**, German Institute for Economic Research, Berlin & Humboldt Universität Berlin, Germany  
**Gert G. WAGNER**, German Institute for Economic Research, Berlin & Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Berlin & University of Technology, Berlin, Germany  
**Jule SPECHT**, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

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**Friday, July 22 / 2:30 PM – 4:10 PM**

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<th>Topic of the paper session</th>
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</table>
| **PA 17**     | Personality, academic behavior, and social interactions  
*Chair: Alin GAVRELIUC, West University of Timisoara, Romania* |

| **PA 17.1**   | Generations, culture and social cognitions in the Romanian educational organizations  
*Alin GAVRELIUC, West University of Timisoara, Romania*  
*Dana N. GAVRELIUC, West University of Timisoara, Romania* |
## PA 17.2

**A night at the Opera: cultural behavior and changes in openness to experience across the lifespan**  
Ted SCHWABA, *University of California Davis, USA*  
Maike LUHMANN, *University of Cologne, Germany*  
Jaap J. A. DENISSEN, *Tilburg University, Netherlands*  
Joanne M. CHUNG, *Tilburg University, Netherlands*  
Wiebke BLEIDORN, *University of California Davis, USA & Tilburg University, Netherlands*

## PA 17.3

**A new measure of university students’ social engagement**  
Kristina MOUZAKIS, *University of California Riverside, USA*  
Daniel OZER, *University of California Riverside, USA*

## PA 17.4

**Predictive validity of the Big Five personality dimensions assessed with traditional and quasipsative measures regarding academic dishonesty**  
Dámaris CUADRADO, *University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain*  
Jesús F. SALGADO, *University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain*  
Inmaculada OTERO, *University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain*  
Alexandra MARTÍNEZ, *University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain*  
Pamela ALONSO, *University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain*  
Silvia MOSCOSO, *University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain*

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## PA 18

**Personality structure and dark triad**  
*Chair: Goran D. KNEZEVIC, University of Belgrade, Serbia*

## PA 18.1

**Multi-Method Assessment of Psychopathic Traits: Do Observer Ratings of Interpersonal Behavior Converge with Self- and Informant Reports?**  
Shannon E. KELLEY, *Texas A&M University, USA*  
John F. EDENS, *Texas A&M University, USA*

## PA 18.2

**Age-related differences in the Dark Triad traits: the role of the Big Five, sex differences and marital status**  
Marina EGOROVA, *Moscow State University, Russian Federation*  
Maria SITNIKOVA, *Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration*
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<th>Location</th>
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<th>Authors</th>
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<tr>
<td>4:40 PM – 5:40 PM</td>
<td>Aula Magna</td>
<td>Personality roots of right-wing authoritarianism and prejudices</td>
<td>Johannes Keller, University of Ulm, Germany; Goran D. KNEZEVIC, University of Belgrade, Serbia</td>
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<td>5:40 PM – 6:10 PM</td>
<td>Aula Magna</td>
<td>How evil people choose their victims: The Dark Triad and perceptions of personality traits and vulnerability</td>
<td>Kai Li CHUNG, Edinburgh Napier University, UK; Kathy CHARLES, Edinburgh Napier University, UK; Calum NEILL, Edinburgh Napier University, UK; Alexandra WILLIS, Edinburgh Napier University, UK</td>
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<tr>
<td>6:20 PM – 8:00 PM</td>
<td>Hall in front of Aula Magna</td>
<td>Biological / Genetic basis of personality</td>
<td>Bojana Milorad DINIĆ, University of Novi Sad, Serbia; Snežana M. SMEDEREVAC, University of Novi Sad, Serbia</td>
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### Poster Session

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<th>PO 2.2</th>
<th>Generalized anxiety disorder and the constructs of the revised Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory: behavioral genetics study</th>
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<td>Selka SADIKOVIĆ, University of Novi Sad, Serbia</td>
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<th>PO 2.3</th>
<th>Hereditary and environmental factors of intelligence and executive functions</th>
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<tr>
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<td>Željka NIKOLAŠEVIĆ, University of Novi Sad, Serbia</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Vojislava BUGARSKI IGNJATOVIĆ, University of Novi Sad, Serbia</td>
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<th>Poster Session</th>
<th>Intelligence</th>
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<th>PO 2.4</th>
<th>Gender differential item functioning in verbal subtests of Intelligence Structure Test 2000-Revised</th>
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<td>Peter HALAMA, University of Trnava, Trnava, Slovak Republic</td>
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<td>Michal KOHÚT, University of Trnava, Trnava, Slovak Republic</td>
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<td>Vladimír DOČKAL, Research Institute for Child Psychology and Pathopsychology, Bratislava, Slovak Republic</td>
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<td>Peter ŽITNÝ, University of Trnava, Trnava, Slovak Republic</td>
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<th>PO 2.5</th>
<th>The relations between implicit theories of intelligence and different types of motivation in secondary school students</th>
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<td>Milana JOVANOV, University of Novi Sad, Serbia</td>
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<td>Ilija MILOVANOVIĆ, University of Novi Sad, Serbia</td>
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<td>Jasmina PEKIĆ, University of Novi Sad, Serbia</td>
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<td>Jasmina KODŽOPELJIĆ, University of Novi Sad, Serbia</td>
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<th>PO 2.6</th>
<th>Self-appraisal in adolescence and intelligence</th>
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<td>Svetlana D. PYANKOVA, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russian Federation</td>
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<td>Oksana V BASKAEVA, Psychological Institute, Russian Academy of Education, Russian Federation</td>
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<td>Oxana V. PARSHIKOVA, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russian Federation</td>
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<td>Yulia D. CHERTKOVÁ, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russian Federation</td>
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<th>PO 2.7</th>
<th>Are impulsivity and intelligence truly related constructs? A fixed-links modeling approach</th>
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<td>José Héctor LOZANO BLEDA, Camilo José Cela University, Spain</td>
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| PO 2.8 | Emotional intelligence makes dark personalities socially smart (...or socially sly?)  
Marina FIORI, University of Lausanne, Faculty of Business and Economics, Switzerland |
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| PO 2.9 | The Adaptive Benefit of Punishment Sensitivity On Performance Under Pressure  
Harry MANLEY, Bangor University, UK  
Ross ROBERTS, Bangor University, UK  
Stuart BEATTIE, Bangor University, UK  
Lew HARDY, Bangor University, UK |
| PO 2.10 | The neuroanatomical correlates of temperament traits  
Justyna MOJSA-KAJA, University of Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland  
Aleksadra DOMAGALIK, University of Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland  
Ewa BELDZIK, University of Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland  
Magda GAWLOWSKA, University of Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland |
| **Poster Session** | **Personality & mental health** |
| PO 2.11 | The Relationship between Psychopathy and Anxiety among Substance Dependent Individuals  
Kiril Mihaylov BOZGUNOV, Bulgarian Addictions Institute, Sofia, Bulgaria  
Georgi Nedkov VASILEV, Bulgarian Addictions Institute, Sofia, Bulgaria  
Elena Hristova PSEDESKA, Bulgarian Addictions Institute, Sofia, Bulgaria  
Emilya Veselinova PENEVA, Bulgarian Addictions Institute, Sofia, Bulgaria  
Dimitur Valentinov NEDELCHEV, Bulgarian Addictions Institute, Sofia, Bulgaria  
Jasmin VASSILEVA, Virginia Commonwealth University, USA |
| PO 2.12 | The personality of psychotherapy clients: Agreeable and emotionally stable clients show greater improvement over time  
Carmen A. MOOTZ, St. John’s University, USA  
Sofiya DIMITROVA, Sofia University, Bulgaria  
William F. CHAPLIN, St. John’s University, USA |

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| PO 2.13 | **Trajectories of Change in Symptom Distress in a Clinical Group of Late Adolescents: The Role of Maladaptive Personality Traits and Relations with Parents**  
Nagila KOSTER, Utrecht University, Netherlands  
Odilia LACEULLE, Tilburg University, Netherlands  
Paul VAN DER HEIJDEN, Reinier van Arkel, Netherlands  
Marcel VAN AKEN, Utrecht University, Netherlands |
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| PO 2.14 | **Perfectionism, regret and age**  
Daniela BORGES, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
Ana Telma PEREIRA, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
Joana BORGES, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
Cristiana MARQUES, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
Ana Primo CABRAL, Coimbra Hospital and University Centre, Portugal  
António MACEDO, University of Coimbra & Coimbra Hospital and University Centre, Portugal |
| PO 2.15 | **Self-concealment mediates the relationship between Perfectionism and Illness and help-seeking behaviour**  
António MACEDO, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
Mariana COSTA, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
Maria João SOARES, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
Nuno MADEIRA, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
Ana Telma PEREIRA, University of Coimbra, Portugal |
| PO 2.16 | **Internal shame and Borderline Personality Disorder: The impact of alexithymia and dissociation**  
Julieta Martins AZEVEDO, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
Paula CASTILHO, University of Coimbra, Portugal |
| PO 2.17 | **Exploring Mindfulness and psychopathology differences: a comparative study between a clinical and non-clinical sample.**  
Julieta Martins AZEVEDO, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
Paula CASTILHO, University of Coimbra, Portugal |
| PO 2.18 | **Relationship between obsessive-compulsive symptoms and perfectionism in parents and their children**  
Maria Eduarda MACHADO, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
Melanie RIBAU, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
Ana Telma PEREIRA, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
Ana Paula AMARAL, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
Maria João SOARES, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
Cristiana Campos MARQUES, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
José ALARCÃO, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
Inês FIGUEIREDO, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
Daniela OLIVEIRA, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
António MACEDO, University of Coimbra, Portugal |
| PO 2.19 | **Language characteristics of individuals with emotional and personality disorders – content analysis of daily events**  
Natalia ROHNKA, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland  
Izabela KREJTZ, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland  
John NEZLEK, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, USA & University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland  
Paweł HOLAS, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland |
| PO 2.20 | **A state of feeling sad: the relationship of trait emotional intelligence with affective disorders**  
Khatuna MARTSKVISHVILI, Tbilisi State University, Georgia  
Tata ONIANI, Tbilisi State University, Georgia |
| PO 2.21 | **Does Mindfulness and Self-Compassion in pregnancy influence depressive symptoms levels in the postpartum? A preliminary prospective study**  
Julieta Martins AZEVEDO, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
Sandra XAVIER, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
Elisabete BENTO, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
Cristiana MARQUES, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
Mariana MARQUES, University of Coimbra & Coimbra Hospital and University Centre, Portugal  
Ângela RODRIGUES, Coimbra Hospital and University Centre, Portugal  
António MACEDO, University of Coimbra & Coimbra Hospital and University Centre, Portugal  
Ana Telma PEREIRA, University of Coimbra, Portugal |
| PO 2.22 | Relationship between psychological distress and perfectionism in parents and their children  
Melanie RIBAU, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
Ana Telma PEREIRA, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
Maria Eduarda MACHADO, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
Ana Paula AMARAL, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
Maria João SOARES, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
Elisabete BENTO, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
José ALARÇÃO, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
Inês FIGUEIREDO, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
Daniela OLIVEIRA, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
António MACEDO, University of Coimbra, Portugal |
| PO 2.23 | Influence of maladaptive personality traits on professional integration of marginalized youth  
Philippe HANDSCHIN, University of Lausanne, Switzerland  
Valentino POMINI, University of Lausanne, Switzerland  
Koorosh MASSOUDI NARAGHI, University of Lausanne, Switzerland  
Maxime ROCHAT, University of Lausanne, Switzerland  
Jérôme ROSSIER, University of Lausanne, Switzerland |
| PO 2.24 | The role of maternal attachment styles in predicting the parent-child relationship and anxiety disorders in children  
Galin SHIRZAD, Islamic Azad University, Iran |
| PO 2.25 | The role of social support on mental health outcomes for victims of domestic violence  
Maka LORTKIPANIDZE, Ilia State University, Georgia  
Nino JAVAKHISHVILI, Ilia State University, Georgia |
| PO 2.26 | State anxiety as predictor of the excessive use of internet and mobile phone: The mediating role of trait anxiety  
Cristina JENARO, Universidad de Salamanca, Spain  
Noelia FLORES, Universidad de Salamanca, Spain  
Raluca TOMȘA, University of Bucharest, Romania  
Diana Paula DUDĂU, University of Bucharest, Romania |
| PO 2.27 | An alternative look at Borderline Personality Disorder through Network Analysis  
Juliette RICHETIN, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy  
Emanuele PRETI, University of Milano-Bicocca & Personality Disorders Lab, Italy  
Giulio COSTANTINI, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy |
|---|---|
| PO 2.28 | Implicit and explicit anger and Borderline Personality Disorder traits  
Emanuele PRETI, University of Milano-Bicocca & Personality Disorders Lab, Italy  
Juliette RICHETIN, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy  
Giulio COSTANTINI, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy |
| PO 2.29 | The relationship between implicit self-esteem and depression —  
A meta-analysis  
Nastasia SĂLĂGEAN, West University of Timisoara, Romania  
Florin Alin SAVA, West University of Timisoara, Romania |
| **Poster Session** | **Personality and implicit social cognition** |
| PO 2.30 | Explicit-self esteem and contingencies of self-worth: the moderating role of implicit self-esteem  
Cristina MAROIU, West University of Timișoara, Romania  
Laurențiu Paul MARICUȚOIU, West University of Timișoara, Romania  
Florin Alin SAVA, West University of Timișoara, Romania |
| PO 2.31 | Agreeableness and Need for Affiliation in the Prediction of Psychopathic Behaviors: The Value of Integrating Implicit Motives and Self-attributed Traits  
Jazmin N MOGAVERO, St. John’s University, USA  
Nathan FRISHBERG, St. John’s University, USA  
William F CHAPLIN, St. John’s University, USA |
| PO 2.32 | Influence of Social-Information Processing Patterns on Personality Change  
Marianne Magdalena HANNUSCHKE, University of Marburg, Germany  
Mario GOLLWITZER, University of Marburg, Germany  
Mitja BACK, University of Münster, Germany  
Katharina GEUKES, University of Münster, Germany |
| PO 2.33 | Gifted, Maladjusted, Male? Student Teachers’ Implicit Attitudes about the Gifted  
Svenja MATHEIS, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany  
Franzis PRECKEL, University of Trier, Germany |
| PO 2.34 | **The role of self-control in information processing**  
Nita BUCHHOLZ, Universität Koblenz-Landau, Germany  
Axel ZINKERNAGEL, Universität Koblenz-Landau, Germany  
Anna BAUMERT, Universität Koblenz-Landau, Germany  
Manfred SCHMITT, Universität Koblenz-Landau, Germany |
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| PO 2.35 | **Better and better from the past to the future: The self-improvement effect in temporal comparison**  
Marzena CYPRYAŃSKA, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw, Poland  
Adrian MORAWIAK, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw, Poland  
Joanna GUTRAL, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw, Poland  
Monika CEJMER, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw, Poland  
John Bruce NEZLEK, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poznań, Poland & College of William and Mary, USA |
| PO 2.36 | **Flow in Social Interactions and its Relationship with Personality Characteristics**  
Tímea MAGYARÓDI, Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary  
Henriett NAGY, Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary  
Attila OLÁH, Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary |
| PO 2.37 | **Work stress, social support, and life satisfaction over time: The moderating role of extraversion**  
Kokou Amenyona ATITSOGBE, University of Lausanne, Switzerland  
Grégoire BOLLMANN, University of Lausanne, Switzerland  
Jérôme ROSSIER, University of Lausanne, Switzerland |
| **Poster Session** | **Personality, health & well-being** |
| PO 2.38 | **Emotional well-being in adolescents: The role of gender, positive orientation and coping**  
Ana M. PÉREZ-GARCÍA, UNED, Spain  
José BERMÚDEZ, UNED, Spain  
Pilar SANJUÁN, UNED, Spain  
M. Dolores LARA, UNED, Spain  
David GUILLÉN, UNED, Spain |
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<td>Personality traits predict health care utilization in unhealthy adults</td>
<td>Sara Jo WESTON, Washington University in St. Louis, USA</td>
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<td>Eileen GRAHAM, Northwestern University, USA</td>
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<td>David CONDON, Northwestern University, USA</td>
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<td>Daniel MROCEZK, Northwestern University, USA</td>
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<td>PO 2.40</td>
<td>Subjective life satisfaction and personality traits</td>
<td>Yulia CHERTKOVA, Moscow Lomonosov State University, Russian Federation</td>
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<td>Anna FOMINYKH, Psychological Institute of RAE, Russian Federation</td>
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<td>PO 2.41</td>
<td>Well-being: self-evaluations and siblings’ evaluations</td>
<td>Oksana V BASKAEVA, Psychological Institute, Russian Academy of Education, Russian Federation</td>
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<td>Oxana V. PARSHIKOVA, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russian Federation</td>
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<td>Svetlana D. PYANKOVA, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russian Federation</td>
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<td>PO 2.42</td>
<td>The relationship between life satisfaction and entitlement attitudes among Armenian students</td>
<td>Nvard GRIGORYAN, Yerevan State University, Armenia</td>
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<td>Astghik SEROBYAN, Yerevan State University, Armenia</td>
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<td>PO 2.43</td>
<td>Personality, lifestyle behaviours, and morphological and physiological risk factors for cardiovascular disease in the general population</td>
<td>Cornelia POCNET, University of Lausanne, Switzerland</td>
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<td>Jean-Philippe ANTONIETTI, University of Lausanne, Switzerland</td>
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<td>Jérôme ROSSIER, University of Lausanne, Switzerland</td>
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<td>Marie-Pierre STRIPPOLI, Lausanne University Hospital, Switzerland</td>
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<td>Jennifer GLAUS, National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, USA</td>
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<td>Martin PREISIG, Lausanne University Hospital, Switzerland</td>
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<td>Anush MKRTCHYAN, Yerevan State University, Armenia</td>
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<td>How different type of narcissism, aspirations and contingencies of self-worth interact?</td>
<td>Milad SABZEHARA LANGROUDI, University of Moghadas Ardabili, Iran</td>
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<td>Mostafa MOHAMMADI, University of Lausanne, Switzerland</td>
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<td>Fatemeh Askari, Shahid Beheshti University, Iran</td>
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| PO 2.46 | **Personality and psychological well-being: the relations between psychological well-being, big five and dispositional optimism**  
Henriett NAGY, Eötvös Lorand University, Hungary  
Timea MAGYARODI, Eötvös Lorand University, Hungary  
Attila OLÁH, Eötvös Lorand University, Hungary |
| PO 2.47 | **The role of Positive and Negative Emotions in the Relationship between Optimism and psychological well-being: A mediation model**  
Ioannis TSAOUSIS, University of Crete, Greece  
Evagelos KARADEMAS, University of Crete, Greece |
| PO 2.48 | **Psychological and social determinants of posttraumatic growth among rheumatoid arthritis and HIV/AIDS patients**  
Marcin Tomasz RZESZUTEK, University of Finance and Management, Poland  
Włodzimierz ONISZCZENKO, University of Warsaw, Poland  
Ewa FIRŁĄG-BURKACKA, Warsaw's Hospital of Infectious Diseases, Poland  
Brygida KWIAKTOWSKA, Institute of Rheumatology, Poland |
| PO 2.49 | **Cross-lagged associations between personality, self-construal, happiness-increasing strategies and happiness level**  
Lidia BEUCA, West University of Timisoara, Romania  
Daniela MOZA, West University of Timisoara, Romania  
Irina MACSINGA, West University of Timisoara, Romania  
Alin GAVRELIUC, West University of Timisoara, Romania |
| PO 2.50 | **The mediating role of self-esteem in the relationship between multidimensional self-construal and well-being**  
Daniela MOZA, West University of Timisoara, Romania  
Smaranda LAWRIE, University of California, Santa Barbara, USA  
Alin GAVRELIUC, West University of Timisoara, Romania  
Heejung KIM, University of California, Santa Barbara, USA |
| PO 2.51 | **Sensation Seeking and Risky Driving in Youth: The Mediation Role of Risk Perception, Perceived Benefits and Risk Propensity**  
Olalla CUTRÍN, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain  
Xosé Antón GÓMEZ-FRAGUELA, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain  
Lorena MANEIRO, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain  
Estrella ROMERO, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain |
| PO 2.52 | The Role of Impulsivity Facets in Predicting the Frequency of Alcohol Use, Binge Drinking, and Heavy Drinking  
Lorena MANEIRO, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain  
Xosé Antón GÓMEZ-FRAGUELA, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain  
Olalla CUTRÍN, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain  
Laura LÓPEZ-ROMERO, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain |
| PO 2.53 | Stories of the workplace: Implications for well-being and work-life balance.  
Tara Patricia MCCOY, University of California, Riverside, USA  
William Laurence DUNLOP, University of California, Riverside, USA |
| PO 2.54 | The Corporate Evil: Understanding the effects of maladaptive managerial styles on employee well-being  
Alexander TOKAREV, University of Manchester, UK  
Paul IRWING, University of Manchester, UK |
| PO 2.55 | Work Life Balance: An exploratory study and the way forward  
Maria MICHALIDIS, University of Nicosia, Cyprus  
Evie MICHALIDIS, University of Surrey, United Kingdom  
Evropia VOUKELATOU, University of Nicosia, Cyprus |
| PO 2.56 | The contribution of Positive Illusions, Self-Esteem and Attachment Dimensions to the Decline in Marital Satisfaction During the Transition to Parenthood  
Abira REIZER, Ariel University, Israel  
Julie FREY GROSS, Ariel University, Israel |
| PO 2.57 | Neuroticism, extraversion and perfectionism as parallel mediators between conscientiousness and decisional procrastination: An attempt to grasp more clues for healthier perfectionism  
Diana Paula DUDÂU, University of Bucharest, Romania |
| Poster Session | Personality & I/O Psychology |
| PO 2.58 | A three dimensional prediction model for the types of organizational commitment  
Lavinia Iuliana TANCULESCU, National School of Political and Administrative Studies, Romania |
| PO 2.59 | Going the Extra Mile: Perseverance as a Key Character Strength at Work  
Hadassah LITTMAN-OVADIA, Ariel University Israel, Israel  
Shiri LAVY, The University of Haifa, Israel |
| PO 2.60 | Person and organizational context. Study of Russian idioms.  
Olga LVOVA, Saint Petersburg State University, Russian Federation |
| PO 2.61 | Academic Adjustment Questionnaire revisited: relationships with academic dishonesty  
Aurel Ion CLINCIU, Transilvania University of Brasov, Romania  
Ana-Maria CAZAN, Transilvania University of Brasov, Romania  
Robert IVES, University of Nevada, Reno |
| PO 2.62 | A Development and Validation of Korean Personality Rating Scale for Children in Korean Sign Language  
Dawon Jeong, Chungbuk National University, South Korea  
Soontaeg Hwang, Chungbuk National University, South Korea  
Hyeseon Jo, Chungbuk National University, South Korea  
Sunghoon Bae, Chungbuk National University, South Korea |
| PO 2.63 | Developments and Validations of Korean-Beck Depression Inventory-II and Korean-Beck Anxiety Inventory in Korean Sign Language  
Hyejeong Jeong, Chungbuk National University, South Korea  
Soontaeg Hwang, Chungbuk National University, South Korea  
Hyeseon Jo, Chungbuk National University, South Korea  
Sunghoon Bae, Chungbuk National University, South Korea |
| PO 2.64 | The relation between traffic locus of control and driving behavior  
Corneliu Eugen HAVĂRNEANU, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, Romania  
Grigore HAVĂRNEANU, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, Romania  
Cornelia MĂIREAN, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, Romania  
Simona POPUȘOI, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, Romania |
| PO 2.65 | Big Five personality traits and employees’ job crafting behavior: Staying engaged and performing well  
Șerban A. Zanfirescu, University of Bucharest  
Andreea Butucescu, University of Bucharest |
Saturday, July 23

**EAPP Award**

**A2**

*Causality in personality development: Dispositions and adaptations*

Jens B. ASENDORPF, Humboldt University Berlin, Germany

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

**Keynote**

**K 8**

*Lifespan Trait Mechanisms: Findings from the Hawaii Longitudinal Study of Personality and Health*

Sarah E HAMPSON, Oregon Research Institute, USA

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

**Symposium**

**S 18**

*New Frontiers in Research on Psychological Situations and Person-Situation Transactions*

*Chairs: John RAUTHMANN*, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany

David FUNDER, University of California, Riverside, USA
| S 18.1 | The International Situations Project  
David FUNDER, University of California, Riverside, USA |
|---|---|
| S 18.2 | Catching the interplay between persons, situations, and behavior: Person-situation transactions  
John RAUTHMANN, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany |
| S 18.3 | Constructing Functional Fields to Represent the Interplay of Situations, Persons, and Behaviors  
Dustin WOOD, University of Alabama, USA |
| S 18.4 | Are you just annoyed or is it really annoying? Presenting an experimental design for the study of idiosyncratic mood effects and situational perception  
Kai T. HORSTMANN, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany  
Matthias ZIEGLER, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany |

Saturday, July 23 / 10:20 AM – 12:00 PM

**Symposium**

| S 19 | The black box of romantic relationships: Relationship processes explaining the associations between personality and outcomes in romantic couples  
Chair: Alexander GROB, University of Basel, Switzerland |
|---|---|
| S 19.1 | The COUPERS Model: An integrative framework of personality, relationship processes, and relationship outcomes  
Rebekka WEIDMANN, University of Basel, Switzerland  
Janina BÜHLER, University of Basel, Switzerland  
Alexander GROB, University of Basel, Switzerland |
| S 19.2 | Individual differences in emotional flexibility and the dynamics of interaction processes in intimate relationships  
Dominik SCHOEBI, University of Fribourg, Switzerland  
Tamara LUGINBUEHL, University of Fribourg, Switzerland |
| S 19.3 | (Not) happily ever after: Predicting couple stability by the dynamics of communal and agentic needs in romantic relationships  
Christine FINN, University of Jena, Germany  
Matthew D. JOHNSON, University of Alberta, Canada  
Franz J. NEYER, University of Jena, Germany |
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<th>Session</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Authors</th>
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| S 19.4  | Personality and romantic relationships: Towards an integrative process-approach | Stefanie WURST, University of Münster, Germany  
Mitja BACK, University of Münster, Germany |
| S 20    | How does personality develop across the adolescence and what are the driving forces? | Chairs: Richard GOELLNER, Tuebingen University, Germany  
Marion SPENGLER, Tuebingen University, Germany  
Discussant: Patrick HILL, Carleton University, Canada |
| S 20.1  | What is more stable in adolescence, personality traits or motivational constructs? -Testing the core-surface model in 5th to 8th graders | Sven RIEGER, University of Tuebingen, Germany  
Richard GÖLLNER, University of Tuebingen, Germany  
Marion SPENGLER, University of Tuebingen, Germany  
Brent W. ROBERTS, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA  
Ulrich TRAUTWEIN, University of Tuebingen, Germany  
Benjamin NAGENGAST, University of Tuebingen, Germany |
| S 20.2  | Does Education Build Character? | Richard GÖLLNER, University of Tübingen, Germany  
Rodica Ioana DAMIAN, University of Houston, USA  
Brent ROBERTS, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA  
Marion SPENGLER, University of Tübingen, Germany  
Ulrich TRAUTWEIN, University of Tübingen, Germany |
| S 20.3  | Big Five Personality (Co-)Development among Adolescent Friends and Siblings: A 10- Wave Longitudinal Study | Jeroen BORGHUIS, Tilburg University, Netherlands  
Jaap J. A. DENISSEN, Tilburg University, Netherlands  
Daniel OBERSKI, Tilburg University, Netherlands  
Klaas SIJTSMA, Tilburg University, Netherlands  
Wim H. J. MEEUS, Tilburg University, Netherlands  
Susan BRANJE, Utrecht University, Netherlands  
Hans M. KOOT, VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands  
Wiebke BLEIDORN, University of California, Davis, USA & Tilburg University, Netherlands |
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Mariela PAVALACHE-ILIE, Transilvania University Brasov, Romania  
Ana-Maria CAZAN, Transilvania University Brasov, Romania  
Marcela Rodica LUCA, Transilvania University Brasov, Romania  
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| **PA 19.2**   | Changes in students’ motivations and learning orientation as a result of enrolment in a career counselling program  
Ana-Maria CAZAN, Transilvania University of Brasov, Romania  
Camelia TRUTA, Transilvania University of Brasov, Romania  
Laura Teodora DAVID, Transilvania University of Brasov, Romania  
Stefan ALBISER, Zurich University of Teacher Education, Switzerland  
Manuela KELLER-SCHNEIDER, Zurich University of Teacher Education, Switzerland |
| **PA 19.3**   | Emotional characteristics of highly resilient people  
Camelia TRUTA, Transilvania University of Brasov, Romania  
Ana-Maria CAZAN, Transilvania University of Brasov, Romania |
| **PA 19.4**   | Intelligence Beliefs and Children’s Academic Achievement: The Mediating Role of Goal Orientations and the Moderating Role of Gender  
Cornelia MĂIREAN, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, Romania  
Ruxandra Loredana GHERASIM, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, Romania  
Ana-Maria ȚEPORDEI, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, Romania  
Andrei RUSU, West University of Timisoara, Romania |
1. West University of Timisoara (main building)
2. “Vineri 15” Terrace (lunch place)
3. The Orthodox Cathedral (town’s central area)
4. History Museum of Banat
5. Libertatii Square (Liberty Square)
6. Unirii Square (Location of Timisoara’s Art Museum)
7. The Parc of Roses (rom. Parcul Trandafirilor)
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Awards

Friday, July 22 / 4:40 PM – 5:40 PM

EAPP Early Career Achievement Award

A1
Personality development in adulthood

Wiebke BLEIDORN, University of California, Davis, USA

Chair: Jérôme ROSSIER, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

A large body of longitudinal research has shown that personality traits can and do change at various ages across the life course. Questions that remain open are when, why, and how personality traits change. Two leading theories offer different answers to these questions. Ontogenetic theories argue that personality trait change is largely controlled by genetically determined biological influences, with only a negligible role for environmental influences. In contrast, social investment theories argue that personality trait change is largely triggered by life events and social role transitions, such as entering the labor force, marrying, or becoming a parent. In this talk, I will present findings from behavioral genetic, cross-cultural, and longitudinal studies on personality trait change, discuss their implications for the two theoretical accounts, and highlight challenges for future research on personality development in adulthood.
Saturday, July 23 / 8:00 AM – 9:00 AM

EAPP Lifetime Achievement Award

A 2
Causality in personality development: Dispositions and adaptations

Jens B. ASENDORPF, Humboldt University Berlin, Germany

Chair: Manfred SCHMITT, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany

For a long time, questions of causality have been ignored and even avoided in personality psychology because experimental variation of non-pathological personality traits or environments is difficult or unethical. This is particularly true for studies on long-term changes in dispositions but also for changes in adaptations to particular environments. My talk is meant to encourage colleagues to use causal reasoning in personality science. First I review quasi-experimental approaches that control confounders while taking care not to control for colliders. Special attention is given to propensity score matching, cross-lagged models with a stabilizing constant, and longitudinal mediation. Second I propose how to distinguish dispositions from adaptations with a sequence of empirical tests including cross-lagged analyses. I illustrate the main points of my talk with data on the development of personality from childhood to adulthood, and on dispositions and adaptations of adolescents in Greece, both before and amidst the current economic crisis.
**Keynotes**

**Wednesday, July 20 / 9:00 AM – 10:00 AM**

**K 1**  
**Caring Lives and Redemptive Life Stories**

**Dan P. MCADAMS, Northwestern University, USA**

*Chair: Jaap DENISSEN, Tilburg University, Netherlands*

As first described by Erik Erikson over 50 years ago, generativity is an adult’s concern for and commitment to promoting the well-being of future generations. Many studies show that highly generative adults engage in a wide range of behaviors aimed at leaving a positive legacy for the future, from effective parenting and mentoring activities to political and religious participation to community volunteerism. But caring for the next generation is hard work, full of setbacks and frustrations. Therefore, midlife adults need to formulate a good life story to support their generative efforts. What kinds of stories do they tell? Recent studies suggest that highly generative American adults construct redemptive stories to make sense of their lives, wherein a gifted protagonist typically journeys forth into a dangerous world, sustained by moral steadfastness and committed to transforming short-term suffering into long-term positive outcomes. As narratives of personal atonement, upward social mobility, liberation, and recovery, redemptive life stories translate into psychological terms such cherished and contested cultural notions as American manifest destiny and the American Dream. Even as they sustain hope and support a caring life, therefore, redemptive life stories reprise – for better and sometimes for worse – classic cultural themes regarding what it means to be a mature and morally exemplary adult in a particular cultural context.
Wednesday, July 20 / 1:30 PM – 2:30 PM

K 2
Nature via nurture: A personal reflection of 20 years in research with genetically sensitive designs

Frank M. SPINATH, University of Saarland, Germany

Chair: Wendy JOHNSON, University of Edinburgh, UK

This talk is conceived as a subjective, personal journey through twenty years of research in behavior genetics. It combines findings from our own research with results and methodological developments that have impacted the way behavior geneticists approach empirical analyses of individual differences in human behavior using genetically informative data today. Throughout the years, astonishing advances have been made. From the predominant focus on univariate heritability estimates, quantitative genetic researchers moved on to multivariate genetic analyses and are now incorporating dynamic gene-environment perspectives into their thinking and modeling. At the same time, after early high hopes and intermediate disenchantment, researchers in molecular genetics are currently developing fresh approaches to study the effects of genetic variation on individual differences in human behavior successfully. Furthermore, the field and has begun to embrace the requirement for international and interdisciplinary scientific collaboration in unprecedented and exciting new ways.
Thursda,y July 21 / 9:00 AM – 10:00 AM

K 3
Personality, Addiction and Cognitive Bias Modification as add-on treatment: for whom does it work?

Reinout W. WIERS, University of Amsterdam, Netherlands

Chair: Florin Alin SAVA, West University of Timisoara, Romania

Dual process models have described addiction as a combination of relatively strong bottom-up cue-related neurocognitive processes and relatively weak top-down cognitive control processes (e.g. Bechara, 2005; Wiers & Stacy, 2006). In line with this perspective, we found across several studies a larger impact of memory associations and approach tendencies on behavior in adolescents with relatively weak cognitive control. Dual-process models have recently been criticized (e.g. Keren & Schul, 2009), but we think they can still be useful at a descriptive psychological level, while more work should be done to illuminate the underlying neurocognitive mechanisms (Gladwin et al., 2011). Moreover, dual process models inspired new interventions aimed at changing relatively automatic processes in addiction, varieties of Cognitive Bias Modification (CBM) paradigms (for a review: see Wiers et al., 2013). I will present work on attentional re-training in alcoholism and on approach-bias re-training, which have yielded clinically relevant results, and on the neural changes underlying these changes. Moreover, I will discuss moderation: for whom does CBM constitute a clinically useful extension of treatment? I will also argue that task requirements for assessment and modification are hard to reconcile: tasks that are optimal for assessment are not very suitable for modification and vice versa.
Impulse and Self-Control: Exploring Serotonergic Function and Dual Process Models in Personality and Psychopathology

Charles S. CARVER, University of Miami, USA
Sheri L. JOHNSON, University of California, Berkeley, USA

Chair: Filip DE FRUYT, Gent University, Belgium

The serotonergic system has been linked to several properties of personality and psychopathology, including sensation seeking, impulsive aggression, and depression. We have suggested that serotonergic function influences the balance of influence between a lower-order system that responds quickly to cues of the moment and a higher-order system that responds deliberatively. This presentation will explore associations among these various concepts.
Self-Esteem across the Life Span: Stability and Change

Ulrich ORTH, University of Bern, Switzerland

Chair: Manfred SCHMITT, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany

In this talk, I will provide an overview of recent longitudinal research examining the development of self-esteem and its influence on important life outcomes. There is now robust evidence that self-esteem changes in systematic ways across the life span. On average, self-esteem increases from adolescence to middle adulthood, peaks at about age 50 to 60 years, and declines in old age; moreover, the evidence suggests that there are no significant cohort differences in the life-span trajectory of self-esteem. Despite these normative developmental changes, research indicates that individual differences in self-esteem are relatively stable even across long periods, supporting the conclusion that self-esteem is a personality trait. Finally, research suggests that self-esteem contributes to a person’s well-being and success in important life domains such as peer and romantic relationships, work, and health. Given the increasing evidence that self-esteem has important real-world consequences, the topic of self-esteem development is of considerable societal significance.
Friday, July 22 / 1:30 PM – 2:30 PM

K 6
What Personality Psychology Can Contribute to the Replicability Movement, and What We Can Learn from It

Simine VAZIRE, University of California, Davis, USA

Chair: Martina HŘEBÍČKOVÁ, Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic

Personality psychology has a lot to contribute to the ongoing discussion about how to make psychological science more rigorous and reproducible. Some of the “new” practices being discussed have been routine in personality research for decades. For example, personality research has been particularly good at recognizing the importance of sample size, avoiding fetishizing novel and counterintuitive findings at the expense of incremental science, and using sophisticated statistical analyses. However, we also face unique challenges. For example, it is often difficult or impossible to pre-register our studies, or conduct exact replications. Moreover, our sophisticated analyses can be used to obscure any number of sins. There are ways to tackle these challenges and improve personality research. Many of these solutions are coming out of the science and meta-science of the replicability movement. As personality researchers, there is a lot we can learn from, and a lot we can contribute to, that movement.
K 7
Romanian Psychology- Past, present and future challenges

Florin Alin SAVA, West University of Timișoara, Romania
Dragoș ILIESCU, University of Bucharest, Romania

Chair: Laurentiu P. MARICUTOIU, West University of Timisoara, Romania

The history of psychology in Romania has been characterized by ups and down which have left their mark on both practice and research. Most notably, psychology was disbanded as an academic discipline during the communist regime, and its reinstatement after 1990 has proceeded slowly and has only recently delivered the expected results. The presentation will focus on some elements of the historical background of psychology in Romania, on trends in psychological research, on trends in education and training, on significant national professional associations, and on the challenges faced by our profession for the future.
Saturday, July 23 / 9:20 AM – 10:20 AM

K 8
Lifespan Trait Mechanisms: Findings from the Hawaii Longitudinal Study of Personality and Health

Sarah E HAMPSON, Oregon Research Institute, USA

Chair: Marco PERUGINI, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy

The Hawaii study is notable for the high-quality assessments of childhood personality, and extensive follow-up assessments in mid-life and early old age. These include cardiovascular and metabolic biomarkers of health status, leucocyte telomere length, and numerous other self-reported variables. Despite being only moderately stable from child to adult, childhood conscientiousness at mean age 10 was prospectively related to adult clinical health at mean age 51, as well as to trajectories of self-rated health assessed over 14 years in midlife. Lifespan mechanisms to account for the association between early personality and later health include health-behavior history and traumas experienced over the life course. Conscientiousness assessed in adulthood was not related to adult health status, suggesting that early trait influences have lasting effects on long-term personality and health mechanisms.
Invited Symposium

Wednesday, July 20 / 10:30 AM – 12:10 PM

IS 1
The future of personality psychology

Chair: Jaap DENISSEN, Tilburg University, Netherlands

Personality psychology is at a crossroads. All of psychology was shaken by a crisis of replicability that originated in social psychology but that prompted many changes in the way research is conducted. On the one hand, the discipline is in good shape as its members capitalize on opportunities presented by novel kinds of data, collected via Internet- and smart-phone based data collection and analyzed with new statistical methods. On the other hand, these developments pose existential questions about their relation to the foundations and long-time methodological practices of the discipline. The symposium tries to address some of these questions: In four contributions, speakers will address what kinds of phenomena personality psychologists will study in the future (Denissen; Gosling), what kinds of research practices they will use in doing so (Vazire), and in what disciplinary embedding (Funder). This will provide input for an interactive discussion about the future of personality psychology.

IS 1.1 Personality psychology as a comprehensive, dynamic, and idiographic science

Jaap DENISSEN, Tilburg University, Netherlands

The focus on the “whole person” sets personality psychology apart from all other disciplines and will ensure its continuing and growing impact. A vision for the future of the discipline is that it lies in the discovery of unique ways in which different building blocks (traits and states) interact with each other and the environment to predict non-normative developmental change across bursts of measurement. The challenge then becomes to establish the continued relevance of theoretically derived constructs over and above machine learning algorithms, e.g. by using diagnostic predictors
to inform the selection of relevant variables and anchor predictive models using Bayesian priors. In the second part of the talk, the vision of the future of personality psychology is related to the current organization of the field. Personality psychology needs to go through a process of structural change to capitalize on the opportunities that go along with the suggested paradigm shift.

**IS 1.2 Personality psychology in the post-replicability world**

**Simine VAZIRE, University of California, Davis, USA**  
**Richard LUCAS, Michigan State University, USA**

In some ways, personality psychologists are uniquely situated to thrive in the post-replicability world. Large samples, openness and transparency, and incremental science are relatively common in personality psychology. However, we also face unique challenges. First, our methods are often quite intensive (especially since we have moved away from relying exclusively on self-reports), making large samples and replication challenging. Second, we often include a very large number of measures, providing many opportunities for flexibility in data analysis and capitalizing on chance (ours is not a mere garden but a large nature preserve of forking paths). These challenges raise several issues for personality researchers: How can we conduct rigorous, replicable research without sacrificing our commitment to high quality methods? How can we take advantage of opportunities to explore our data without increasing the rate of false positives in our literature? We discuss these issues from the perspective of researchers and journal editors.

**IS 1.3 Personality’s Place within Psychology – or Vice Versa**

**David FUNDER, University of California, Riverside, USA**

Personality’s integrative capability is not always recognized or appreciated. Many disciplines study trait-like concepts yet without self-identifying as personality psychologists. Part of our job as personality psychologists is to teach these colleagues about what they are doing and, as tactfully as possible, help them to do it better. A true dilemma for personality psychology, is the degree to which personality psychology will or should survive as an independent discipline. On the one hand, isolation makes us weak and the field seem small. On the other hand, to integrate with other fields could cause the field to lose not only its identity but also its theoretical history and long tradition of methodological rigor. If we simultaneously maintain an identification with other areas of psychology as well as personality psychology, this is in the best interests of the field of research we are proud to be a part of.
IS 1.4 No excuses, it’s time to study real people in the real world

Sam GOSLING, University of Texas, Austin, USA

Presumably, personality psychologists are drawn to the field because they want to understand something puzzling, intriguing, or bothersome in real world. Yet soon after entering graduate school most students find themselves far from the phenomena that initially sparked their interest. Instead, they find themselves collecting self- and informant reports from undergraduates or MTurkers, and probably asking themselves, “How did I get here?” Until recently, it was difficult to study real-world phenomena as they unfolded in their natural habitat so researchers could be forgiven for their reliance on self- and informant reports. Today, researchers don’t have that excuse. Thanks to significant advances in technology and the fact that many social phenomena now leave an electronic trace in the world, psychologists can augment their existing studies with studies of real behavior in the real world. This talk will discuss the promise and challenges associated with this new generation of methods.

Wednesday, July 20 / 2:30 PM – 4:10 PM

IS 2 The Longitudinal Study of Personality and Health-Related Outcomes

Chair: Sarah E HAMPSON, Oregon Research Institute, USA
Margarete E VOLLRATH, Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Norway

The prospective association between personality and longevity has led to research on the mechanisms by which personality traits may have long-term influences on health outcomes. The four papers in this symposium report on associations between personality traits assessed years or decades prior to health-related outcomes, as well as the challenges when interpreting these findings. Vollrath relates child temperament to the adiposity rebound, a risk factor for later obesity, and Edmonds examines the relation between childhood personality and cognitive ability at midlife. Jokela investigates possible causal relations between personality and health in a within-individual design, and Mõttus addresses the issue of causality more broadly with concerns about appropriate trait measurement in personality-health research.
IS 2.1 Associations of Children’s Temperament with the Adiposity Rebound: A Sibling Control Study

Margarete E VOLLRATH, *Norwegian Institute of Public Health, Norway*

The Adiposity Rebound (AR) denotes a child’s relative weight increase—after a relative decrease during the toddler years—occurring between the ages 4 - 7 years. The earlier and steeper the AR, the higher the child’s risk to become overweight. This study investigates whether children’s temperament is associated with the AR. The Norwegian Mother and Child Cohort Study has been following 113 000 children since 1999, among these 34 000 siblings. Mothers reported their child’s temperament and repeatedly between the ages of 6 months and 8 years. A sibling control design will be used to adjust for familial factors influencing both temperament and weight development (BMI-Z score deviations). Using multilevel structural equation models, the extent of familial confounding will be explored by comparing the effect of temperament on weight growth between and within families.

IS 2.2 Prospective and Cross-sectional Associations Between Big Five Personality Traits and Cognitive Ability in Adulthood

Grant W. EDMONDS, *Oregon Research Institute, USA*

Both childhood personality and cognitive ability have been found to prospectively predict later health outcomes and longevity. Longitudinal models spanning the life course are valuable for demonstrating and testing specific pathways and mechanisms explaining these associations. In order to integrate both cognitive ability and personality into lifespan models of health, it is necessary to understand each as developmental constructs, and further to understand how they are related to each other over time. Using data from the Hawaii Personality and Health Cohort, we investigated prospective associations between childhood Big Five personality (mean age 10), and a three factor cognitive ability assessment conducted 40 years later in adulthood. We additionally tested cross-sectional associations between Big Five personality and cognitive ability in adulthood, and assessed the degree to which associations were accounted for by stable components of personality across 40 years, or by unique components captured either in childhood or adulthood.
ABSTRACTS - INVITED SYMPOSIUM

IS 2.3 Is Low Conscientiousness a Causal Risk Factor for Poorer Health?

Markus JOKELA, University of Helsinki, Finland

Several studies have associated low conscientiousness with various adverse health outcomes, such as heart disease, stroke, diabetes, and all-cause mortality. Conscientiousness has also been associated with many health behaviors. However, it is yet unknown whether low conscientiousness is causally related to poorer health, or whether the health associations are due to confounding factors. If the associations are causal, one would expect people’s health behaviors to change when their levels of conscientiousness change. The current study applies longitudinal data to examine within-individual associations between conscientiousness and health outcomes, that is, whether individuals behave healthier when they have higher conscientiousness compared to another time when the same individuals have lower conscientiousness. Data are pooled with individual-participant meta-analysis from 7 cohort studies with repeated measurements of conscientiousness.

IS 2.4 Some Challenges in Personality Trait-health Outcome Research

René MÕTTUS, University of Edinburgh, UK & University of Tartu, Estonia

Overwhelming evidence suggests that personality test scores are correlated with a range of health-related variables, both cross-sectionally and longitudinally. Although (explicitly) researchers often interpret these correlations cautiously, I argue that we cannot escape aiming at causal inferences and implicitly we often draw them. I will talk about two conditions pertinent to making causal inferences. First, for traits to be able to be causal, they have to reflect real and holistic attributes that exist independently of our operationalizations of them. This condition may be hard to verify, so it may often need to remain an assumption. Second, we should demonstrate that trait-outcome associations are independent of how the traits are operationalized. If the associations depend on particular items or facets that the trait-measures at hand happen to contain, then they likely pertain to these items or facets rather than the traits as such, and should be interpreted accordingly.
Wednesday, July 20 / 4:40 PM – 6:20 PM

IS 3 The Development of Self-Esteem: Patterns and Influential Factors

Chair: Ulrich ORTH, University of Bern, Switzerland

Although research on the development of self-esteem has made considerable progress in the past decade, many aspects are still insufficiently understood. The four talks in this symposium address important questions about the patterns of self-esteem development and influential factors. First, Luciano and Orth present findings on the lifespan trajectories of domain-specific self-esteem, suggesting that domain-specific trajectories are quite different from the trajectory of global self-esteem. Second, Bleidorn and colleagues examine 5-year longitudinal data of newly-wed couples. Their results suggest that the birth of the first child influences the self-esteem of the new mothers and fathers. Third, based on data from a large longitudinal study, Wagner and colleagues examine the effects of intra- and interpersonal components of social belonging on self-esteem development in adolescence. Fourth, Orth uses longitudinal data to study the effects of the family environment in early childhood on self-esteem development during middle childhood, adolescence, and young adulthood.

IS 3.1 The Life-Span Development of Domain-Specific Self-Esteem

Eva C. LUCIANO, University of Bern, Switzerland
Ulrich ORTH, University of Bern, Switzerland

So far, nothing is known about the life-span development of domain-specific self-esteem. In this research, we examined the trajectories of self-esteem in 11 domains, moderators of the trajectories, and the age-graded relations of domain-specific self-esteem with global self-esteem in a nationally representative Swiss sample aged 16 to 90 years (N = 1,000). In most domains, self-esteem showed life-span trajectories that were quite different from the life-span trajectory of global self-esteem. Self-esteem in the domains of physical appearance, social relations, honesty, problem solving, and academic abilities explained a large amount of variance in global self-esteem. However, the correlation between self-esteem in the domain of physical appearance and global self-esteem significantly decreased with age. Controlling for self-esteem in the domain of academic abilities altered the trajectory of global self-esteem, suggesting that self-esteem changes in this domain might account for the decline of global self-esteem observed in old age.
IS 3.2 Stability and Change in Self-Esteem during the Transition to Parenthood

Wiebke BLEIDORN, University of California, Davis, USA  
Asuman BUYUKCAN-TETIK, VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands  
Ted SCHWABA, University of California, Davis, USA  
Manon A. VAN SCHEPPINGEN, Tilburg University, Netherlands  
Jaap J. A. DENISSEN, Tilburg University, Netherlands  
Catrin FINKENAUER, VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands

The present longitudinal study used data from 187 newlywed couples to examine the impact of the birth of the first child on self-esteem over the course of the first 5 years of marriage. Results suggest that the birth of the first child is associated with changes in parents’ (especially mothers’) self-esteem. For the average parent, these changes were negative, with sudden declines in self-esteem in the year after childbirth and continuing gradual decreases throughout the remaining years of the study. A comparison group of couples who did not have children during the research period showed no changes in self-esteem, suggesting that the results seen in the parent sample may indeed be due to the birth of the first child. Discussion focuses on the implications of the results for theory and research on the development of the self-esteem.

IS 3.3 Which Social Components Matter? Intrapersonal and Interpersonal Predictors on Self-Esteem Development in the School Context

Jenny WAGNER, Leibniz Institute for Science and Mathematic Education, Kiel & Humboldt-University, Berlin, Germany  
Oliver LÜDTKE, Leibniz Institute for Science and Mathematic Education, Kiel & Centre for International Student Assessment (ZIB), Germany  
Alexander ROBITZSCH, Leibniz Institute for Science and Mathematic Education, Kiel, Germany  
Ulrich TRAUTWEIN, University of Tübingen, Germany

Self-esteem appears to be fueled by a sense of being liked by others. This may be particularly true regarding early adolescence where peers become an increasingly important part of the social world. In the current paper, we test intrapersonal and interpersonal components of social belonging and their association to the longitudinal development of self-esteem. Based on a longitudinal study of N = 2,281 5th-graders, we first address the question of developmental trajectories and intrapersonal relationship components. With a subsample of N = 846 students nested in 46 classes, we then test interpersonal relationship components on self-esteem development. Results show three major findings: First, early to mid adolescence is generally characterized by small increases in mean-levels
and rank-order stability; second, intrapersonal effects indicate stable within-person and between-person effects; and third, only perceiver effects but no further interpersonal components affect self-esteem development. We discuss our findings on the methodological and content level.

**IS 3.4 The Influence of the Family Environment in Early Childhood on Self-Esteem from age 8 to 26 Years**

_Ulrich ORTH, University of Bern, Switzerland_

A better understanding is needed of those factors that shape the development of self-esteem. Using a prospective longitudinal design, this research tested whether the family environment during early childhood influences the longterm development of self-esteem. Data came from a nationally representative U.S. sample of 11,510 participants, who reported on their self-esteem biannually from age 8 to 26 years. Moreover, during the participants’ first 6 years of life, biannual assessments of their mothers provided information on quality of care, presence of father, quality of parental relationship, poverty status of the family, and mental health of mother. The analyses were controlled for the effects of child gender and ethnicity. The results suggested that the family environment in early childhood had significant effects on self-esteem as the children grew up. Although the effects became smaller with age, the effects were still present during young adulthood.

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**IS 4 Personality and emerging peer relations: Behavioral expression and interpersonal perception processes**

_Chair: Mitja D BACK, University of Muenster, Germany_

Across a wide variety of contexts and trait domains, personality has been shown to shape the ways we select and develop our peer relationships. Much less is, however, known regarding the processes by which individual differences translate into different social realities. In this symposium we present latest insights on the behavioral and perceptual mechanisms underlying the longitudinal interplay of personality and peer relationships. All four talks investigate the early development of real-life peer relations thereby focusing on different processes, ranging from the expression and perception
of zero-acquaintance self-presentational (Dinkelborg et al) and social interaction behaviors (Leckelt et al) to the accuracy (Human et al) and meta-accuracy (Carlson) of personality impressions. Results underline the utility of a process-approach to personality and social relationships and provide specific insights regarding the social expression and perception of personality as well as the development of peer relations.

**IS 4.1 How do dark personality traits influence our first impression on others? - A lens model analysis on the relations of the dark triad, observable cues and first impressions**

Lisa Maria DINKELBORG, University of Münster, Germany
Katharina GEUKES, University of Münster, Germany
Mitja BACK, University of Münster, Germany

Dark Triad traits, namely Psychopathy, Machiavellianism and Narcissism, are related to interpersonal problems in the long run. But how do people scoring high on these traits come across at zero acquaintance? To investigate this question we conducted lens model analyses on a group of zero-acquainted psychology freshmen (N = 131) who introduced themselves in a large round-robin design. Based on this data we analyzed (a) the association between dark traits and first impressions and (b) whether this link is mediated by the expression and perception of observable cues (behavior and physical appearance). Results revealed that none of the dark traits were associated with being (dis)liked or seen as a more or less loving person. However, people high on Machiavellianism and Narcissism were perceived as dominant – a relation that was mediated by specific observable cues. These results underline the contribution of lens model analyses for understanding interpersonal evaluations of antagonistic individuals.

**IS 4.2 Studying with a narcissist: How agentic and antagonistic aspects of narcissism shape social relationships over time**

Marius LECKELT, University of Münster, Germany
Katharina GEUKES, University of Münster, Germany
Roos HUTTEMAN, University of Münster, Germany
Albrecht C. P. KÜFNER, University of Münster, Germany
Steffen NESTLER, University of Münster, Germany
Mitja D. BACK, University of Münster, Germany

Narcissism has been found to have positive social effects in zero and short-term but more negative effects in long-term acquaintance contexts. Here, we investigate the behavioral processes underlying
(a) the decline of narcissists’ popularity in large natural social groups over time and (b) how this is differentially influenced by the two narcissism facets admiration and rivalry. In a longitudinal, multimethod field study (CONNECT), an entire cohort of psychology freshmen (N ≥ 120) first provided narcissism self-reports, reported on their mutual interactive behaviors via smartphone based experience-sampling, and provided ratings of liking and relationship quality via online-diaries. In this study, we aim at replicating prior research in the lab, which showed that admiration had a positive effect on early evaluations, while rivalry led to increasingly negative interpersonal indicators. We want to further elucidate this differential influence of narcissism facets on developing social relations by analyses of agentic and antagonistic interaction behaviors.

IS 4.3 The role of personality impressions in emerging social relationships: Intra- and inter-personal associations over time

Lauren HUMAN, McGill University, Canada
Katharina GEUKES, University of Münster, Germany
Steffen NESTLER, University of Münster, Germany
Mitja BACK, University of Münster, Germany

What role do personality impressions play in emerging social relationships? We examined this question by tracking the links between personality impressions and relationship development indicators among freshman with 21 diary assessments over a four-month period (N = 123; Dyads = 3024). We found strong bi-directional associations. Specifically, more normative and distinctively accurate impressions were generally linked to positive intrapersonal social processes; for example, viewing a target more normatively and accurately was predicted by and predictive of greater perceiver liking of that target. Interpersonal associations were more mixed, such that being viewed more accurately or normatively by a perceiver was sometimes linked to more negative target-rated social processes, such as lower subsequent liking of a perceiver. Perceiver and target behaviors during social interactions are examined as potential mechanisms. Overall, these findings demonstrate that personality impressions do play a strong role in emerging relationships, both influencing and being influenced by social processes.
IS 4.4 Is it adaptive to know what people really think about you? The paradoxical interpersonal effects of meta-accuracy

Erika CARLSON, University of Toronto, Canada

Our beliefs about how other people perceive us shape how we feel about our relationships and ourselves. Intuitively, accurate metaperceptions (meta-accuracy) should be adaptive, but there are reasons to predict that positive illusions are more adaptive than accuracy. To determine if meta-accuracy is adaptive, participants provided metaperceptions and liking ratings and were rated by peers in early acquaintanceship (Study1 N = 184; Study2 N = 192). Results suggested that meta-accuracy fostered popularity over time, regardless of whether impressions were desirable, but that desirable metaperceptions rather than meta-accuracy fostered liking others more. Thus, meta-accuracy was a virtue in the eyes of others, but for the self, positive illusions were more adaptive than knowing what people really thought. One explanation for this paradox is that accuracy rather than positivity had a desirable interpersonal signature (e.g., accurate individuals were seen as socially skilled). Implications for improving meta-accuracy are discussed.

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IS 5 Agreeableness and Disagreeableness in Everyday Life

Chairs: Simine VAZIRE, University of California, Davis, USA
Jochen E. GEBAUER, University of Mannheim, Germany

Getting along with others is an important goal in life. In this symposium, we examine individual differences in prosocial and moral traits such as agreeableness, altruism, trust, and compliance. The talks cover differences in how people behave in their everyday lives, how they perceive others, and how they are perceived by others, both in their social network and online. The consequences of Agreeableness and prosociality are mixed, with some positive outcomes and some negative outcomes. The talks cover a wide range of methods (behavioral observation, peer reports, self-reports), populations (college students, adolescents, twitter users), and outcomes (adjustment/well-being, popularity, hiring decisions). Together, these talks show that the traits associated with Agreeableness have important consequences for everyday life, and that different traits show different patterns of associations with outcomes.
**IS 5.1 Acting Agreeable Day In and Day Out: A Naturalistic Observational Study of Everyday Moral Behaviors**

*Kathryn Leigh BOLLICH, Washington University in St. Louis, USA*
*Matthias R. MEHL, University of Arizona, USA*
*John M. DORIS, Washington University in St. Louis, USA*
*Simine VAZIRE, University of California, Davis, USA*

Prosocial moral behaviors are arguably the most important manifestations of Agreeableness. What are the correlates and consequences of performing these everyday, micro-acts of morality? The goal of the present work was to examine who manifests everyday moral behaviors and how those behaviors might correspond to intrapersonal, interpersonal, and personality variables. Participants (N = 494) were unobtrusively observed using the Electronically Activated Recorder (EAR), a small digital audio-recorder that periodically samples snippets of ambient sounds from people’s everyday lives. Audio files were coded for everyday moral behaviors (e.g., empathy, affection, gratitude) and various social behaviors. Participants also completed measures of personality and well-being. Moral behaviors showed interesting correlations with age, gender, personality, and both intrapersonal and interpersonal outcomes. By examining behavioral aspects of everyday morality in addition to self-perceptions of relevant traits, we are able to provide a more complete picture of what Agreeableness looks like in the real world.

**IS 5.2 The Dark Side of Being Nice: Differential Associations of the Agreeableness Facets Altruism and Compliance with Adolescents’ Social Functioning**

*Theo A. KLIMSTRA, Tilburg University, Netherlands*
*Jelle SIJTSEMA, Tilburg University, Netherlands*

Agreeable adolescents generally fare better in social relationships. However, this broad trait domain consists of facets such as altruism and compliance, which are quite different from each other. Whereas altruism reflects helpfulness, compliance reflects a pleasing disposition. In this study, we examined unique effects of these facets on social functioning. In three datasets (Ns>200), we examined associations of altruism and compliance with peer-reported social status (e.g., popularity, friendships), and self-reports on conflict resolution, loneliness, and social anxiety. Preliminary regression analyses show that altruism and compliance were similarly associated with low loneliness towards parents and positive conflict resolution. However, altruists were liked by their peers, and low on social anxiety and peer-related loneliness, whereas compliant adolescents were low on
popularity, high on social anxiety and loneliness in the peer context. These findings question the common practice of treating agreeableness as a unitary construct and underscore the value of considering facet-level traits.

IS 5.3 Antecedents and consequences of cynical beliefs about human nature

Olga STAVROVA, University of Cologne, Germany

While most work on prosociality in personality psychology has focuses on individual differences in prosocial values and behaviors, individual differences in beliefs about human prosociality (vs. antisociality) have received substantially less attention. Drawing from early research on cynical hostility, social cynicism and worldviews, we conceptualize cynical beliefs about human nature as a dispositional construct, which (like other beliefs, e.g., just-world beliefs) reflects individual differences in the core evaluations of people in general. Cynical beliefs describe a negative view and appraisals of the nature, intentions and motives of most people. We provide an overview of the consequences that cynical beliefs have for health, subjective well-being and financial success. Based of the results of the analyses of several large-scale panel datasets, we discuss the role of personality (personal control, self-concept and narcissism) and environmental factors (e.g., victimization experience) in the development of cynicism.

IS 5.4 Coming Across as a Jerk on Twitter: Consensus, Cues, and Consequences

Sanjay SRIVASTAVA, University of Oregon, USA
Nicole Lawless DESJARDINS, University of Oregon, USA
Cory COSTELLO, University of Oregon, USA
Tad FALK, University of Oregon, USA
Reza REJAIE, University of Oregon, USA
Reza MOTAMEDI, University of Oregon, USA

In modern social life people often meet, interact, and make important decisions on social media. We investigated impression formation and its consequences on Twitter. We drew a representative sample of 100 active, English-speaking users as targets. In Study 1, perceivers (N = 577) made personality judgments based either on a target’s own profile or on information gathered from the target’s 1-hop neighborhood (collages of profile pictures from followed and following accounts). Judgments showed strong consensus on a range of traits, including a social self-regulation factor (with markers of conscientiousness, agreeableness, and honesty/humility); individuals at the low pole could colloquially be called “jerks.” Jerk impressions had several reliable cues and behavioral correlates. In Study 2, perceivers (N = 131) reported what socially consequential decisions they would make about targets, such as hiring, forming friendships, etc. Targets that came across as jerks were seen as undesirable across a wide range of decisions.
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IS 6 The Role of Life Narrative in Personality Psychology

Chair: Dan P. MCADAMS, Northwestern University, USA

The symposium will consider recent advances in the study of life stories within the field of personality psychology. Dan P. McAdams will begin with an historical and thematic overview of the role of life narrative studies in personality psychology. He will consider how internalized life stories complement measures of traits and goals/values in the study of persons. Next, Christian Kobler and Tilmann Habermas will present new developmental data on stability and change in life narratives over time, drawing upon an 8-year longitudinal study that follows six age cohorts. Janina Buehler, Rebekka Weidmann, and Alexander Grob will then describe a study that combines dispositional traits, life goals, and life narratives in the prediction of life and relationship satisfaction. Finally, Kate C. McLean will consider how individual life stories often draw upon, but sometimes defy, master cultural narratives about how to live a good life. She will focus special attention on master narratives of redemption in American society.

IS 6.1 An Introduction and Invitation

Dan P. MCADAMS, Northwestern University, USA

Over the past 15 years, the study of life narratives has moved from the fringes of personality psychology toward the center. Still, many personality psychologists do not have a clear understanding of what life narratives are all about. I will provide a brief historical overview of the rise of life-narrative theories and methods in personality psychology and highlight emerging areas of focus. Life-narrative approaches add a unique and, I would argue, necessary perspective to the psychological study of persons, complementing more mainstream approaches that are rooted in psychometrics and experimental psychology. In covering some of the “basics” in the study of life narratives, I offer an invitation to all personality psychologists to consider incorporating life-narrative methods and ideas into future research programs.
IS 6.2 Stability of Life Narratives Depends on Age, but not on Traits

Christin KÖBER, Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany
Tilmann HABERMAS, Goethe University Frankfurt, Germany

While extant research shows that personality traits increase in stability in early to middle adulthood, little is known about the stability of the life story. We therefore intended to test the influence of age, global coherence, and traits on the stability of the life story and explored which kinds of life events are repeated in retellings. In a longitudinal lifespan study covering up to three measurements across eight years and six age groups (N=164) the stability of entire life narratives was measured as the percentage of events which were repeated in the later telling. Stability increased most between ages 8 and 24, leveling off in middle adulthood. Beyond age, stability was also predicted by causal-motivational coherence in younger participants. Correlations between traits and life story stability were small. Normative biological and social transitional life events were more stable than other parts of the life narratives.

IS 6.3 The Relational Self as Actor, Agent and Author. Understanding Life and Relationship Satisfaction from Three Personality Layers.

Janina Larissa BUEHLER, University of Basel, Switzerland
Rebekka WEIDMANN, University of Basel, Switzerland
Alexander GROB, University of Basel, Switzerland

Previous research suggests associations between narratives and the Big Five traits, as well as between Big Five traits and characteristics adaptations, such as life goals. However, little is known about relations between all three personality layers and their differential contribution to life and relationship satisfaction. As the multifaceted nature of personality is considered to develop through and to contribute to a social context, we conducted a study with 184 individuals (M = 35.5 years), including 21 heterosexual couples (M = 47.5 years), and followed three research lines. First, we investigated associations between the three personality layers both cross-sectionally and longitudinally examining clusters among Big Five traits, important life goals, and narrative themes. Second, we analyzed how the three personality layers differently contribute to life and relationship satisfaction. Third, we investigated the dyadic link of narrative themes to both partners' relationship satisfaction. We found three distinct personality patterns that arise from three personality layers, namely getting ahead, getting along, and pursuing both. Although most variance in satisfaction can be predicted by the first layer (i.e. agreeableness, extraversion, neuroticism), the second (i.e. work
and relationship goals) and the third layer (i.e. sequences of contamination) show an incremental contribution above and beyond the first personality layer. Referring to the interpersonal effects of narratives, we found that male communion and male contamination had a negative effect on their relationship satisfaction. Male redemption had, surprisingly, a negative effect on both partners’ relationship satisfaction. These results underline the importance of obtaining an overview of clusters containing all three personality layers and their impact on life and relationship satisfaction, and demonstrate the interpersonal significance of narratives — the most understudied personality layer.

**IS 6.4 The Individual and Cultural Negotiation of Identity Development: Personal and Master Narratives**

**Kate Carter MCLEAN, Western Washington University, USA**

The field of narrative identity has grown substantially in recent years, with great theoretical and empirical attention paid to the development and consequences of personal narrative construction. Despite the strong emphasis in narrative theory on the importance of cultural context, comparatively less attention has been paid to defining and analyzing that context. In this presentation I propose that examining the relation between personal and master narratives provides an integrative framework for conceptualizing identity development with attention paid to the individual and the cultural. I define five principles of master narratives (ubiquity, utility, invisibility, rigidity, and their compulsory nature), and three types of master narratives (life course, structural, and episodic). I will pay special attention to the structural master narrative of redemption in discussing empirical examples of the potential consequences of master narrative deviation. This model not only brings attention to the interaction between self and society, but also to the constraints on individual agency to construct a personal identity.
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IS 7 Studying Dynamic Processes in Personality Pathology

Chair: Aidan G.C. Wright, University of Pittsburgh, USA

Personality pathology is defined by maladaptivity in the basic processes of personality. Characteristic features include selection of extreme, rigid, or situationally mismatched interpersonal behavior, failures in affect regulation, and difficulties sustaining or overinvestment in goal pursuit, among other features. Although conceptualized as within-person dynamic processes, these features have most often been studied with between-person methods. The research presented in the current symposium uses intensive longitudinal assessment over various time scales coupled with diverse quantitative methods suited to modeling dynamic processes in order answer challenging questions in personality psychopathology. Christopher Hopwood will present on dynamical feedback systems of interpersonal behavior in dyadic interactions. Ulrich Ebner-Priemer will present on the interplay between affective and self-esteem instability and dysfunctional behavior in daily life. Johannes Zimmermann will share research on the structure and contingencies of daily symptoms among inpatients. Finally, Aidan Wright will present on model that target shifts between grandiose and vulnerable states among individuals diagnosed with narcissistic personality disorder.

IS 7.1 Feedback Systems in Interpersonal Dominance and Warmth among Married Couples

Christopher J. Hopwood, Michigan State University, USA
Huan N. Do, Michigan State University, USA
Jongeun Choi, Michigan State University, USA
C. Emily Durbin, Michigan State University, USA
Katherine M. Thomas, Purdue University, USA

Personality variables have historically been conceptualized as highly stable over time. Recent research focusing on personality dynamics using ambulatory assessment methods has generally focused on how people behave differently across situations. However, personality variables can also change in meaningful ways within interactions. In this study we apply dynamical systems analysis to examine
feedback systems in interpersonal dominance and warmth during interactions between husbands and wives in a conflict task and relate parameters from within-situation personality dynamics to variables indicating the quality of the marriage.

**IS 7.2 The Temporal Interplay of Self-Esteem Instability and Affective Instability in Borderline Personality Disorder Patients’ Everyday Life**

**Ulrich EBNER-PRIEMER, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Germany**  
**Philip SANTANGELO, Karlsruhe Institute of Technology, Germany**  
**Martin BOHUS, Zentralinstitut für Seelische Gesundheit Mannheim, Germany**

Affective instability and unstable self-image are essential criteria in Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD). However, to date there are just a few studies examining the dynamical interplay of symptoms, like the timely association of affective instability and instability of self-esteem and dysfunctional behavior in BPD. We examine this association in everyday life in patients with BPD (n=100) and controls (n=100) using e-diaries over four consecutive days for 12 hours each. We calculated multi-level models to analyze the association of affective and self-esteem instability, and to predict occurrences of dysfunctional behavior. Analyses revealed that BPD patients are characterized by elevated instability with regard to self-esteem and affect compared to healthy controls. Furthermore, addressing the association of affective and self-esteem instability revealed very interesting insights into time-lagged (causal) associations between the two unstable psychopathological processes as well as the occurrence of dysfunctional behavior.

**IS 7.3 The Dynamic Nature of Maladaptive Personality Traits: Investigating Daily Situation-Behavior Contingencies in an Inpatient Setting**

**Johannes ZIMMERMANN, Psychologische Hochschule Berlin, Germany**  
**Oliver MASUHR, Asklepios Fachklinikum Tiefenbrunn, Germany**  
**Ulrich JAEGGER, Asklepios Fachklinikum Tiefenbrunn, Germany**  
**Aidan G.C. WRIGHT, University of Pittsburgh, USA**

Clinical theories and research highlight the dynamic nature of personality and personality pathology. The current project connects the DSM-5 trait model with ambulatory assessment and accompanying statistical methods to investigate how maladaptive personality traits play out in an inpatient psychotherapeutic setting. Specifically, we applied a daily dairy measure that captures daily behaviors and situation experiences in a sample of 77 inpatients across, on average, 40 days. We also gathered inpatients’ therapeutic time schedules (e.g., whether they attended group therapy or individual therapy on a given day). Maladaptive personality traits were assessed by multiple informants (self-reports, informant-reports, staff-reports, interviews). We will analyze maladaptive personality traits as predictors of daily behaviors, situations, and situation-behavior contingencies using multilevel
modeling. Our results will inform the construct validity of the DSM-5 trait model, and test whether they may persist, at least in part, through a proximal mechanism of selecting, construing, and hyper-reacting to specific situations.

**IS 7.4 Comparing Models of Oscillation between Grandiose and Vulnerable States in Pathological Narcissism**

*Aidan G.C. WRIGHT, University of Pittsburgh, USA*
*Ellen HAMAKER, Utrecht University, Netherlands*
*Leonard J. SIMMS, University at Buffalo, USA*

There is considerable debate about whether, and if so how, to integrate features of narcissistic grandiosity (e.g., entitlement, self-aggrandizement) and narcissistic vulnerability (e.g., contingent self-esteem, defensive withdrawal) under a general framework of pathological narcissism. Clinical observation and associated theories suggest that the relationship between grandiosity and vulnerability is oscillatory, such that individuals high in pathological narcissism go in and out of grandiose and vulnerable states. Direct tests of this hypothesis have remained elusive due to (a) an insufficiently precise description of the process, (b) a lack of data suitable to test this hypothesis, and (c) an appropriately matched statistical method. In this study we test the oscillatory hypothesis by estimating and comparing relevant time-series models (e.g., AR(1), ARIMA(0,1,1), hidden Markov) using long streams of daily-diary (daily N=100) data from individual patients. In particular we compare models that assume state shifts to those that do not.

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**IS 8 Culture and Personality**

*Chair: Anu REALO, University of Warwick, UK & University of Tartu, Estonia*

This symposium covers a broad spectrum of contributions, from the assessments of career decision-making difficulties and religiosity across different cultures to the context effects in the measurement of subjective well-being. Gwen Gardiner, Erica Baranski and David Funder will report on personality assessment across 13 countries using the California Adult Q-Sort, an assessment tool
that helps alleviate response set issues by using a forced-choice response instrument to measure personality traits. Next, Jérôme Rossier and colleagues will present the findings of the comparative study of (vocational) interests and career decision-making difficulties in two very different cultures, Switzerland and Burkina Faso, respectively. Jochen Gebauer and colleagues will focus on the relation between religiosity and psychological well-being by testing the key predictions of the religiosity-as-social value (RASV) hypothesis. Finally, Richard Lucas closes the symposium by presenting nine attempts to replicate widely cited context effects in subjective well-being. Similarly, to the famous Science paper (Open Science Collaboration, 2015) that showed low replicability of psychological studies, most context effects in subjective well-being appear to be nonsignificant, and those that are significant, are much smaller than in the original studies.

**IS 8.1 Personality Assessment Across 13 Countries Using the California Adult Q-Sort**

Gwen GARDINER, University of California, Riverside, USA  
Erica BARANSKI, University of California, Riverside, USA  
David FUNDER, University of California, Riverside, USA

Previous cross-cultural research on personality traits has utilized Likert scales to measure personality constructs but have been criticized for potential effects of response sets. The current project tests the replicability of previous findings by utilizing the California Adult Q-sort (CAQ), an assessment tool that helps alleviate response set issues by using a forced-choice response instrument to measure personality traits. Correlations among the average personality profiles across 13 countries (N=2370) ranged from $r = .69$ to $r = .98$. On average, participants described themselves as largely pleasant and well-adjusted individuals. The most similar averaged personality profiles were between USA/Canada; the least similar were South Korea/Russia/Poland and China/Russia. The Czech Republic had the most homogeneous personality descriptions and South Korea had the least. Further analyses examined the Big Five traits using templates constructed from the CAQ. These Big Five templates produced similar findings to previous research on the Big Five across countries.

**IS 8.2 Using the Personal Globe Inventory and the Career Decision-making Difficulties Questionnaires in Burkina Faso and Switzerland**

Jérôme ROSSIER, University of Lausanne, Switzerland  
Issa MOUMOULA, University of Koudougou, Burkina Faso  
Kokou A. ATITSOGBE, University of Lausanne, Switzerland  
Shékina ROCHAT, University of Lausanne, Switzerland
According to the Five-Factor Theory (FFT) of personality, interests could be considered as a part of the characteristic adaptations and decision-making difficulties as a part of behavioural outcomes. Characteristic adaptations and behavioural outcomes being directly influenced by external influences, the goal was to assess the structural, configural, and scalar equivalence of both the Personal Globe Inventory (PGI) and the Career Decision-making Difficulties Questionnaire (CDDQ) in a sample of 413 Swiss and 287 Burkinabe students. The factor structures of the PGI and the CDDQ were stable across these two countries (congruence coefficients > .90). Using multi-group confirmatory factor analyses both instruments did reach configural, metric, but not scalar equivalence. In both countries, relationships between interests and career decision-making difficulties were small. Interests’ consistency and differentiation of decided and undecided students was also analysed in both countries. These results will be discussed considering the cross-cultural literature about vocational interests and personality traits.

IS 8.3 A Cross-Cultural Perspective on Religiosity’s Well-Being Benefits

Jochen E. GEBAUER, University of Mannheim, Germany
Constantine SEDIKIDES, University of Southampton, UK
Samuel D. GOSLING, University of Texas, Austin, USA
Wiebke BLEIDORN, University of California, Davis, USA
Peter J. RENTFROW, University of Cambridge, UK
Felix SCHÖNBRODT, LMU München, Germany
Wiebke NEBERICH, Affinitas GmBH, Germany
Jeff POTTER, Atof inc, USA

Research on religiosity enjoys immense popularity. The most popular research question within this field concerns the relation between religiosity and psychological well-being. Specifically, is religiosity linked to higher psychological well-being? And if so, why is this the case? The religiosity-as-social-value (RASV) hypothesis assumes that religiosity’s well-being benefits are due to religiosity’s social value. More specifically, religiosity is an important social value in most cultures and, thus, religious people will feel esteemed, because they meet that social value. This feeling of high self-esteem, in turn, will confer well-being benefits. We will present data testing key predictions that follow from RASV. Among other things, religiosity should be linked to self-esteem/well-being in religious cultures only. In secular cultures religiosity should be unrelated to self-esteem/well-being. Furthermore, in cultures where religiosity is related to higher well-being, self-esteem should mediate that relation. We conclude that RASV offers a potent explanation for religiosity’s well-being benefits.
IS 8.4 Revisiting Context Effects in the Measurement of Subjective Well-being

Richard E. LUCAS, Michigan State University, USA

A critical issue in research on subjective well-being concerns the extent to which the measures are reliable and valid. This is an important concern whether the research is within-person research, between-person research, or cross-cultural research. One challenge to the validity of well-being measures comes from the judgment-model tradition, which suggests that well-being judgments are constructed at the time the judgments are made and can be strongly influenced by minor contextual factors. For instance, studies have shown that the weather at the time of the judgment can strongly influence life satisfaction. However, most existing studies have used extremely small sample sizes, and replications are rare. In this talk, I present nine attempts to replicate widely cited context effects. Most context effects were nonsignificant, and those that were significant were much smaller than the original studies.

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IS 9 Integrating personality structure and processes

Chairs: Anna BAUMERT, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany
Marco PERUGINI, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy
Manfred SCHMITT, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany

The symposium combines novel research on psychological mechanisms that explain (a) systematic inter- and intraindividual differences in behavior, (b) interindividual differences in development across time, and (c) the occurrence of population-level covariation of interindividual differences. First, Read and colleagues present a model that explains inter- and intraindividual variation in behavior by interaction of chronic motivations that compete for situational activation, situational affordances, and interoceptive states. Second, Jayawickreme and Fleeson discuss implications of Whole Trait Theory that conceptualizes traits as density distributions of states to be explained by social-cognitive mechanisms. Third, Wrzus and Roberts outline a comprehensive process model for the explanation of personality development and test its implications with longitudinal data on stress reactivity and neuroticism. Fourth, Baumert and colleagues test reinforcement learning as a mechanism of development of extraversion. Fifth, Costantini and Perugini present a network analysis highlighting psychological reasons for the occurrence of covariation among conscientiousness facets.
IS 9.1 Virtual Personalities: Using Computational Modeling to Understand Within-Person Variability

Stephen J. READ, University of Southern California, USA
Benjamin SMITH, University of Southern California, USA
Vitaliya DROUTMAN, University of Southern California, USA
Lynn C. MILLER, University of Southern California, USA

How can the same underlying psychological/neurobiological system exhibit both stable between-individual differences (traits) and high levels of within-individual variability in personality states over time and situations? We argue that both types of variability result from a psychological/neurobiological system based on structured, chronic motivations, where behavior at a specific point in time is a joint function of the current availability of motive affordances in the situation, current motivationally relevant bodily or interoceptive states, and the result of the competition among alternative active motives. Here we present a biologically-based theoretical framework, based on structured motivational systems, and embodied in two different computational models, that demonstrates how individuals with stable personality characteristics, can nevertheless exhibit considerable within-person variability in personality states across time and situations in personality related behaviors.

IS 9.2 State as Mechanisms

Eranda JAYAWICKREME, Wake Forest University, USA
William FLEESON, Wake Forest University, USA

Whole Trait Theory (Fleeson & Jayawickreme, 2015) is centered on the claims that the descriptive side of traits is best thought of as density distributions of states. The job of an explanatory account of traits is to explain these distributions – that is, to explain why people differ from each other in their distributions (origin of traits) and to explain the within-person variability in states within the distributions (mechanisms constituting traits). Adding an explanatory account creates two parts to traits, an explanatory part and a descriptive part, and these two parts are separate but also are joined into whole traits. Whole Trait Theory proposes that the explanatory side of traits consists of social-cognitive mechanisms. One key to discovering mechanisms is to predict within-person (and between-person) variation in enactment of Big-5 content in states. We argue that Whole Trait Theory offers one way to identify and conceptualize mechanisms, etiology, and development.
IS 9.3 Short- and long-term processes of personality development

Cornelia WRZUS, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Germany
Brent W. ROBERTS, University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, USA

We present a theoretical framework of the short- and long-term processes underlying personality development throughout adulthood. The newly developed TESSERA framework posits that long-term personality development occurs due to repeated short-term, situational processes. These short-term processes can be generalized as recursive sequence of Trigger, Expectancy, State/State expression, and Reaction (TESSERA). Reflective and associative processes on TESSERA sequences can lead to personality development (i.e., continuity and lasting changes in explicit and implicit personality characteristics and behavioral patterns). We illustrate the framework with empirical findings on differential change in neuroticism over six years, which was predicted by repeated stress reactivity assessed in daily life. Finally, we discuss how the TESSERA framework facilitates a more comprehensive understanding of normative and differential personality development at various ages during the lifespan.

IS 9.4 Testing reinforcement learning as a mechanism for the development of extraversion

Anna BAUMERT, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany
Simona MALTESE, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany
Tanja LISCHETZKE, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany

In a longitudinal study among first-year university students (N = 320), we addressed reinforcement of social interactions as a plausible mechanism to explain interindividual differences in intraindividual changes in extraversion and its facets. During three weeks at the beginning of the first semester, participants repeatedly responded to a short questionnaire (ambulatory assessment) whenever they had encountered a social interaction. They indicated how extraverted they had acted (talked a lot; acted in a self-assured way), how positive they had experienced the interaction, and their current state levels of positive affect and self-esteem. By means of multilevel modeling, we estimated the individual slopes linking extraverted behavior and positive affect/self-esteem and tested these slopes as predictors in latent change models of trait extraversion and its facets across four measurement occasions spanning one year. Whereas experiencing interactions as positive predicted intraindividual increases in extraversion, the individual association of extraverted behavior and affect/self-esteem did not.
IS 9.5 The Network of Conscientiousness

Giulio COSTANTINI, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy
Marco PERUGINI, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy

According to the network perspective, the coalescence of several personality characteristics into major personality dimensions is the product of a pattern of complex interactions that can be modeled as a network. We focused on one personality dimension, conscientiousness, and on its most important facets. We administered a large battery of questionnaires to two samples (N = 210 and N = 230) and analyzed them by means of network analysis. The results showed that some elements of the network, such as general self-control and orientation toward the future, were relevant for all facets. These “shared” elements could be responsible for the facets to clump into one major dimension. However other elements of the network, such as specific aspects of self-control, of regulatory focus, and the need for closure, uniquely characterized different facets. We argue that these “unique” elements could be responsible for some of the most important differences among conscientiousness facets.

Friday, July 22 / 10:30 AM – 12:10 PM

IS 10 Modeling types of equivalence on Romanian data: generations, genders, and contexts of administration

Chair: Dragoș ILIESCU, University of Bucharest, Romania

The symposium puts together 5 presentations based on Romanian data in very diverse areas of personality research. The first presentation focuses on applications of Exploratory Structural Equation Modeling (ESEM) to the investigation of measurement equivalence between high-stake and low-stake personality data. The second presentation uses Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) to look at trans-generational data on personality, especially focusing on the “Millenials” generation. The third presentation discusses Common Method Variance in the Romanian International Personality Item Pool (IPIP) set. The fourth presentation focuses on equivalence in Dark Triad personality data between high and low stakes contexts, investigating such equivalence both based on SEM and on Item Response Theory (IRT) approaches. The fifth presentation discusses gender equivalence for the Romanian version of the Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory (ZTPI).
IS 10.1 The NEO PI-R: Exploring measurement equivalence in high and low-stake test taking settings via Exploratory Structural Equation Modeling (ESEM)

Andrei ION, University of Bucharest, Romania

Many popular personality measures typically fail to meet rigorous CFA standards of good measurement. Personality measures are oftentimes used in high-stake test talking situations, such as personnel selection based on the assumption that their functioning is equivalent irrespective of test taking context (high vs. low-stake testing situation). Our investigation presents new analyses of NEO Personality Inventory–Revised (NEO-PI-R) responses collected from a large Romanian sample in a high-stakes setting. We explore the equivalence of this broad FFM measure across high and low stake test taking situations by using the recently developed exploratory structural equation modeling (ESEM) technique. The results of the current investigation suggest that the five-factor structure is the most parsimonious structure describing the NEO-PI-R responses obtained in high-stake test taking settings. The NEO-PI-R exhibited configural and weak invariance, but displayed non-equivalent facet intercepts (strong invariance).

IS 10.2 A Structural Equation Modeling approach to the analysis of generational differences in personality

Coralia SULEA, West University of Timisoara, Romania

Popular stereotypes suggest that there generational differences among adults born before or after 1980. More often than not, these stereotypes refer to individual differences in the way people prefer to think, feel or behave. Are there any robust generational changes in the structure or distribution personality traits across the general population? We examine potential cohort effects on the broad and narrow personality traits through the lens of a broad personality measure on two large cohorts drawn from Romanian general population. Exploratory structural equations modeling was used in order to examine measurement invariance between two large Romanian cohorts. Latent mean differences are also explored. The results imply that the broad sociocultural context may affect personality factors.
**IS 10.3 Evaluating Common Method Variance in the Romanian International Personality Item Pool (IPIP) set**

**Dragoș ILIESCU, University of Bucharest, Romania**
**Marian POPA, University of Bucharest, Romania**

Common Method Variance (CMV) is frequently named as one of the major sources affecting the internal validity of cross-sectional research. Several methods for the detection of both presence and level of CMV have been proposed, but none of them is considered as an “ultimate” solution. The present investigation focuses on the detection of CMV on the Romanian version of the International Personality Item Pool (IPIP) set, i.e. 2504 personality items administered to approx. 200 participants. Results from several statistical approaches are compared, and discussions focus both on theoretical implications, and on practical implications for the Romanian IPIP scales.

**IS 10.4 Testing measurement invariance in Short Dark Triad personality questionnaire: Implications in high and low stakes contexts**

**Mihaela GRIGORAS, University of Bucharest, Romania**
**Andreea BUTUCESCU, University of Bucharest, Romania**

The Short Dark Triad (Paulhus & Jones, 2011) provides a concise assessment of human traits that has been conceptualized in the Dark Triad Model (machiavellianism, psychopathy, and narcissism) (Paulhus & Williams, 2002). Despite the popularity from the last decade among personality psychologists, previous research reports mixed results on construct validity. The validation studies of Dark Triad measures have mostly been conducted using Classic Test Theory methods and in very few cases using Item Response Theory (IRT) methods. In order to provide a better understanding of this research problem, in the present study we used a mixt method approach of measurement invariance. On a large sample (N = 1,040), we firstly investigated the Short Dark Triad's factor structure using Confirmatory Factor Analysis. Secondly, we analyzed the responses for each item using Item Response Theory (IRT). Differential item functioning (DIF) was used to analyze for bias measurement in two situations: with relatively low and high motivation to fake good. Implications of results will be discussed.
IS 10.5 A test of structural invariance across the gender for Zimbardo’s Time Perspective Inventory (ZTPI)

Romeo Zeno CRETU, University of Bucharest, Romania

The goal of this study was to test the factorial structure of ZTPI (Zimbardo & Boyd, 1999) using a Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA). The 56 items ZTPI questionnaire was applied to 1,260 Romanian ethnics, a total of 794 persons (63%) being female. The mean age of the sample was 30.66 (SD = 11.34). Even many of the items did not load on the expected factors, CFA revealed that a five dimension model of time perspective construct is still tenable: RMSEA = .036, GFI = .976, CFI = .971. For this model we tested the invariance of TP factors across the gender. The five factor structure of TP concept proved to be partially invariant across the gender. The structure of ZTPI replicated on this Romanian sample is in concordance with other studies that confirmed already a five dimensions’ structure.

Friday, July 22 / 2:30 PM – 4:10 PM

IS 11 Effects of Childhood Adversity on Adult Personality and Subjective Wellbeing

Chair: Dr. Bertus Filippus JERONIMUS, University of Groningen, Netherlands
This symposium is sponsored by the Association for Research in Personality

Childhood adversity is surprisingly common, and can have profound and lasting impacts on psychological and biological development. This symposium presents four studies examining the effects of childhood adversity on personality development and adult outcomes. Shiner and colleagues studied longitudinally whether chronic adversity in adolescence predicted changes in the Big Five personality traits from ages 10 to 30. Jeronimus and colleagues studied associations between different types of childhood adversity and different aspects of subjective wellbeing in adulthood (ages 18-78). Laceulle and colleagues investigated the effects of different types of childhood trauma on young adult risk-taking behaviour and found that personality differences shaped how people responded to these experiences. Finally, de Clerq and colleagues showed how socio-economic adversity and childhood personality interact and influence whether oddity features in childhood develop into schizotypal personality disorder. Finally, Rebecca Shiner will discuss and integrate the theoretical and practical implications of these studies.
IS 11.1 Changes in Personality Traits from Childhood to Adulthood Predicted by Chronic Adversity in Adolescence

Rebecca L. SHINER, Colgate University, USA
Timothy A. ALLEN, University of Minnesota, USA
Ann S. MASTEN, University of Minnesota, USA

Life experiences contribute to changes in personality. The present study examined whether the specific life experience of chronic adversity in adolescence predicted changes in the Big Five traits from childhood to adulthood in the Project Competence Longitudinal Study sample of 205 participants followed from childhood (age 10) through adolescence into adulthood (age 30). Personality was measured in childhood through multiple methods and in adulthood by self-report. Chronic adversity (both independent of and dependent on the youth’s own behavior) was assessed through coders’ ratings of participants’ life charts from ages 10 to 20. Participants’ personality traits were generally modestly stable over 20 years from childhood to adulthood, but Openness showed greater moderate stability. Independent and dependent adversity predicted increases in Negative Emotionality/Neuroticism, and dependent adversity predicted decreases in Constraint/Conscientiousness and Agreeableness from childhood to adulthood. The results suggest that chronic adversity may have negative effects on personality development in young people.

IS 11.2 You’re Stronger Than Whatever Tried to Hurt You: Associations Between Childhood Adversity and Subjective Wellbeing Across Adulthood

Bertus Filippus JERONIMUS, University of Groningen, Netherlands
Odilia M. LACEULLE, Tilburg University, Netherlands
Klaas WARDENAAR, University of Groningen, Netherlands
Peter DE JONGE, University of Groningen, Netherlands

Childhood adversity can have profound effects on subjective wellbeing. The present study utilized a sample from the HowNutsAreTheDutch crowdsourcing study of the general population in the Netherlands (n= 1089, age 18-78, mean= 48, SD= 14, 76% women) and a series of structural equation models to study the association between (a) five different dimensions of childhood adversity before age 16 (as measured with the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ-SF); emotional and/or physical neglect, and emotional, physical, and/or sexual abuse) and (b) adult subjective wellbeing (SWB), operationalized in terms of emotional wellbeing (ratio positive/negative affect) and psychological wellbeing (the Ryff scales, including environmental mastery, purpose, selfacceptance, autonomy, personal growth, social relationships). Results took into account current mood symptoms and
personality differences. The effects of childhood adversity on adult SWB differed according to the type of childhood adversity and domain of SWB, and effects weakened with the years since the experience.

**IS 11.3 Individual Differences in Risk-Taking Behaviour after Childhood Trauma. A Large-Scale Study of Young Adults**

*Odilia M. LACEULLE, Tilburg University, Netherlands*
*Jason RENTFROW, University of Cambridge, UK*
*Eva ALISIC, Monash University, Australia*

Childhood trauma is associated with a variety of adverse outcomes. The present study examined the link between childhood trauma and young adult risk-taking behaviour, as well as individual differences in this association. Data were drawn from a large British sample of young adults (n=236,775). Individuals who experienced death of a loved one, a traumatic sexual experience, or violence (< age 18) had higher scores on a range of risk-taking behaviours. Men, older individuals and those high on extraversion and neuroticism and low on conscientiousness reported more risk-taking behaviour, but these effects could not explain the effect of childhood trauma. High extraversion and neuroticism and low conscientiousness slightly amplified the effect of trauma on risk-taking behaviour. Findings bolster the specific and cumulative effects of childhood trauma on young adult risk-taking behaviour, and highlight the need for large-scale studies to examine individual differences in the consequences of childhood trauma.

**IS 11.4 Understanding Schizotypal Pathology in Adolescence From Individual Developmental Trajectories of Childhood Oddity Characteristics**

*Barbara DE CLERCQ, Ghent University, Belgium*
*Lize VERBEKE, Ghent University, Belgium*
*Elien DE CALUWÉ, Ghent University, Belgium*
*Joeri HOFMANS, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium*

The current study (n=485) explored the developmental trajectories of potential childhood prodromal signs of schizotypal personality disorders (STPD) across three measurement waves. At a fourth assessment point in adolescence, STPD traits were assessed along the DSM-5 trait measure (APA, 2013). Beyond the general declining trend in oddity characteristics over time, the results demonstrated that both an early onset of oddity related characteristics as well as an increasing trend...
in these characteristics over time were predictive for adolescent STPD. Moreover, our findings point to the significance of several childhood characteristics, such as socio-economic adversity, academic achievement, and child personality, for understanding early onset or growth in oddity features. These results underscore the significance of prodromal signs of STPD at a young age and highlight the relevance of systematic screening processes that take it further than a one-point assessment.

Friday, July 22 / 2:30 PM – 4:10 PM

IS 12 Teacher Personality

Chair: Aljoscha C. NEUBAUER, University of Graz, Austria
Discussant: Richard ROBERTS, University of Sydney, Australia

Meta-analyses have shown that children’s success in school (acquired knowledge and competencies) depends to a large extent on teacher qualities. This finding (‘the teacher matters’), has stimulated research on how to get the best teachers. While this on one side can be achieved by curricular measures in teacher education, it is on the other side also essential to emphasize the importance of a pre-selection of students. The latter depends on the question of whether good teachers can be characterized by certain personality traits. We have four contributions. The paper by Jürgen Pretsch focusses on how personality traits can predict success in teacher studies. Next, the personality of preschool teachers and their influence on pedagogical quality will be in the focus of the talk by Manfred Schmitt. Lisa Kim reports on whether teacher personality has an impact on teaching effectiveness. Caroline Wahle studies how students’ personality traits can influence teacher-student interactions and teachers’ evaluations. Finally, talks will be summarized and discussed by Richard Roberts.

IS 12.1 Teacher Student Selection in Austria – First results on predictive validity

Jürgen PRETSCH, University of Graz, Austria
Corinna KOSCHMIEDER, University of Graz, Austria
Aljoscha C. NEUBAUER, University of Graz, Austria

We developed a new selection tool for teacher students, which is currently applied at 20 university-level institutions in Austria. While it consists of three modules (a non-selective self-assessment
tool, a standardized computer-based test battery and a face-to-face assessment) the focus of this presentation lies on the computer-based test battery. It includes several tests for general cognitive ability, language proficiency and (big five and other) personality factors, that should allow the prediction of academic success as well as later work success, work satisfaction and burn-out-risk. First results on the predictive validity for academic achievement in a sample of \( n = 663 \) teacher students in Graz, Austria will be reported with a special focus on the factor language proficiency, which could be shown to be one of the dominant predictors of GPA in the first year of university across a wide range of differing subjects.

**IS 12.2 Preschool teachers’ personality: Which traits are relevant for pedagogical quality?**

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

**Ivana HERRMANN**, *University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany*

**Johanna PRETSCH**, *University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany*

Experiences children gain in preschool influence their development substantially. One factor that could possibly influence pedagogical quality in preschool is preschool teachers’ personality. Therefore, the aims of this project were to 1) identify crucial personality traits of preschool teachers 2) assess ideal levels of the identified personality traits and 3) examine the relationship between crucial personality traits and pedagogical quality. By means of a qualitative requirement analysis, we extracted 60 traits which were then presented to parents, preschool teachers and professional school teachers in a quantitative requirement analysis. In a third step, we had students judge those traits that were considered relevant by the three groups on the basis of short video clips of preschool teachers. These ratings were then used to predict the pedagogical quality of the teachers by considering interactions between differed personality traits. The results will be discussed with regard to preschool teachers’ selection and education.

**IS 12.3 High School Teacher Personality Predicts Subjective Measures of Teaching Effectiveness**

**Lisa E. KIM**, *The University of Sydney, Australia*

**Ilan Dar-Nimrod**, *The University of Sydney, Australia*

**Carolyn MACCANN**, *The University of Sydney, Australia*

Although it is known that teachers have an impact on students, whether teacher personality has an impact on teaching effectiveness is relatively unknown. The current study assesses whether high
school mathematics and English teacher big five personality (rated both as teacher self-reports and the student-reports) predicts teaching effectiveness. We consider both subjective measures (teacher academic support, teacher personal support, and academic performance self-efficacy) and an objective measure (student grades) of teaching effectiveness. Multilevel regressions controlling for student and teacher gender, student previous academic achievement, and student personality were conducted. Teacher personality predicted only the subjective measures, with stronger effects for student-reports, with teacher conscientiousness, agreeableness, and neuroticism as the most relevant domains. Results inform the possibility of including personality as part of the selection procedure for teacher education.

**IS 12.4 Effects of liking and similarity on the accuracy of teachers’ first impressions of students: A social accuracy analysis**

**Caroline Verena WAHLE, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany**
**Mitja D. BACK, University of Münster, Germany**
**Steffen NESTLER, University of Münster, Germany**
**Jeremy BIESANZ, University of British Columbia, Canada**
**Friedrich-Wilhelm SCHRADER, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany**
**Anna-Katharina PRAETORIUS, The German Institute for International Educational Research, Germany**
**Katrin HOCHDÖRFFER, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany**

First impressions about the personality characteristics of students can influence teacher-student interactions and teachers’ further evaluations and recommendations about a student. Factors influencing the accuracy of these judgments in the school context are to date, however, not well understood. In two studies (N = 102 and N = 270), we investigated the moderating role of liking and teacher-student personality similarity on judgmental accuracy. Three groups of judges (student teachers, experienced teachers and psychology undergraduate students) rated students’ academic self-concept, intrinsic motivation, intelligence and the Big Five based on ten (Study 1) and 45 (Study 2) brief video clips. Social Accuracy Model analyses provide evidence for the role of liking and similarity on the (distinctive) accuracy in the classroom. Implications for our understanding of teacher judgment accuracy will be discussed.
Symposium

Wednesday, July 20 / 10:30 AM – 12:10 PM

S 1 Self-Enhancement: Situational Antecedents and Links to Well-Being, Achievement, and Social Outcomes

Chairs: Michael DUFNER, University of Leipzig, Germany
Katrin RENTZSCH, University of Göttingen, Germany

Perceiving oneself in an unduly positive light has considerable implications for well-being, academic outcomes, and social outcomes. Yet, the question of whether these implications are beneficial or maladaptive is a matter of an ongoing and controversial debate. The present symposium provides an overview of recent contributions to this debate. Kelci Harris, University of St. Louis, presents an investigation on the occurrence of self-enhancement in different social contexts. Katrin Rentzsch, University of Göttingen, introduces a novel method for the analysis of self-enhancement and presents results on interpersonal adjustment. Thomas Lösch, University of Tübingen, presents the results of a large-scale longitudinal investigation on the link between self-enhancement and academic achievement. Michael Dufner summarizes previous findings on the controversial association between self-enhancement and psychological adjustment by presenting results from a comprehensive meta-analysis. At the end, overarching theoretical and methodological implications will be discussed.

S 1.1 With Whom do People Self-Enhance? A Naturalistic Observational Study of Bragging

Kelci HARRIS, Washington University in St. Louis, USA
Simine VAZIRE, University of California, Davis, USA
Kathryn BOLLICH, Washington University in St. Louis, USA
Robert WILSON, University of California, Davis, USA

How do social situations influence self-enhancement? In this multi-method study, I examine how various social situations predict within-person variability in bragging. For one week, 308 participants
wore the EAR and completed ESM surveys that included questions about their current social situations. On ESM surveys, when participants were with people they indicated whether they were with family (10% of surveys), friends (47%), or a romantic partner (11%). Participants then rated their companions on several measures: how well they knew them; how much they liked them; their comparative power and status; and how much they cared about making an impression (average $r = .37$). EAR files collected during the hours corresponding with ESM surveys were coded for bragging. We tested whether 1) who participants were with and 2) how participants felt about their companions were associated with the likelihood that participants would brag.

S 1.2 Self-Enhancement 2.0: Understanding Self-Enhancement from two different perspectives of analysis

Katrin RENTZSCH, University of Göttingen, Germany
Michela SCHRÖDER-ABÉ, University of Potsdam, Germany

Perceiving oneself in an unrealistically positive way has considerable implications for one’s social relationships. Previous findings on the interpersonal consequences of self-enhancement have been controversial. On one hand, it has been shown that people who self-enhance are evaluated negatively; whereas, on the other hand, people high in self-enhancement are also perceived as socially attractive. In this talk, we argue that controversial findings on the interpersonal consequences of self-enhancement are due to different levels of analysis. We argue that it makes a difference whether a person feels superior to others in general or whether that person feels especially superior to a specific target irrespective of her or his general tendencies to self-enhance. Results from a study with 330 participants extricate two different types of self-enhancement, namely self-enhancement at a habitual level and self-enhancement at a relationship level, which both revealed different effects on the interpersonal consequences of self-enhancement.

S 1.3 Self-Enhancement in Schools: Applying the Interpersonal Approach to test the effect of Self-Enhancement on Academic Achievement

Thomas LÖSCH, University of Tübingen, Germany
Oliver LÜDTKE, Leibniz Institute for Science and Mathematics Education IPN Kiel, Germany
Alexander ROBITZSCH, Leibniz Institute for Science and Mathematics Education IPN Kiel, Germany
Augustin KELAVA, University of Tübingen, Germany
Benjamin NAGENGAST, University of Tübingen, Germany
Ulrich TRAUTWEIN, University of Tübingen, Germany
What is more conducive to a positive development of achievement: “overly positive” academic competence beliefs, as suggested by many motivational approaches, or an “accurate” self-concept, as propagated by calibration research? Perhaps the most central reason for contradictory empirical results in this research area is the challenge of identifying “overly positive” vs. “accurate” self-perceptions. In this study, the interpersonal approach was applied to measure self-enhancement by harnessing interpersonal judgments of math competence within classrooms. A total of 1,549 students in 87 classes of 2 age cohorts rated themselves and their classmates regarding math competence. It was found that peers’ judgments of competence were strongly related to academic achievement. Furthermore, older peers differentiated their judgments more. Controlling for prior achievement, a small positive effect of self-enhancement on future achievement was found which supports current motivational theories.

**S 1.4 Is Self-Enhancement Beneficial? A Meta-Analysis on the links between Self-Enhancement and Psychological Adjustment**

Michael DUFNER, University of Leipzig, Germany  
Constantine SEDIKIDES, University of Southampton, UK  
Jochen E. GEBAUER, University of Mannheim, Germany  
Jaap J. A. DENISSEN, Tilburg University, Netherlands

The current investigation systematically evaluates the available evidence on the links between self-enhancement and indicators of both intrapersonal and interpersonal adjustment. The results of this extensive meta-analytic endeavor indicate that self-enhancement is positively linked to intrapersonal adjustment. This link was highly robust across rating sources (self- and observer-reports), operationalizations of self-enhancement, self-enhancement domains, adjustment indicators, sexes, age groups, life circumstances, and cultures. Important from a causal perspective, initial levels of self-enhancement predicted rank-order increases in adjustment over time. These results strongly indicate that self-enhancement universally entails intrapersonal adjustment benefits. The link between self-enhancement and interpersonal adjustment was more complex. Self-enhancement was linked to positive observer-evaluations at short acquaintance and to observer-reports of agency in general. We point out why methodological inconsistency in the assessment of self-enhancement and adjustment has led to confusion in the literature and integrate our findings to develop a new theory on the functionality of self-enhancement.
S 2 Personality and Reward Processing

Chairs: Luke SMILLIE, The University of Melbourne, Australia
Jan WACKER, University of Hamburg, Germany
Éilish DUKE, Goldsmiths, University of London, UK
Alan PICKERING, Goldsmiths, University of London, UK

Reward processes have long featured in biologically oriented theories of personality. Reward processing mechanisms are proposed to underlie incentive motivation (or ‘wanting’) and behavioural approach of rewarding stimuli, grounded in the value-coding branch of the dopamine system and its associated neural structures (see DeYoung, 2013; Smillie & Wacker, 2014). In this symposium, we will present four of our recent studies in this area concerning two closely related aspects of personality (extraversion and anhedonia). Smillie, Wacker, and Duke will each present studies focusing on neural indices of reward processing derived from EEG, while Pickering will present findings from computational modeling of neural processes underlying reward-related behaviour.

S 2.1 Agentic Extraversion is a Unique Trait Predictor of Reward-Prediction-Error Signaling.

Luke SMILLIE, The University of Melbourne, Australia
David M. HUGHES, The University of Melbourne, Australia
Andrew J. COOPER, Goldsmiths, University of London, UK
Jan WACKER, University of Hamburg, Germany
Alan PICKERING, Goldsmiths, University of London, UK

Agentic extraversion (i.e., assertiveness, boldness) has been theorized to reflect dopamine-mediated reward-processing, but empirical support for this theory is mixed (Wacker & Smillie, 2015). Potential explanations for this patchy evidence base include underpowered studies and a tendency for different researchers to favour different measures of extraversion. Here we attempted a high-powered replication of the finding that extraversion predicts a neural (EEG) index of reward-prediction-error (i.e. outcomes that are more or less rewarding than expected; Smillie, Cooper, & Pickering, 2011). Participants (N~100) completed a comprehensive personality battery prior to an associative learning task with continuous EEG.
recording. Multiple measures of extraversion predicted larger reward-prediction-error signals, but this association was unique to measures of agentic extraversion. Openness/Intellect was also associated with reward-prediction-error, but not after controlling for extraversion. These findings bolster support for the reward-processing theory of extraversion based on an EEG-derived index of Reward Prediction Error Signalling.

**S 2.2 Effects of positive affect on cognitive control and frontal EEG asymmetry: Modulatory effects of dopamine and agentic extraversion?**

Jan WACKER, University of Hamburg, Germany

Two separate strands of theory and research implicate central dopamine activity in (1) the modulator effects of positive affect on cognitive control (more precisely, the balance between flexible switching and robust maintaining of goals and cognitive sets) and (2) individual differences in agentic extraversion (i.e., assertiveness, boldness). Thus, we aimed to investigate, whether (1) agentic extraversion modulates the effects of positive affect on the balance between switching and maintaining, and whether (2) this modulatory effect is sensitive to dopamine. In addition, we aimed to probe potential mediating effects of frontal EEG asymmetry (i.e., a correlate of approach motivation presumably sensitive to dopamine changes). To this end we independently manipulated both positive affect (high versus low approach positive affect) and dopamine (placebo versus dopamine D2 blocker) in female volunteers (N ~ 100) and assessed switching-maintaining balance, extraversion, and resting EEG activity. The results inform neuropsychological theories of affect-cognition interactions and extraversion.

**S 2.3 The influence of stress on reward processing: Insight into the neural mechanisms modulating anhedonia**

Éilish DUKE, Goldsmiths, University of London, UK  
Birte BALSEREIT, Goldsmiths, University of London, UK  
Andrew J. COOPER, Goldsmiths, University of London, UK

Stress has been identified as a key contributor to the development and persistence of Depression. In this context, stress is believed to induce a motivation and anhedonic behaviour, potentially due to a dysfunctional interaction between stress perception and reward processing. Recent research (Kumar et al., 2015) suggests that stress may have dissociable effects on individual components of reward processing – that is, stress appears to potentiate reward ‘wanting’ during anticipation of reward, but
reduce reward ‘liking’ during the consummatory phase. The current study sought to examine the effect of an acute stress manipulation (negative performance feedback) on participants’ performance on a monetary incentive delay task (MID) (Knutson, 2000). Resting state EEG frontal asymmetry data were recorded before and after MID-performance under stress and no-stress conditions. Preliminary results (N=20) are discussed in relation to the influence of perceived stress on reward motivation.

**S 2.4 Do extraverts learn faster from rewards than introverts, or are they more sensitive to the rewards they receive?**

**Alan PICKERING, Goldsmiths, University of London, UK**

**Domini HUNT, Goldsmiths, University of London, UK**

**Alexia LONNOY, Goldsmiths, University of London, UK**

**Ian THARP, University of Greenwich, UK**

Pickering and Pesola (2014) developed a differential cognitive neuroscience framework using computational models to explore how human personality traits affect laboratory behaviour: specifically, how dopaminergically-mediated personality traits in healthy people (extraversion, anhedonia) may relate to dopamine-sensitive behavioural and electrophysiological endophenotypes. In a series of studies, we used simple learning tasks in which the probabilities (or sizes) of financial rewards are either stable or change unpredictably. Using new procedures, RL models are fit to subjects’ performance over trials and best-fitting model parameters for each participant are correlated with extraversion scores and putative dopaminergic markers (spontaneous eyeblink rate). Neurobiological substrates for model parameters are proposed: a learning rate parameter corresponds to receptor sensitivity at projection targets of ascending dopaminergic neurons; the reward sensitivity parameter corresponds to receptor sensitivities at cell bodies of midbrain dopaminergic cells. This research allows us to ask which of these processes relates to extraversion.
S 3 Effects of dispositional forgiveness in the lab and in daily life

Chairs: Mathias ALLEMAND, University of Zurich, Switzerland
Patrick L. HILL, Carleton University, Canada

In recent years, there has been a growing interest in research on forgiveness. Much of this research has focused on forgiveness as a psychological process of change. Alternatively, one can examine forgiveness as a dispositional tendency to forgive. This symposium brings together researchers who focus on the effects of dispositional forgiveness in the lab or in daily life. First, Ramzi Fatfouta and Michela Schröder-Abé present experimental data on the link between narcissism and lack of dispositional forgiveness. Second, Mirjam Stieger and colleagues present intensive longitudinal data on the occurrence of interpersonal transgressions in daily life and address the role of dispositional forgiveness. Annika Martin and colleagues address dispositional forgiveness and attachment orientations as potential determinants of interpersonal transgressions in couple’s daily life using dyadic diary data. Finally, Patrick Hill and Mathias Allemand present data from multiple studies on the link between dispositional forgiveness and self-reported general or daily health behavior.

S 3.1 Associations between trait forgiveness and health behavior

Patrick L. HILL, Carleton University, Canada
Mathias ALLEMAND, University of Zurich, Switzerland

Though research has consistently linked trait forgiveness to subjective and psychological well-being, findings have been inconsistent regarding the physical health benefits associated with being a forgiving person. Furthermore, the pathways linking trait forgiveness to physical health have yet to receive sufficient empirical attention, particularly with respect to how being a forgiving person may increase the likelihood for health behavior. Across three samples (Canadian college students, Swiss adults, and American adults), we investigate the relationships between trait forgiveness and self-reported health behavior, both in general or at the daily level. Results demonstrate the nuance in the relationships between trait forgiveness and health behavior, insofar that the findings differ depending on the sample and whether one considers specific or generalized health behavior tendencies. Findings will be discussed with respect to why dispositional forgiveness is more strongly associated with certain behaviors, as well as the implications for future measurement of health behavior propensity.
S 3.2 I can see clearly now: Clarity of transgression-related motivations enhances the relationship between narcissism and lack of forgiveness

Ramzi FATFOUTA, University of Potsdam, Germany  
Michela SCHRÖDER-ABÉ, University of Potsdam, Germany

Past research has revealed that narcissists lack forgiveness. However, little is known about factors that might either buffer or, more critically, enhance the link between narcissism and lack of forgiveness. To address this gap in the literature, the present studies focused on the moderating role of clarity of transgression-related motivations. In an original and a replication study (N’s = 509 and 532, respectively), participants rated their levels of narcissistic admiration and rivalry and recalled a personal episode in which someone had hurt them. Subsequently, participants reported on their lack of forgiveness toward their transgressor. Response speed to these ratings served as an indirect clarity measure, with faster responses indicating greater clarity. In both studies, narcissistic rivalry (but not admiration) was positively related to lack of forgiveness and this relationship was stronger among individuals who were clear about their transgression-related motivations. Results inform our understanding of factors that contribute to narcissists’ lack of forgiveness following interpersonal hurt and underscore the necessity for a differentiated view of narcissism.

S 3.3 Dispositional forgiveness and reported daily transgressions

Mirjam N. STIEGER, University of Zurich, Switzerland  
Mathias ALLEMAND, University of Zurich, Switzerland  
Patrick L. HILL, Carleton University, Canada

Dispositional forgiveness is defined as a tendency to avoid holding a grudge after being slighted. Missing from this literature though is an understanding of whether dispositionally forgiving individuals are less likely to perceive transgressions in their daily lives, which would suggest that dispositional forgiveness influences more than simply the reaction to a given transgression. The current study employed data from over 300 American adults to investigate whether self-reports of forgivingness predict a decreased likelihood to report transgressions over the span of 10 days. Dispositional forgiveness and experiences of transgressions in general were measured at the initial assessment. Perceived daily transgressions were measured on a daily basis. Analyses demonstrated that dispositional forgiving individuals tend to report less frequent experiences of transgressions in general. However, dispositional forgiveness did not predict perceived daily slights. Findings will be discussed with respect to how dispositional forgiveness influences reactivity and perception of daily stressors.
S 3.4 Attachment predicts transgression frequency in romantic couples

Annika MARTIN, University of Zurich, Switzerland
Patrick L. HILL, Carleton University, Canada
Mathias ALLEMAND, University of Zurich, Switzerland

Recent research has shown that attachment and forgivingness are associated within individuals and between romantic partners. However, less is known about individual determinants of the occurrence of transgressions in couple’s daily life. The current study thus examined the predictive effect of individual differences in attachment representations on the occurrence of transgressions across two weeks by means of daily diary data from a sample of US adult dyads (177 romantic relationships). The results of the initial assessment demonstrated that dispositional attachment-related avoidance and anxiety were negatively related to forgivingness and positively associated with rumination. Most important, the results have shown that attachment-related avoidance and anxiety predict the frequency of transgressions in couple’s daily life. In other words, higher levels of attachment-related avoidance and anxiety were related to a greater likelihood to be hurt by others and the partner. Findings imply that dispositional attachment representations are important in the context of interpersonal transgressions and forgiveness in daily life.

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S 4 Successful (and Unsuccessful) Self-Control: Antecedents, Strategies, Beneficiaries, and Developmental Processes

Chairs: Olivia E. ATHERTON, University of California, Davis, USA
Richard W. ROBINS, University of California, Davis, USA
Wiebke BLEIDORN, University of California, Davis, USA

Self-control has captured the attention of researchers, policy-makers, and laypersons alike for decades. However, there are several fundamental questions that require further attention. What is self-control? Carver et al. discuss the emotional components and antecedents to impulsivity, and how they may indicate a common-source risk factor that underlies multiple forms of dysregulation. How do we use self-control? Hennecke et al. integrate trait and process approaches to examine the strategies people adopt when they engage in self-control, and the traits that promote effective use
of these strategies. Who benefits from self-control? Kammrath et al. investigate whether self-control predicts behavior when the behavior being regulated benefits the self vs. a close other. What is the developmental course of self-control? Atherton et al. parse apart the co-development of self-control and externalizing problems during adolescence, a time when youth are increasingly exposed to risky situations that require effective self-control.

S 4.1 Emotion-Triggered Impulsivity and Problems in Behavior

Charles CARVER, University of Miami, USA
Sheri JOHNSON, University of California, Berkeley, USA

The distinction between self-control and impulsivity is a complex one, with many facets. This reflects the fact that impulsivity has several different antecedents and can be manifested in many different ways. We have become interested in one particular antecedent: emotions as a trigger of the tendency to behave impulsively. Several self-report measures exist that assess this property, in part, but many widely used measures do not touch on it at all. We have found that an index of emotion-triggered impulsiveness is related to other self-report measures that reflect a wide range of psychopathologies; this has led us to think about this property as a potential trans-diagnostic risk factor. Current work is aimed at better understanding the processes by which this aspect of impulsivity manifests itself, in order to investigate the broader meaning of this tendency and thus its location in a broader framework of self-regulatory processes.

S 4.2 Self-Regulatory Strategies from the Goal Pursuers’ Perspective

Marie HENNECKE, University of Zurich, Switzerland
Thomas CZIKMANTORI, University of Zurich, Switzerland
Veronika BRANDSTÄTTER, University of Zurich, Switzerland

In the past, self-regulation and self-control have often been conceived of as either ability-like traits or as processes. Very little research has combined the two approaches. The current project applies a process-oriented perspective to link self-regulatory traits and strategies. It tries to identify the strategies that people use in order to display self-regulation and self-control. Based on the grounds that self-regulation and self-control rely on controlled processes, we first took a bottom-up approach by asking more than 300 respondents to report, which strategies they use to “keep themselves going” in unpleasant tasks. Through content-coding, 22 distinctive strategies could be distinguished that mostly correspond to the literature and show the wide range of potential processes (e.g., goal
activation, process focus, distraction). In a next step, the use of these strategies will be correlated with trait measures and social-cognitive measures of self-regulation.

**S 4.3 Personality Traits as Self-Regulatory Resources**

Lara KAMMRATH, Wake Forest University, USA  
Kassandra CORTES, University of Waterloo, Canada

Trait self-control is considered a global self-regulatory resource that predicts initiation and perseverance on a wide variety of tasks that are effortful and tedious. In past research, it has been most common to focus on the self as the beneficiary of self-regulated effort. The present studies examine whether trait self-control plays the same role in self-regulation when the beneficiary of effort is manipulated. Across studies, trait self-control failed to predict actions performed for the benefit of a close other, even when those actions had high attentional demands or involved classic ‘self-control depletion’ tasks. Trait self-control did, however, predict these behaviors when the beneficiary was the self. The personality trait that best predicted social self-regulation was trait agreeableness. Given how much of people’s self-regulated behavior occurs in social contexts, these findings draw new attention to trait agreeableness as a self-regulatory resource in addition to trait self-control.

**S 4.4 The Co-Development of Self-Control and Externalizing Problems from Late Childhood through Adolescence**

Olivia E. ATHERTON, University of California, Davis, USA  
Richard W. ROBINS, University of California, Davis, USA  
Wiebke BLEIDORN, University of California, Davis, USA

A vast amount of research has demonstrated the deleterious effects of poor self-control on life experiences from childhood to old age. However, little is known about the development of self-control from childhood through adolescence, or how it co-develops with various forms of externalizing problems. Using data from a longitudinal study of 674 Mexican-origin youth, we find that self-control shows high rank-order stability from age 10 to 16, but mean-level decreases across this period, which provides support for a maturity gap in adolescence. Further, we investigate the co-development of self-control with several forms of externalizing problems, including drug use, physical and relational aggression, academic problems, conduct disorder, and ADHD, and show that poor self-control has reciprocal longitudinal associations with the development of multiple forms of problem behavior. We discuss implications for future research aimed at disentangling the co-development of self-control and more severe forms of dysregulation.
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**S 5 Dynamic Personality: Measuring & Understanding Idiosyncratic Patterns of Personality States**

*Chairs: Maarten VAN ZALK, Oxford University, UK & University of Münster, Germany*
*KatharinaGEUKES, University of Münster, Germany*
*Discussant: Simine VAZIRE, University of California, Davis, USA*

Individuals’ uniqueness lies in their stable personality traits, in their typical states levels, as well as in their fluctuations of states across situations. Idiosyncratic patterns in within-person state variability receive increased attention as data of intensive repeated-measures designs are more easily accessible. This symposium serves to integrate latest insights on the measurement and understanding of within-person variability. The first two presentations focus on assessment issues and consider the role of response styles for variability indices (Lucas) and the development of an assessment tool of emotions within daily life (Chung & Denissen). The second two presentations focus on the conceptual understanding of individual differences in variability by identifying ‘personality signatures’ as idiosyncratic aspects of personality (Wilson & Vazire) and elaborating social consequences of within-person variability (Geukes et al.). The aim of this symposium is to integrate and discuss important developments in the research on general tendencies and fluctuations in personality states.

**S 5.1 Concerns about Self-Report Personality Variability Measures in Intensive Repeated Measures Designs**

*Richard E. LUCAS, Michigan State University, USA*

Studying within-person variability often requires the use of intensive repeated-measures designs in which personality states are assessed repeatedly over time. However, when these designs rely on self-report, unique measurement challenges may emerge. Specifically, distinct forms of response styles may affect the amount of cross-situational variability that participants report. Three studies will be presented to show evidence that standard variability indexes are confounded with these response styles. For instance, in one study, standard variability ratings are compared to variability in responses to theoretically unrelated stimuli, including the desirability of a set of neutral objects and the personalities of a group of well-known cartoon characters. In addition, these studies examine how these measurement issues affect substantive questions about the nature of within-person variability.
S 5.2 Development of a Measure of Emotional Life

Joanne M. CHUNG, Tilburg University, Netherlands
Jaap J.A. DENISSEN, Tilburg University, Netherlands

In this talk, we will describe a project aiming to capture the richness of emotion that people experience in daily life. We took a social-functional approach to emotions (i.e., emotions inform us about our progress in reaching important goals, and motivate us to behave in specific ways), and used previous research on the emotion lexicon (e.g., Ortony, Clore, & Foss, 1987; Shaver, Schwartz, Kirson, & O’Connor, 1987) to generate an item pool. Across two studies, we used daily diary and experience sampling methods to establish a measure of emotions on the within-person level (i.e., how emotional experiences are organized within people). We found that factors corresponding to previous research on social emotions emerged, and that they are differentially associated with situations and personality states. These results suggest that examining fluctuations in emotional life on the discrete level can help to illuminate the motivational processes related to the self and personality.

S 5.3 Personality Signatures as a Dynamic Model of Personality

Katherine Marie FINNIGAN, University of California, Davis, USA
Simine VAZIRE, University of California, Davis, USA

Various personality theories emphasize that what makes a person unique is not just their general tendencies but also the idiosyncratic pattern of responses to external triggers in everyday life (i.e., ‘personality signatures’; Fleeson & Jayawickreme, 2015; Mischel & Shoda, 1995). However, little is known about the degree to which people’s responses to triggers are universal or idiosyncratic, making it difficult to gauge the prevalence of individual differences in personality signatures (i.e., person-by-situation interactions). In addition, we do not know whether individual differences in personality signatures are stable over time – a prerequisite before we can consider them a building block of personality. This talk will examine the prevalence and stability of personality signatures using the Experience Sampling Method and the Electronically Activated Recorder (Sample 1, N = 123; Sample 2, N = 385). These results speak to the viability of ‘personality signatures’ as a useful approach for understanding personality beyond traits.
S 5.4 Various Ways to Popularity: The Social Consequences of Within-Person Variability

Katharina GEUKES, University of Münster, Germany
Steffen NESTLER, University of Münster, Germany
Roos HUTTEMAN, Utrecht University, Netherlands
Albrecht C. P. KÜFNER, University of Münster, Germany
Mitja D. BACK, University of Münster, Germany

Individuals differ in how they typically feel and behave and in how much they fluctuate in these feelings and behaviors. The social consequences of this within-person state variability, however, are still unclear. Within a laboratory study (N = 311) and an experience-sampling field study (N = 124) we distinguished between three important conceptual aspects: (1) Between state level and variability of self-esteem, affect, and behavior, (2) between three situational levels, overall variability), across classes of situations (flexibility), and within classes of situations (fragility), and (3) between social “getting ahead”- and “getting along” outcomes. Results highlight two main conclusions: First, within-person state variability adds to the understanding of social consequences. Second, the distinction between different types of variability is important because flexibility vs. fragility indices revealed differentiated relations to social outcomes. These novel insights are discussed in light of the complex interplay of intrapersonal dynamics and interpersonal consequences.

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S 6 Advances in Behavioral Genetic Twin Studies: Gene x Environment Interplay

Chair: Rainer Riemann, Bielefeld University, Germany

The interplay between genetic and environmental influences is the central topic of this symposium. Four scholars contribute and integrate their theoretical and empirical perspectives on transactions between genetic predispositions and environmental characteristics. They approach the topic from different perspectives and thus provide a broad view on state-of-the-art behavioral genetic research. Three important domains of environments are studied in the presentations: Parenting, important life events, and family-of-origin socio economic status (SES). Applying recent developments in
regression, Zapko and Kandler study the effects of parenting on individual differences in right-wing authoritarianism using a quasi-causal genetically informative regression. Kandler approaches the classic topic of the effects of life events on depression and anxiety within the extended framework of diathesis-stress models. Using data from the German TwinLife study, Riemann and colleagues explore the etiology of social integration, while Gottschling and colleagues test the hypothesis that a gene x SES interaction is crucial for the explanation of individual differences in cognitive abilities.

**S 6.1 “Do as I say (, sweetie)!” – Quasi-causal effects of parenting on right-wing authoritarianism**

**Alexandra ZAPKO, University of Bielefeld, Germany**  
**Christian KANDLER, University of Bielefeld, Germany**

The present study investigated the effects of parenting on differences in right-wing authoritarianism (RWA), controlled for genetic factors. We hypothesized that an authoritative parenting style – constituted by high levels of responsiveness and demandingness – would be associated with a higher RWA score beyond the contribution of genetic influences shared by parents and their offspring. A sample of 871 mono- and dizygotic twins as well as 322 mothers and 268 fathers completed a questionnaire on the twin’s family environment. Additionally, twins and well-informed peers assessed twin’s RWA on a German version of Altemeyer’s RWA scale. Applying genetically informed quasi-causal regression models, we found that the association between individual differences in the twins’ experiences of responsiveness and (self- and peer-reported) RWA was primarily confounded by genetic effects. In contrast, twin differences in demandingness (quasi) caused twin differences in self-reported RWA. Implications for the origin of RWA and challenges for future research will be discussed.

**S 6.2 The Interplay between Life Events and the Genetic Vulnerability to Depression and Anxiety**

**Christian KANDLER, University of Bielefeld, Germany**

In this study of female twins, we investigated the roles of the genetic variance in neuroticism, negative and positive life events, and their interplay as genetic and environmental factors of individual differences in depression and anxiety. Cross-sectional data from a total of 736 women including longitudinal data from 260 complete twin pairs was analyzed. The analyses yielded that individual differences in neuroticism mediated the vast majority of the common genetic variance in
both the tendency to depression and the tendency to generalized anxiety. Life events additionally contributed as both risk and protective factors accounting for common and specific variance. Moreover, neuroticism was associated with both the probability of exposure to negative life events and the sensitivity to a negative life-event balance (i.e., more negative than positive experiences) that contributed to individual differences in depression and anxiety. The results are discussed within the framework of additive, dynamic, and synergetic diathesis-stress models.

**S 6.3 On the etiology of social integration: Genetic and environmental effects.**

Rainer Riemann, Bielefeld University, Germany  
Merit Kaempfert, Bielefeld University, Germany  
Anna Kornadt, Bielefeld University, Germany  
Amelie Nikstat, Bielefeld University, Germany  
Anna-Lena Peters, Bielefeld University, Germany

Social integration and participation is considered as an important domain of social inequality. Using data from TwinLife, a twin family study of the causes of social inequalities, we examine the interplay of personality traits, family-of-origin socioeconomic status (SES, income or education), and social integration and participation. In four cohorts children, adolescents, and young adults (N=500 twin families per cohort, aged 5-23) as well as their parents and a sibling were interviewed in their home. Participating twin families were randomly selected from population registries. They provided personality descriptions, extensive measures of different social outcomes like income, educational attainment, health, social participation, wellbeing, and deviant behavior. We analyzed psychometric characteristics, heritability and concurrent validity of our measures of social integration as well as their relation to personality and SES. This presentation focuses on personality and SES as moderators of genetic influence on social participation and integration using SEM.

**S 6.4 Gene x Socioeconomic Status Interaction on Cognitive Ability: Insights from the German TwinLife Study**

Juliana Gottschling, Saarland University, Saarbruecken, Germany  
Elisabeth Hahn, Saarland University, Saarbruecken, Germany  
Franziska Lenau, Saarland University, Saarbruecken, Germany  
Frank M. Spinath, Saarland University, Saarbruecken, Germany

The Scarr-Rowe hypothesis of Gene x Socioeconomic Status (SES) interaction is a corehypothesis
in the nature-nurture debate on individual differences in cognitive abilities (CA). It predicts that heritable potential for CA is more fully expressed in the context of more nourishing environmental circumstances, thus yielding higher heritability under favorable SES conditions. However, a recent meta-analysis (Tucker-Drob & Bates, 2015) revealed different result patterns between the United States, where a significant interaction was confirmed, and countries from Western Europe and Australia. The present study is the first to test the Gene x SES hypothesis for cognitive abilities in a large, representative German twin sample (TwinLife). Data from 925 MZ and 1.046 same sex DZ twins was rigorously tested for Gene x SES interaction in four different age cohorts (5, 12, 17, and 23 years of age) and different SES indicators. Results indicate differing interactions depending on the respective age groups.

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S 7 Broadening the scope of personality research: The place of Personality, Ability, and Interests in determining real world outcomes

Chairs: William REVELLE, Northwestern University, Evanston, USA
Wendy JOHNSON, University of Edinburgh, UK

We present four different perspectives on the processes and characteristics contributing to occupational choice and success. We consider how evolutionary, environmental and genetic sources of individual differences affect educational choices such as attending college or college major and eventual occupation and how these choices reflect individual differences in abilities, temperament and interests. Abilities and interests circumscribe occupational options as young adults compromise in their choices. Sex differences in interests lead to differences in occupational choice. Differences in verbal vs spatial ‘tilt’ affect choices even among the very talented. Occupational choices affect future socio-economic status but also reflect parental socio-economic status. We reference longitudinal and cross-sectional data integrated across multiple theoretical perspectives. Creative accomplishments are related to divergent thinking as well as general ability. The latent structure of occupations’ functional demands mirrors in key respects the latent structure of human variation itself.
S 7.1 How human traits evolved the occupational stage on which they perform

Linda GOTTFREDSON, University of Delaware, USA

For over a century, employee selection psychologists and vocational counselors have both aimed to fit or match people and jobs based on job-related traits, principally, abilities, interests, and personality. Job-relevant human traits are highly structured: the hierarchical model of cognitive abilities, the Big Five dimensions of personality (or variants thereof), and Holland’s RIASEC hexagonal typology of vocational interests. Variation in the requirements and reinforcers of jobs are highly structured as well. The latent structure of occupations’ functional demands mirrors in key respects the latent structure of human variation itself. The most striking parallel involves cognitive abilities. The dominant distinction among workers is their level of general intelligence (g); among jobs, it is the cognitive complexity of the tasks comprising them (i.e., their g-loadedness). This raises a profoundly interesting question. If the two latent structures are so similar, how did the modern one evolve to reflect the ancient one?

S 7.2 Associations between Socioeconomic Status (SES) of Origin and Attainment and Occupational Interests: Do They Go Beyond Status Attainment?

Wendy JOHNSON, University of Edinburgh, UK

SES of origin and attainment correlate, and both are associated with interests related to occupational activities. These associations involve all aspects of socioeconomic status, including traditional divisions of class, social status, income, and educational requirements and cognitive demands. Importantly, however, SES measures do not tend directly to involve the subject material handled, for example whether the occupations involve working with people, data, or things; predominantly verbal, quantitative or physical activities; performing services for people or providing them with products, etc. Many have assumed SES associations with occupations reflect direct environmental influences of growing up in some particular SES environment, but parents provide both this SES environment and genetic heritage to children in most families. How genetic influences are involved in these SES associations is not well understood. In this talk I explore how patterns of occupational interests differ in monozygotic twin pairs raised apart in adoptive families of different SES.
S 7.3 Intelligence, personality and interests predict apprenticeship success

Jennifer DIEDRICH, University of Graz, Austria
Aljoscha NEUBAUER, University of Graz, Austria
Anna ORTNER, University of Graz, Austria

Testing adolescents to predict their later educational as well as professional success asks for the administration of a comprehensive test battery, including cognitive intelligence, alternative aptitudes such as social-emotional competence and creativity, as well as personality traits and interests. Here, we employed such a comprehensive test battery in a sample of 574 3rd-year apprentices and students (42.4% female; mean age = 17.71, SD=3.39). In the ANOVAs of the aptitude scales verbal, numerical, and figural intelligence could significantly differentiate between apprentices showing high versus low job-suitability (operationalized by job-relevant grades earned in vocational school). Regarding personality, this was also true of conscientiousness and perceived self-efficacy. We ran multivariate models testing the incremental contributions of abilities, interests, and personality traits in predicting adolescents’ suitability for specific professions. We discuss the interplay of these personal characteristics in predicting real-life success.

S 7.4 Personality, ability and interests: Real world outcomes

William REVELLE, Northwestern University, Evanston, USA
David M. CONDON, Northwestern University, Evanston, USA

We report data (N > 200,000) integrating measures of temperament, ability and interests (TAI) collected using the Synthetic Aperture Personality Assessment (SAPA) technique of massively missing completely at random (MMCAR) data collection from sapa-project.org using open-source ability, personality, and interest items. Although the structure of TAI items and scales at the individual level matched those traditionally found, the structure of group differences at the aggregate level (i.e., college majors or occupations) showed a remarkably different pattern. We consider how differences in aptitudes and appetites (abilities and interests) lead to differentiation and choice of college majors and of occupations. These patterns show the effect of parental education and occupation as well as variations in temperament, ability and interests. We discuss the need to consider personality and ability at multiple levels of analysis and to avoid assuming similarity of structure across levels.
S 8 Personality and Mating

*Chair: Lars PENKE, Georg August University Göttingen, Germany*

Romantic relationships are a central aspect of our lives, and whom we attract and choose as a mate has long-reaching effects, ultimately even for our evolutionary fitness. This symposium will discuss different personality processes involved in human mating behaviour, from the hormonal regulation of personality states that get activated in a competitive mating context, to the prospective predictive validity of an individual’s romantic partner preferences for the partner he or she actually ends up in a relationship with, to the relevance of general intelligence for romantic attraction, to the influences of hormonal changes across the menstrual cycle for sexual desires, motivations, self-perceptions and behaviours in romantic relationships. All four talks have in common that the design and hypotheses of the main studies were preregistered. They also share that actual mating behavior was studied, either evoked and video-taped in the lab or reported as they occurred in longitudinal or diary designs.

S 8.1 Effects of male testosterone and cortisol reactivity on self- and observer-rated personality states in a competitive mating context

*Tobias KORDSMEYER, Georg August University Göttingen, Germany*
*Lars PENKE, Georg August University Göttingen, Germany*

Testosterone (T) regulates human competitive-vs.-nurturing behaviour, especially in mating contexts for males. Increased human T-levels have been found after intrasexual competitions and exposure to females, facilitating courtship behaviours. How exactly T-reactivity, also under buffering effects of Cortisol (C), relates to personality state changes is unclear. In a preregistered study, we aimed to induce T-increases in men (N=125, Mage=24.1±2.2 years) through exposure to a potential mate and dyadic intrasexual competitions (e.g. arm wrestling). We investigated self- and video-based observer-rated personality state changes, as captured by the Interpersonal Circumplex, in relation to hormonal levels. Results revealed increases in self-rated competitiveness, while ingenuousness decreased, moderated by Treactivity and T/C-interactions. Observer-rated dominance and extraversion increased, but unrelated to T or C. Thus, male personality responses to a competitive mating context...
occurred more in competitiveness/dominance and less in nurturance. Reasons for why T-reactivity and T/Cinteractions were associated with self- but not observer-rated changes are discussed.

**S 8.2 „I always wanted someone like her...“ – Predictive validity and stability of ideal partner preferences across the transition into romantic relationships**

**Tanja M. GERLACH, Georg August University Göttingen, Germany**  
**Ruben C. ARSLAN, Georg August University Göttingen, Germany**  
**Tabea HANNAPEL, Georg August University Göttingen, Germany**  
**Eva M. HECKER, Georg August University Göttingen, Germany**  
**Aileen MARSKE, Georg August University Göttingen, Germany**  
**Lars PENKE, Georg August University Göttingen, Germany**

Although empirical research has investigated what we ideally want from and seek in a romantic partner for decades, the crucial question of whether these ideal preferences actually guide our mating decisions in real life has remained unanswered so far. One reason for this is the lack of naturalistic prospective designs in which researchers assess individuals’ ideal partner preferences before entering a relationship and then follow up on the same individuals over an extended period of time until they transition into romantic relationships (Campbell & Stanton, 2014). Employing such a naturalistic prospective design, we investigated partner preferences for warmth-trustworthiness, vitality-attractiveness, status-resources and confidence-humor in over 900 singles and tracked these individuals across a period of five months upon a possible transition into romantic relationships. The current talk focuses on the subgroup of (predominantly) heterosexual participants between 18-40 yrs and investigates four questions: 1) Do ideal partner preferences prospectively predict the attributes of later partners (i.e., are preferences predictively valid)? 2) How stable (vs. malleable) are ideal preferences? 3) Do ideal partner preferences get adjusted towards the attributes of those chosen as a romantic partner? 4) Are there sex-specific patterns with regard to the preferences dimensions, their predictive validity and their malleability? Results and their implications are discussed against the background of ongoing controversies in mate choice and relationship research.

**S 8.3 Intelligence is not sexy and probably not an important genetic fitness indicator**

**Ruben C. ARSLAN, Georg August University Göttingen, Germany**  
**Juliane M. STOPFER, Georg August University Göttingen, Germany**  
**Michael DUFNER, Leipzig University, Germany**  
**Roos HUTTEMAN, University of Münster, Germany & Utrecht University, Netherlands**
Miller (2000) posits that human intelligence plays a role in mate choice akin to that ascribed to the peacock’s tail, an indicator of genetic fitness. Hence, he predicts intelligence to be sexy. We collected a sample of 88 men aged 19-31yo. We extracted a g factor from eight psychometric subtests. One group of women rated men’s standardized photos and videos for intelligence and personality, another rated short- and long-term attractiveness. Yet another group first rated men’s photos and voices before we examined whether allowing women to infer the men’s intelligence from videos changed attractiveness ratings. Although g could be inferred accurately, it was unimportant for short-term attraction compared to e.g. extraversion and physical attractiveness. After striving for laboratory control, we tested ecological validity of our findings in several naturalistic settings with undergraduates of both sexes. Our results cast doubt on the hypothesis that g is an important genetic fitness indicator.

**S 8.4 Ovulatory cycle shifts in female in- and extra-pair sexual desire and other mating behaviours: Which results are robust?**

Estrus, or hormone-mediated changes of female mating behaviour across the ovulatory cycle, is well-established in most mammalian species, but controversial in humans. Perspectives range from a loss of human estrus to vestigial remainder effects to adaptive explanations, most famously a shift of sexual desire during fertility from primary partners to genetically fitter men. Studies in this area have recently been criticized for lacking methodological standards. To address these criticisms we pre-registered our study design and hypotheses. Over 340 naturally cycling women and a quasi-control group of over 530 hormonally contracepting women, all in romantic relationships, participated in an online diary study for up to 35 days. We extensively tested results for robustness. We find ovulatory increases in extra- and in-pair sexual desire and self-perceived attractiveness. However, we do not
replicate previously reported effects on sexual behavior and dress style, and find only mixed support for moderators like partner sexual attractiveness.

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S 9 Self-knowledge and social outcomes: Intra- and interpersonal consequences of accurate self-perceptions

*Chairs: Sarah HUMBERG, University of Münster, Germany, Stefanie WURST, University of Münster, Germany*

An accurate knowledge about one's capabilities, personality traits, and preferences is often argued to have favorable intra- and interpersonal consequences (e.g., well-being, popularity). The present symposium examines this question covering a variety of different areas of self-knowledge (i.e., several personality traits, intellectual ability, romantic partner preferences) and using different operationalizations of self-knowledge. The symposium thus allows a broad insight into the most relevant fields and methods of current self-knowledge research. Operationalizing self-knowledge as self-other agreement, Sarah Hirschmüller first investigates processes underlying more or less accurate perceptions of individuals' self-esteem in zero-acquaintance situations. Ziyan Luan longitudinally investigates how self-other agreement on personality traits predicts self-esteem development from adolescence to young adulthood. Sarah Humberg then examines whether accurate self-perceptions of one's intellectual ability are associated with indicators of psychological well-being. Finally, Stefanie Wurst presents results of several experience-sampling studies investigating the degree of self-knowledge about one's romantic partner preferences in participants' everydaylife.

S 9.1 Judgeability of Self-Esteem at Zero Acquaintance

*Sarah HIRSCHMÜLLER, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Germany, Sascha KRAUSE, University of Leipzig, Germany, Stefan C. SCHMUKLE, University of Leipzig, Germany, Mitja D. BACK, University of Münster, Germany, Boris EGLOFF, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz*
Who knows best about someone’s self-esteem? Considering the known asymmetry present in self- and other-perceptions, it is especially important to examine whether self- and close other-reports of self-esteem can be accurately inferred by unacquainted others based on thin slices of behavior. To examine this, ninety-nine participants were videotaped in a self-relevant introductory situation. Self-reports and close other-reports of self-esteem were obtained as accuracy criterion. Forty unacquainted observers judged participants’ self-esteem based on these short video sequences. Results showed that self-esteem judgments were significantly associated with targets’ self-reported and close other-reported self-esteem. Lens model analyses showed that self-reports and close other-reports of self-esteem predicted a number of physical, nonverbal, and vocal cues (cue validity) which in turn predicted self-esteem judgments by lay observers (cue utilization). Observers differed in the degree to which they were able to accurately infer targets’ self-esteem. Implications for the understanding of accurate personality judgments are discussed.

S 9.2 See Me Through My Eyes: Does Self-Other Agreement on Personality Promote Self-Esteem?

Ziyan LUAN, Utrecht University, Netherlands
Astrid M. G. POORTHUIS, Utrecht University, Netherlands
Roos HUTTEMAN, Utrecht University, Netherlands
Jens B. ASENDORPF, Humboldt University Berlin, Germany
Jaap J. A. DENISSEN, Tilburg University, Netherlands
Marcel A. G. VAN AKEN, Utrecht University, Netherlands

A challenging developmental task during adolescence and emerging adulthood is to commit to a relatively coherent and stable self-view. This might be harder if significant others see individuals in a different way from how they see themselves. Indeed, self-other agreement on personality relates to individuals’ concurrent self-esteem and self-concept clarity (van Aken, van Lieshout, & Haselager, 1996; Campbell, 1990). The present study investigated the hypothesis that self-other agreement on personality would also promote the development of self-esteem from adolescence to young adulthood. We longitudinally examined the predictive validity of self-parent and self-friend agreement on the Big Five personality traits during adolescence (N =186 German adolescents) on the developmental trajectory of self-esteem from age 17 to 29, while controlling for personality. This study increases our understanding of self-esteem development by not only looking at individuals’ own view on personality but also at how much these perceptions are confirmed by important others.
S 9.3 A Response Surface Analysis approach to the consequences of intellectual self-knowledge and self-enhancement.

Sarah HUMBERG, University of Münster, Germany
Michael DUFNER, University of Berlin, Germany
Felix SCHÖNBRODT, Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München, Germany
Katharina GEUKES, University of Münster, Germany
Roos HUTTEMAN, Utrecht University, Netherlands
Maarten VAN ZALK, University of Münster, Germany
Jaap. J. A. DENISSEN, University of Berlin, Germany
Steffen NESTLER, University of Münster, Germany
Mitja D. BACK, University of Münster, Germany

Is it beneficial to know how smart (or not) you are? Or should you rather enhance your own cognitive abilities to gain self-esteem, improve well-being or make friends? Empirical research on the intra- and interpersonal consequences of intellectual self-knowledge and self-enhancement provided mixed and even contradictory findings. We show that part of this confusion is due to methodological factors, and we propose a new method, based on Response Surface Analysis (RSA), that solves these issues. In five longitudinal studies (laboratory and field, total N = 2216), we simultaneously test effects of self-knowledge and self-enhancement on the outcomes. Findings show that there were only few effects of self-knowledge and self-enhancement. Results contradict the interpretation of prior findings, underline the need for a careful choice of method investigating these questions, and they illustrate the utility of the novel RSA approach to investigate consequences of intellectual self-knowledge and self-enhancement.

S 9.4 Individual differences in how ideal partner preferences and partner perceptions guide dating decisions

Stefanie WURS, University of Münster, Germany
Mitja D. BACK, University of Münster, Germany

Prior research speaks against a strong impact of explicitly stated partner preferences (=ideals) on initial romantic attraction in real-life encounters. But do people really not consider their ideals when choosing a potential mate? We argue that this quest can partially be resolved when examining the match between partner ideals and perceived partner characteristics (=ideals-perceptions-match) from an individual differences perspective. In 3 experiencesampling studies (total N=106) participants
rated 8 to 23 potential romantic partners they encountered in their daily lives (amounting to a total of 1,662 dyadic interactions) on an extensive set of partner characteristics. In all studies, (a) the ideals-perceptions-match predicted romantic attraction and (b) individuals differed in the strength of this relation. Results indicate that partner preferences can predict romantic attraction in real-life encounters as long as they are analyzed in conjunction with people’s partner perceptions. Potential consequences of the observed individual differences for relationship development are discussed.

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S 10 Personality in the 5th dimension: The case of Openness

*Chair: Kirill FAYN, University of Sydney, Australia*

This symposium presents evidence for the correlates, mechanisms, and consequences of the fifth personality dimension—Openness to Experience. Particularly the role of Openness is explored in the contexts of education, mental health, cognitive effort, and powerful aesthetic emotions. DeYoung presents evidence for the overlap between the fifth dimensions of normal—Openness—and psychopathological—Psychoticism—personality models. Ziegler explores the influence of Openness on cognitive development presenting evidence of possible mechanisms. Poropat explores the Openness-learning association by looking at the role of learning strategies and goal orientations. Mussel's presentation explores the neural correlates of Need for Cognition in the context of cognitive effort. Finally, Fayn presents a process-based model of the relationship between Openness/Intellect and epistemic emotions in response to art. By casting a wide net, the research within this symposium represents a significant update to our understanding of the illusive fifth dimension of personality.

S 10.1 Openness/Intellect, Psychopathology, and DSM-5

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

The comorbidities of mental disorders and symptoms display a similar five-factor structure to the covariance of normal-range personality traits. Four of the Big Five personality dimensions are clearly isomorphic in both domains, supporting the conclusion that psychopathology is best understood as an
extreme and dysfunctional form of normal personality variation. Yet this close correspondence raises questions about the fifth dimensions: Openness/Intellect in normal personality and Psychoticism in psychopathology. Evidence is mixed regarding whether Psychoticism should be interpreted as a dysfunctional variant of Openness/Intellect. This confusion can be resolved by acknowledging the distinction between Openness and Intellect as correlated but distinct subdimensions with the broader Big Five domain. Psychoticism is properly understood as a pathological form of high Openness that is unrelated or even negatively related to Intellect. I provide new evidence from two samples, using the official Personality Inventory for DSM-5, which contains 25 facet scales, including three assessing Psychoticism.

**S 10.2 The role of Openness in cognitive development: Insights from experience sampling and PIAAC on possible mechanisms**

*Matthias ZIEGLER, Humboldt Universität zu Berlin, Germany*  
*Patrick MUSSEL, Julius Maximilians University Würzburg, Germany*

Several models exist which highlight the role of Openness for the development of fluid and crystallized intelligence. Based on the Openness-Fluid-Crystallized-Intelligence model (OFCI), possible mechanisms behind this proposed role. Using experience sampling, the interplay between daily fluctuations in Openness and Interests is measured. It is further shown that the strength of this intraindividual relation impacts the acquisition of gc. The second part of the presentation uses data from the PIAAC study to explore how the frequency of reading and calculating within the job and spare time mediates the impact of Openness on gf. All results support the ideas presented in the OFCI model and provide clear ideas regarding possible future research tracks.

**S 10.3 Why do they learn so well? Openness, goal-orientation, & learning strategies**

*Arthur E. POROPAT, Griffith University, Australia*  
*Ruby SMITH, Griffith University, Australia*

Openness, the fifth of the Big Five personality factors, is reliably correlated with academic performance, presumably due to associations with students’ motivation and learning strategies. This study sought to disentangle these relationships. Over 500 second-year university students completed Midgley’s (1998) measures of learning motivation (goal-orientation) and Pintrich’s (1991) Motivated Strategies for Learning Questionnaire (MSLQ). Openness correlated with both task and avoidance but not approach goal-orientation. Relationships between openness and all MSLQ scales
were significant, and all were mediated by task goal-orientation, while five of the nine relationships were also partially mediated by avoidance goal-orientation. Substantial direct relationships remained between openness and metacognitive self-regulation, critical thinking, and elaboration strategies: all other relationships of openness with MSLQ scales were completely mediated. Students with higher openness scores are more interested in learning and less interested in avoiding failure, but also habitually exercise learning strategies reflecting curiosity and exploration regardless of their goals.

S 10.4  Neural correlates of the construct of need for cognition

Patrick MUSSEL, Julius Maximilians University Würzburg, Germany
Natalie ULRICH, Julius Maximilians University Würzburg, Germany
John J. B. ALLEN, University of Arizona, USA
Roman OSINSKY, Julius Maximilians University Würzburg, Germany
Johannes HEWIG, Julius Maximilians University Würzburg, Germany

The present study investigates the neural underpinning of the construct of need for cognition. The influential theory by John Cacioppo posits that individuals with high levels of need for cognition devote more cognitive effort to cognitive processing in complex, compared to simple problems. As the first attempt to directly test this hypothesis, we obtained power in the theta band assessed via the EEG as an indicator of cognitive effort in response to varying cognitive demands. Our results suggest that individuals with high levels of epistemic motivation recruit relatively more cognitive resources in response to situations possessing high, compared to low, cognitive demand; individuals with low levels do not show such a specific response. Our results are in line with the theory of the construct of need for cognition and might provide an explanation how individual differences in personality traits might be represented on a neural level.

S 10.5 Introspection, Openness, and the Default Mode Network in the context of powerful aesthetic emotions.

Kirill FAYN, University of Sydney, Australia

The relationship between Openness to Experience and efficiency of the Default Network (DN)—a brain network associated with spontaneous and self-generated cognition—suggests that open people are more likely to be efficient in the processes of cognition, introspection, and imagination. Additionally, activation of the DN has been observed during powerful emotions in response to art implying an influence of introspective processes on powerful aesthetic experiences. Two studies explored the
influence of thought and introspection on powerful aesthetic states, and the role of Openness in this relationship. Cross-sectional and experimental results both suggest that the relationship between Openness and powerful aesthetic states is qualified by stronger introspection-aesthetic emotion relationships. This finding suggests a mechanism for the relationship between Openness to Experience and powerful aesthetic emotions.

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S 11 Mathematical and Psychometric Modeling of Social and Non-Social Cognitive Abilities, their Determinants and Correlates

*Chairs: Andrea HILDEBRANDT, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald, Germany
Florian SCHMITZ, Universität Ulm, Germany*

Four talks focus on developments in mathematical modeling of cognitive processing and psychometric modeling of their determinants and consequences. Schmitz et al. investigate individual differences in post-error slowing (PES), using CFA and diffusion modeling of reaction time (RT) data. Individual differences in PES were correlated across tasks but independent of working memory capacity and impulsive personality traits. Meyer et al. use ex-Gaussian and diffusion modeling of RTs in speed tests administered with social and non-social content. Their relationships across content, and with face cognition are reported. Liu et al. focuses on neurocognitive models of face processing and investigates commonalities and differences between the perception and recognition of identity and emotion related information, their neurophysiological and genetic correlates. Junge et al. broadens the perspective to emotion processing. Psychometric modeling of emotion intensity estimates and relationships with the Behaviour Inhibition and Approach System will be reported. Hildebrandt will head an integrative discussion.

S 11.1 Post-Error Slowing and Impulsivity

*Florian SCHMITZ, Universität Ulm, Germany
Doris KEYE, DLR Hamburg, Germany
Klaus OBERAUER, Universität Zürich, Switzerland
Florian SCHMITZ, Universität Ulm, Germany*
Error-related processes are considered relevant markers of cognitive control, with post error slowing (PES) as the most prominent behavioral indicator. Accounts of PES attribute it to several processes, including time demands for post-error processes and an increase in response caution. Currently, PES is poorly understood from an individual differences perspective. In the current study, 140 research participants completed an Eriksen and a Flanker paradigm with 1400 trials each. PES was moderated by response-congruency of the actual trial as well as that of the previous trial. Response time data were decomposed using bifactor CFA, showing that PES extracted across both tasks was moderately related, but independent from working memory capacity and impulsive personality traits. Diffusion modeling was applied to the RT data in order to trace its source. Apparently, PES is affected by multiple factors, resulting in increased response caution, reduced drift rates, and increased non-decision time.

S 11.2 Individual Differences in Performance Speed: Is There Specificity for Faces and Objects? Insights from Reaction Time Modeling

Kristina MEYER, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald, Germany
Andrea HILDEBRANDT, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald, Germany
Florian SCHMITZ, Universität Ulm, Germany
Oliver WILHELM, Universität Ulm, Germany

Differently from accuracy data, the analysis of reaction times (RTs) in object, face and facial emotion processing does not show specificity. We investigate this surprising result by using RT modeling techniques. In a study on N=217 adults we administered three procedurally equivalent tasks of face and object processing. We use structural equation models including parameters of an ex-Gaussian decomposition of RT distributions as indicators to model the latent relationships between μ (mean of the Gaussian part), σ (variance) and τ (exponential part, thought to capture attention lapses). We include faces and objects, compared with RTs quantifying decision time for letter, number and figures. An analogous analysis is conducted based on the parameters of the diffusion model, Ter (non-decision-time), v (drift rate), and a (boundary separation). The relations between the latent variables for face- and object cognition elucidate possible specificity of RT components. Differential associations with face cognition abilities are discussed.
S 11.3 Neural and genetic underpinnings of domain variant and invariant performance speed related abilities

Xinyang LIU, Institute of Electronics Chinese Academy of Sciences & University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, China & Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald, Germany
Andrea HILDEBRANDT, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald, Germany
Guillermo RECIO, Universität Hamburg, Germany
Werner SOMMER, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany
Xinxia CAI, Institute of Electronics Chinese Academy of Sciences & University of Chinese Academy of Sciences, China
Oliver WILHELM, Universität Ulm, Germany

Facial identity and facial expression processing are crucial socio-emotional abilities. Psychometric work suggests, that the speed of face and facial emotion processing has no uniqueness. Here we show individual differences in the swiftness of object, face and emotion processing to be accounted for by a general factor and a nested factor capturing some specific variance due to the processing of emotional facial information. We further test equivalence of the relationships of speed factors with the COMT Val158Met polymorphism. Results show that the speed factors are not only psychometrically equivalent, but their COMT Val158Met polymorphism relationships are also invariant. Importantly, the nested factor of emotion perception speed is singularly related with the 5-HTTLPR/rs25531 polymorphism (related with serotonin-reuptake). We also relate the latency of the N170 event related brain potential and show invariance of the relations with speed. We discuss consequences for neurocognitive models of face processing.

S 11.4 The relationship between BIS/BAS and emotions

Martin JUNGE, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald, Germany
Arvid PERLEBERG, Ernst-Moritz-Arndt-Universität Greifswald, Germany

Gray (1972) proposed that negative emotions are produced by the BIS and positive emotions are produced by the BAS. According to Carver (2004), however, both systems are associated with both, negative and positive emotions. Previous studies have yielded mixed results and have often focused on individual emotions. We conducted a study in which predictions from the two theories were systematically tested for two positive (joy and relief) and two negative (disappointment and sadness) emotions. For 94 participants, BIS/BAS-sensitivities were measured by two different questionnaires and we tested whether these differences predict the intensity of the four investigated emotions
experienced in response to 16 hypothetical scenarios in which approach and avoidance goals were either achieved or not achieved. Although significant relationships between BIS/BAS and the four emotions were found, these did not completely match the patterns predicted by any of the two concurrent theories.

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S 12 Processes of Personality Development across the Life-Span

Chairs: Swantje MUELLER, Humboldt University Berlin, Germany  
Jenny WAGNER, Leibniz Institute for Science and Mathematics Education & Humboldt University Berlin, Germany  
Discussant: Jaap J. A. DENISSEN, Tilburg University, Netherlands

Over the last decades, a growing body of research has documented that personality traits change considerably across the entire life-span. However, while the consequences of personality are widely researched, we still know relatively little about the potential causes and mechanisms underlying personality changes. Our symposium brings together four talks that draw from diverse empirical approaches and methodological strategies to approach this topic: Quintus et al. examine predictors of and age-differences in goals to change one’s personality, Konstabel et al. use a quasi-experimental design to study how a summer work program fosters personality change in young adults, whereas Jeronimus and colleagues and Müller et al. use extensive longitudinal data to examine how life-events and health-losses shape personality development across the life-span and in the last years of life, respectively. Conceptual and practical implications are discussed and integrated by Jaap Denissen.

S 12.1 Who wants to change his/her personality? Predictors of goals to change personality traits in young and older adults

Martin QUINTUS, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Germany  
Cornelia WRZUS, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Germany

Goals to change personality traits seem common in young adults, but it remains unclear, if older adults still want to change their personality and which factors influence these goals at different ages. Therefore, we investigated goals to change personality in 237 young (age 19-32) and 124 middle-
aged and older adults (age 52-84). Participants provided ratings of their Big Five personality traits, life satisfaction, loneliness, and goals to change personality traits. On average, both young and older adults wanted to change their traits, yet young adults’ change goals were more pronounced, except for openness to experience. Big Five traits were negatively associated with the goal to change the particular trait, and these associations were partly moderated by age. Life satisfaction and loneliness significantly predicted goals to change openness to experience in both age groups. We discuss goals to change traits as one mechanism of motivated personality change and age differences therein.

**S 12.2 Does an intensive working experience change students’ personality?**

Kenn KONSTABEL, National Institute for Health Development & University of Tartu & Tallinn University & Estonian Centre of Applied Psychology, Estonia  
Toivo AAVIK, University of Tartu, Estonia  
Karl LOMP, University of Tartu, Estonia

We present a longitudinal study where 85 students participated in a summer work program (door to door selling of school textbooks, henceforth SW group), along with a control-group of 158 who remained in their ordinary environment during the summer. Participants completed the S5 personality questionnaire based on the Five-Factor Model before and after summer. At baseline, SW group was lower in Extraversion and Agreeableness. There were no significant changes in any of the FFM traits in the control group, but the SW participants became significantly less neurotic, more extraverted, open to experience, and conscientious over the summer; this is partly consistent with the corresponsive principle. All FFM traits were highly stable in the control group (rs ranged from 0.83 to 0.86); but less so in SW group (rs from 0.53 to 0.61). This indicates a possibility of idiosyncratic changes that were not captured by the overall pattern of mean-level changes.

**S 12.3 Neuroticism: Polyphony of Facet Traits**

Bertus F. JERONIMUS, University of Groningen, Netherlands  
Harriette RIESE, University of Groningen, Netherlands  
Peter DE JONGE, University of Groningen, Netherlands

Polyphony refers to an interweaving of simultaneous lines of independent melody. Super-order personality domains like neuroticism also comprise multiple, rather independent, facet traits, including Anxiety, Angry-hostility, Depression, Self-consciousness, Impulsivity, and Vulnerability (NEO-PI-3). In this study differences in neuroticism facet levels were associated with sociodemographic factors, Big-Five personality traits, mood levels (DASS; Depression, Anxiety, Stress scales), and different
types of childhood adversity (CTQ-SF; Childhood Trauma Questionnaire-Short Form). Change in the facets over 3-24 months follow-up were associated with baseline factors and positive and negative life experiences in-between (Brugha List of Threatening Experiences). Data are derived from the HowNutsAreTheDutch crowdsourcing study of the general population in the Netherlands (n= 4580, aged 18-87, 67% women). Heightened neuroticism was associated with emotional neglect/abuse and sexual abuse, but not with physical abuse/neglect. Anxiety, Depression, and Vulnerability were highly stable traits, whereas Hostility, Self-consciousness, and Impulsivity changed substantially. Results support the importance of facet level analyses.

**S 12.4 Interrelated Trajectories of Personality and Health in Old Age: Longitudinal Evidence from the Berlin Aging Study**

**Swantje MUELLER, Humboldt University Berlin, Germany**  
**Jenny WAGNER, Leibniz Institute for Science and Mathematics Education & Humboldt University Berlin, Germany**  
**Manuel C. VOELKLE, Humboldt University Berlin & Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Germany**  
**Denis GERSTORF, Humboldt University Berlin & German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin), Germany**

Personality traits predict various health outcomes across adulthood, suggesting that personality operates as an adaptive resource. However, life-span theory suggests that personality might not only be a predictor of disease but could also change in reaction to age-related health losses. We applied continuous time models to six waves of longitudinal data from the Berlin Aging Study (N = 516, M = 84.92, age range 70 to 103, 50% women) and examined time-ordered relations between personality traits and health in late life. Consistent with notions that distinguish the Third from the Fourth age, results suggest that predictive effects of personality for health are stronger in young old (≤ 85 years) as compared to old old (> 85 years) individuals. In contrast, health decrements precede and predict change in personality in the old old more strongly as compared to the young old. We discuss conceptual and practical implications arising from these findings.
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S 13 Understanding depths and heights of the Dark Triad: Nomological, Developmental, Experimental Contributions from Southern Europe

Chairs: David GALLARDO-PUJOL, University of Barcelona, Spain
Estrella ROMERO, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain
Manuel Ignacio IBÁÑEZ, Universitat Jaume I, Spain

The constellation of traits psychopathy, machiavellianism and narcissism, also known as Dark Triad, has received great attention over the last ten years. However, the majority of research has been mostly conducted in English-speaking countries or central/northern Europe. This symposium will discuss whether the structure of the Dark Triad in a Spanish sample is equivalent to other samples and what are its developmental precursors (Romero), how these traits influence moral decisions in Spain compared to the United Kingdom (Gallardo Pujol), and what is the nomological network of the Dark Triad in a Spanish-speaking context (Mezquita). All contributions rely on sound methods (e.g. longitudinal samples, experimental manipulation, CFA) in order to pave the way for further crosscultural comparisons. Implications of these new research directions for understanding moral differences across cultures and individual differences in morality will be discussed.

S 13.1 Pursuing the Dark Triad in Spain: Construct Validity and Developmental Precursors

Estrella ROMERO, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain
Jorge SOBRAL, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain
Laura LÓPEZROMERO, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain

The so called “Dark Triad” of personality, composed by Machiavellianism, Narcissism and Psychopathy, has been object of strong attention in the last decade. Such interest has resulted in the elaboration of new scales to capture this personality constellation, among which the Dirty Dozen has gained wide popularity. This study is aimed to 1) examine the structure, reliability and construct validity of the Dirty Dozen in a sample of 329 Spanish young adults, in relation with a number of theoretically related measures (HEXACO dimensions, callousunemotional traits, psychopathy, sensation seeking,
risk taking, aggression); 2) identify early antecedents of the Dark Triad in a longitudinal study of 124 participants who were followed up from childhood to early adulthood in a 12-year period. Results provide evidence of coherent structure, reliability and construct validity for the Dirty Dozen, and show that, both in childhood and adolescence, some personality/behavioral precursors of the Dark Triad can be identified.

**S 13.2 Manipulating Morality: Situational, Personal and Cultural Effects on Moral Dilemma’s Responses**

David GALLARDO-PUJOL, University of Barcelona, Spain
Emily RANSLEY, University of Barcelona, Spain

Morality has been of significant interest recently, especially with respect to the person-situation debate. A recent study about wisdom by Grossmann and Kross (2014) showed that individuals make more ‘wise’ decisions for others than for themselves. The current study aimed to 1) test whether situational pressure effects moral responses and 2) the role of Dark Triad in predicting subjects’ responses. We collected 238 participants from England and Spain. The researchers manipulated time pressure and dilemma’s proximity, alongside with testing the personality traits of the HEXACO and Dark Triad. Results showed that there were significant differences in moral responses and that higher levels of Honesty-humility increased deontological response likelihood in the high proximity, high pressure dilemma, along with cultural variables. The study provides insights into the importance of looking at moral psychology with an interactionist approach; overall stressing that further research is needed to fully understand the interaction between environment and personality.

**S 13.3 Nomological Network the Dark Triad in Spanish**

Laura MEZQUITA, Universitat Jaume I, Spain
Benito BENITO, Universitat Jaume I, Spain
Generós ORTET, Universitat Jaume I, Spain
Manuel Ignacio IBÁÑEZ, Universitat Jaume I, Spain

Machiavellianism, narcissism, and psychopathy are particularly pernicious personality traits. Short scales for its evaluation have been published recently, such as the Dirty Dozen or the SD3. This paper aims to examine the psychometric properties of the Spanish adaptation of these two questionnaires, as well as the relationship between the dark triad traits of the five-factor model. The Spanish version of the DD and SD3 was administered to 250 participants who also completed a Spanish
Big Five Questionnaire (Morizot, 2014). We replicated original structures in both questionnaires and we obtained adequate internal and temporal reliabilities. Psychopathy, Machiavellianism and narcissism were associated with low agreeableness very significantly. In addition, psychopathy is associated with low responsibility and narcissism with extraversion. Regarding Machiavellianism, our results suggest that DD and SD3 assess slightly different aspects: while DD includes aspects of manipulation of others for personal profit, and is associated with low responsibility, SD3 taps more strategic planning, and shows a tendency of association with high responsibility. Our results suggest that a comprehensive evaluation of the Dark Triad should include items from both questionnaires.

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S 14 Theoretical and Measurement Developments to Maximize the Predictive Validity of Personality

Chair: David J. HUGHES, University of Manchester, UK
Discussant: Tom BOOTH, University of Edinburgh

Despite evidence that personality has consistently shown disappointingly low predictive validity of objective criteria, optimism has remained that personality should be an important predictor. In the current symposium we present evidence of recent developments in theory and measurement that suggest that the optimism is well justified. We discuss the utility of facet-level measures (as opposed to broad factors), seating personality measures within theoretically derived process models, the utility of other-ratings of personality, and finally explore whether goal-directed personality change (“Personality Adaptability”) represents a measurable individual difference. More specifically, paper 1 proposes a six-factor model of impulsivity-related personality traits and examines their predictive validity within a process model of financial behaviour. Paper 2 explores the utility of other-ratings of facet-level personality traits for predicting job performance. Papers 3 and 4 propose the concept of “Personality Adaptability” and examine experimental evidence that it exists and can explain performance across diverse scenarios.
S 14.1 Impulsivity-related Personality Traits, Financial Behaviour, Credit Acquisition, and Debt: A Process Model

David J. HUGHES, University of Manchester, UK
Paul IRWING, University of Manchester, UK

‘Impulsivity’, an important construct in many applied domains, remains ambiguous (Leigh, Markon & Clark, 2014). Often, measures presumed equivalent are distinct (Duckworth & Kern, 2011) and, contrary to common assumption, are not facets of a broad impulsivity factor (Smith, et al., 2007). In this study, the author reviewed over 50 studies that investigated the content domain and structure of impulsive behaviour and developed a six-factor framework of impulsivity-related traits (Impetuousness, Self-Regulation, Deferred-Gratification, Consideration-of-Future-Consequences, Attention, and Sensation Seeking). The factorial validity of the impulsivity-related traits was examined using Exploratory and Confirmatory Factor Analysis (n=611). Subsequently, the predictive validity of the Impulsivity-related traits was examined within a concurrent process structural equation model: Personality → Credit Acquisition and Financial Behaviour → Debt and Savings. Results demonstrate the utility of the Impulsivity-related factors, which explained 20-50% of the variance in financial behaviour, which in turn explained 25-30% of the variance in consumer debt.

S 14.2 The Structure and Measurement of Work-Personality: Towards the Identification of Procedures Which Improve Predictive Validity

Courtney E. OWENS, University of Manchester, UK
Paul IRWING, University of Manchester, UK
Sharon CLARKE, University of Manchester, UK

Historically, personality traits have shown weak to moderate predictive validity. Recent findings suggest that ratings at the narrow facet- rather than broad factor-level, and other- rather than self-ratings, provide substantial increments in predictive validity (Hughes & Batey, In Press). We present findings from the first large scale predictive validity study using facet-level traits rated by the self and two others. Specifically, for a large sample of police officers, 74 personality facets were rated by both the target officer and two colleagues. Additionally, a superior and the two colleagues provided performance ratings using Bartram’s universal competency framework (Bartram, 2005). We examine whether the 74 personality facets originally identified by Irwing and Booth (2013) cross-validate across items and samples. In this study, each facet was matched on an item-by-item basis to equivalent IPIP items. We report results of CFA, Bi-factor, IRT, Cluster, and SEM analyses applied to these data.
S 14.3 Personality Adaptability: Modelling Behavioural Variability to Improve Predicative Validity

Abigail R. PHILLIPS, University of Manchester, UK
Paul IRWING, University of Manchester, UK
Karen NIVEN, University of Manchester, UK
David HUGHES, University of Manchester, UK

Personality has consistently shown disappointingly low predictive validity (Barrick & Mount, 1993; Schmidt, Shaffer, & Oh, 2008). A mounting body of evidence demonstrating that individuals regularly deviate from their trait standing scores (e.g. Fleeson, 2001; Fleeson & Gallagher, 2009), and that this deviation may be goaldirected (McCabe & Fleeson, 2012), suggests that an examination of this ‘adaptive variability’ may explain incremental validity over and above traditional mean level personality measures. We therefore propose a new individual difference of “Personality Adaptability” defined as the capacity to regulate expression of personality in order to maximise goal attainment across situations. We investigated the existence of Personality Adaptability; it’s generalizability across traits and situations, and its incremental predictive validity over trait standing and IQ. Seventy participants completed five different tasks that required substantially different Big 5 profiles to achieve task success. We report the results of robust regressions and factor analyses of these data.

S 14.4 Is Adaptability of Personality a Trait?

Paul IRWING, University of Manchester, UK
Clare T. COOK, University of Manchester, UK

We investigated the existence of Personality Adaptability (defined in Abstract 3), its divergent validity from mean level personality, and self-monitoring, and its incremental prediction of task success in two studies. In a laboratory study 86 participants completed two tasks: One requiring high and one requiring low Extraversion. Task 1 required participants to compete to be the most memorable person in the group, and Task 2 involved scoring response sheets. Personality Adaptability was measured by the match between required and displayed personality characteristics, and the change from task 1 to task 2. The observational study was of 184 comedians performing at the Comedy Store Manchester. In this case, only the match measure of Personality Adaptability could be used. CFA, invariance analysis, and SEM regression models provided substantial support for the construct, divergent, and incremental predictive validity of Personality Adaptability with respect to mean level personality and self-monitoring
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S 15 Personality Change and Life Events

*Chairs: Manon A. VAN SCHEPPINGEN, Tilburg University, Netherlands
   Wiebke BLEIDORN, University of California, Davis, USA*

Theory and research on personality development suggest that changes in life circumstances can contribute to changes in personality. This symposium features four talks that draw on large-scale multiwave data and advanced longitudinal methods to shed more light on the relation between major life events and personality change. Spengler will provide an overview of life events and personality-trait change in early adulthood. Using data from a representative Dutch panel study, Denissen will discuss the role of major life events throughout young, middle and old adulthood. The two remaining talks will zoom in on personality change during two particular life events. Specifically, van Scheppingen will examine change in self-esteem and relationship satisfaction during the transition to parenthood and Greischel will discuss the effects of studying abroad on personality change. Overall, the four contributions provide new insights into the extent and shape of personality change in response to major life events.

S 15.1 What Are Important Transitions in Young Adulthood? Longitudinal Associations between Personality Development and Life-events

*Marion SPENGLER, University of Tuebingen, Germany
Jenny WAGNER, Leibniz Institute for Science and Mathematic Education, Kiel & Humboldt-University, Berlin, Germany
Oliver LÜDTKE, Leibniz Institute for Science and Mathematic Education, Kiel & Center for International Student Assessment (ZIB), Germany
Brent ROBERTS, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA
Ulrich TRAUTWEIN, University of Tuebingen, Germany*

Young adulthood has been identified as a time of continuous personality development. Important life transitions/events (e.g., marriage, starting first job after college,...) take place and might be sources of developmental patterns that are still not well understood. Based on a German longitudinal study (Transformation of the Secondary School System and Academic Careers; TOSCA), where young adults were followed up across ten years (6 waves) beginning with their senior high school year (T1: N =
4,532; age: M = 19.6, SD = 0.9; 55% female), we investigated longitudinal developmental trajectories of Big Five personality development. Furthermore, conditional latent change and multi-level models address the question of how life events (experience and individual evaluation), accompany such changes. First results illustrate patterns of discontinuity in nearly all five personality traits. Findings are discussed in light of personality and developmental theories and highlight interdependencies of personality development with the challenges of those life transitions/events.

S 15.2 High-Resolution Analysis of Selection Effects, Anticipatory Changes, and Post-Event Changes in Personality Following Common Demographic Life Events

Jaap DENISSEN, Tilburg University, Netherlands
Maike LUHMANN, University of Cologne, Germany
Joanne M. CHUNG, Tilburg University, Netherlands
Wiebke BLEIDORN, University of California, Davis, USA

Endogenic perspectives on personality development hypothesize that personality is not durably affected by contextual changes. In contrast with this, previous work has highlighted that contextual factors do indeed predict personality change, although effect sizes are modest. Study designs have however been limited by limited data availability and lack of adequate controls. With novel panel data that include yearly and reliable measurements of personality in a large sample (N = 11,686), the impact of life events can be modeled with more precision. To begin, a method is presented to tease apart age, period, and cohort effects on mean-level change. Against this backdrop, the influence of several family- and work related life events is investigated. Results indicate some associations of life events with subsequent personality change, but also several new selection effects and anticipatory growth effects. For comparison purposes, effects on well-being were investigated, where effects were found that replicate previous panel research.

S 15.3 Self-Esteem and Relationship Satisfaction during the Transition to Motherhood

Manon A. VAN SCHEPPINGEN, Tilburg University, Netherlands
Jaap DENISSEN, Tilburg University, Netherlands
Joanne M. CHUNG, Tilburg University, Netherlands
Kristian TAMBS, Tilburg University, Netherlands
Wiebke BLEIDORN, University of California, Davis, USA
The transition to parenthood is a major turning point that likely influences how people view themselves and how they view their romantic partner. Using data from a large representative sample of Norwegian women (N = 84,545), the current five-wave longitudinal study examined if and how romantic relationship satisfaction and self-esteem change during the transition to motherhood. Results indicated that childbirth triggers changes in both maternal self-esteem and relationship satisfaction. Although self-esteem and relationship satisfaction differed in the direction and degree of change from pregnancy until six months after childbirth, they showed similar and correlated gradual decreases in the years after. Discussion focuses on the implications of the results on theory and future research on development in self-esteem and relationship satisfaction during major life transitions.

S 15.4 Rough Waters Ahead. Adolescent Personality and Identity Development during a Year Abroad

Henriette GREISCHEL, Friedrich Schiller University Jena, Germany
Peter NOACK, Friedrich Schiller University Jena, Germany
Franz J. NEYER, Friedrich Schiller University Jena, Germany

Adolescent personality and identity development was studied using a prospective control group design including 457 high school exchange students and 284 control participants (mean age = 15.63, SD = 0.78), who were assessed three times across one academic year. We found pre-departure self-selection effects for sojourners regarding higher Extraversion and Agreeableness, and lower Neuroticism. Longitudinal analyses revealed enhanced increases in Openness and Agreeableness as well as a buffered increase in Neuroticism for exchange students which pointed towards catalyzed maturation processes during a year abroad. Over time changes in adolescent identity domains (e.g., friendship) were investigated considering three identity dimensions (i.e., commitment, exploration, and reconsideration). Further, the longitudinal dynamics of personality and identity development were examined. Results are discussed in the context of adolescent international mobility.
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S 16 Capturing Personality in Daily Life: Insights from Daily Diary, Digital Records and Ambulatory Assessment Methods

_Chairs: Gabriella HARARI, University of Texas, Austin, USA
Anne REITZ, New York University & Columbia University, USA
Discussant: John B. NEZLEK, College of William and Mary, USA_

Personality research aims to describe and understand the characteristic patterns of thought, feeling, and behavior that distinguish individuals from one another. However, most of the methods we currently use do not allow capturing individual differences in their entirety as they are not sensitive to variability and fluctuations in states and behaviors. This symposium presents four talks about assessing personality in daily life. Each talk will describe a different approach to measuring and analyzing personality (i.e., self-esteem, Big Five) using daily diary methods, digital behavioral records (i.e., Facebook data), and ambulatory assessment methods (i.e., experience sampling reports, mobile sensing apps).

S 16.1 Zooming in on Self-esteem Change in the Transition to Work – A Matter of Individual Differences

_Anne REITZ, New York University & Columbia University, USA
Niall BOLGER, Columbia University, USA_

To date, not much is known about the processes of self-esteem development in young adulthood. We focused on a potential influence, the transition from university to work, and examined the mechanisms underlying individual differences in change. Two-hundred 27-year old German Master’s students were assessed before graduation (T1) and after graduation, one year later (T2), when half of them had started a full-time job and half of them did not. Results revealed that self-esteem showed a mean-level increase, which did not significantly differ between those with and those without a full-time job. Interestingly, those who started a full-time job showed significantly larger rank-order changes than those who did not, which was much lower than the general stability for young adults. Using daily diary-based assessments of self-esteem and events at T1 and T2 revealed that the experience during the transition to work varied considerably across individuals. Accounting for the daily experiences during the transition to work helped to explain the individual differences in self-esteem change.

Gregory WEBSTER, The University of Florida, USA
C. Veronica SMITH, University of Mississippi, USA
Amy B. BRUNELL, The Ohio State University at Mansfield, USA
E. Layne PADDOCK, ETH Zürich, Switzerland
John B. NEZLEK, College of William and Mary, USA & University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland

Can Rosenberg’s (1965) Stability of Self Scale (RSSS) capture within-person variability in state self-esteem over time? Whereas prior research found small correlations between the RSSS and temporal self-esteem instability (Kenris, Grannemann, & Barclay, 1989, 1992), we found moderate-to-large correlations. Our meta-analysis (k = 10, N = 887) of these correlations showed convergent validity, and that studies with time-stamped state self-esteem assessments (online assessment) had higher correlations than those lacking them (paper assessment; Study 1). The RSSS also showed high test–retest reliability (Studies 2 & 3) and high convergent validity with the Labile Self-Esteem Scale (Dykman, 1998; Study 3). An exploratory meta-analysis (k = 13, N = 2,489) showed that the RSSS reflects short-term (daily, weekly) fluctuations in state self-esteem, but not long-term (annual) ones. We discuss the RSSS’ efficacy as an efficient state self-esteem instability measure as well as broader implications for assessing within-person variability over time.

S 16.3 Predicting Personality from Digital Footprints

Michal KOSINSKI, Stanford University, USA
Wu YOUYOU, Cambridge University, UK
David STILLWELL, Cambridge University, UK

Personality traits are a key driver of people’s behavior, cognitions, motivations, and emotions; therefore, assessing others’ personality is a basic social skill and a crucial element of successful social interactions. However, based on a sample of over a million participants, we show that personality judgments made by computers- and based on generic and pervasive digital footprints (Facebook Likes) - are more accurate than those made by participants’ friends, family members, and even romantic partners. Furthermore, compared with humans, computers achieve higher inter-judge agreement and superior external validity (i.e., are better at predicting life outcomes). In some cases, computer-based personality judgments are even more valid than self-reported personality scores.
I conclude by discussing the consequences of computers outpacing humans in this basic social-cognitive skill and by talking more broadly about big-data approaches in personality.

**S 16.4 Assessing Personality and Everyday Behavior Using Smartphone Sensing**

**Gabriella HARARI, University of Texas, Austin, USA**
**Samuel D. GOSLING, University of Texas, Austin, USA & University of Melbourne, Australia**

Existing procedures for measuring personality have relied almost entirely on self-reported thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. Consequently, we know very little about how people differ in terms of their actual behavior. Recently, advances in sensor technologies have made it possible to use smartphone sensors to provide researchers with an array of objective measures of behavior. Smartphone sensor data can also be combined with participants’ self-reports and location data to effectively capture the person, their behavior, and their situational information. The present talk will use a series of studies to demonstrate how sensing methods can be used to measure individual differences in people’s everyday behaviors. The studies will highlight the breadth of behavior and the fidelity of measurement that is possible using sensing methods. I will discuss analytic techniques (e.g., finely grained estimates of stability) that can be used to examine the behavioral patterns over time. I will also discuss practical, technical, and analytic challenges to undertaking sensing research, and offer some solutions to these challenges. Overall, the studies demonstrate the viability of using sensing methods for measuring people’s personalities in the context of their natural lives.
S 17 The impact of changes in health and cognition on adult personality development

Chair: Jule SPECHT, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

Personality, health and cognition are concurrently related. This is partly due to personality predicting health and cognition related behavior. In addition, changes in health and cognition may also impact personality and may thereby explain personality development that has been shown to continue across the whole life span. This symposium sheds light on the question of how changes in health and cognitive engagement impacts the Big Five personality traits: (1) Jule Specht will talk about how the onset of major diseases impacts personality development using longitudinal data of initially healthy individuals. (2) Christian Hakulinen will talk about how alcohol use impacts personality change using longitudinal data of six cohort studies. (3) Damaris Aschwanden adds to this by examining changes in cognitive engagement and cognitive abilities on personality development in old age. (4) Julia Sander will talk about whether a cognitive intervention has a long-lasting impact on openness to experience.

S 17.1 Changes in the Big Five personality traits during disease onset

Jule SPECHT, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

Personality predicts health but does the onset of specific major diseases also impact personality development? This study uses longitudinal data of initially healthy individuals ($N = 7,508$, 54% women, 18-94 years) who provided information on eight doctor diagnosed diseases and disabilities across five years. Results of latent change models suggest that (1) personality predicts the occurrence of major diseases. Importantly, high levels of a trait can simultaneously be protective for one but a risk for another disease. (2) Disease onset considerably influenced personality development and direction of effects was mixed depending on the trait and disease under consideration. (3) The corresponsive principle received little support, that is, major diseases did not strengthen personality traits that heightened the risk for disease onset. (4) Despite few gender-specific effects, women and men were more similar than different to each other in developmental trajectories. (5) Effects were stronger for younger compared to older individuals.
**S 17.2 Long-term personality change is associated with alcohol use**

**Christian HAKULINEN, University of Helsinki, Finland**  
**Markus JOKELA, University of Helsinki, Finland**

Personality has been associated with alcohol use, but less is known about how alcohol use may influence long-term personality development. We examine associations between alcohol use and change in the Five Factor personality traits across two measurement times. Data are derived from 6 longitudinal cohort studies (n > 60,000). Alcohol use is measured as (1) average alcohol consumption, (2) frequency of binge drinking, and (3) symptoms of alcohol use disorder. We also examine personality change associated with alcohol abstinence, that is, personality change among individuals who quit drinking completely during the follow-up period, and whether the associations vary by gender and age. Study-specific associations are pooled using individual-participant meta-analysis. Preliminary results suggest that higher alcohol consumption is associated with decreasing agreeableness and increasing openness to experience, while abstinence is associated with decreasing extraversion and decreasing openness to experience.

**S 17.3 Changes and stability in personality and cognition in old age**

**Damaris ASCHWANDEN, University of Zurich, Switzerland**  
**Mathias ALLEMAND, University of Zurich, Switzerland**  
**Mike MARTIN, University of Zurich, Switzerland**

Cognitive abilities and processes are key competences that are needed to manage the demands of everyday life in old age. However, older individuals differ with respect to cognitive performance. Therefore, it is of interest for personality research to study how and why individuals differ in cognitive performance. The present study investigated longitudinal associations between cognitive abilities, cognitive engagement, and the personality trait openness in old age. Data come from the Zurich Longitudinal Study on Cognitive Aging (ZULU). The sample consisted of 335 adults (66-81 years old), assessed two times over four years. The results demonstrated relatively stable mean levels for openness and cognitive abilities. Latent change models showed significant correlations between openness, cognitive engagement, and several cognitive abilities (e.g., reasoning, processing speed, verbal learning, working memory) at the initial level, but not in terms of correlated change. The results are discussed with respect to previous research and theoretical concepts.
**S17.4 Personality development and cognitive training**

**Julia Sander**, German Institute for Economic Research, Berlin & Freie Universität Berlin, Germany  
**Florian Schmiedek**, German Institute for Economic Research, Berlin & German Institute for International Educational Research, Frankfurt am Main & Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Berlin, Germany  
**Annette Brose**, German Institute for Economic Research, Berlin & Humboldt Universität Berlin, Germany  
**Gert G. Wagner**, German Institute for Economic Research, Berlin & Max Planck Institute for Human Development, Berlin & University of Technology, Berlin, Germany  
**Jule Specht**, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

Previous research found that cognitive training increases the Big Five personality trait openness to experience during and some weeks after the intervention. The present study investigated whether long-term changes happen in openness to experience and other personality traits after an extensive cognitive training of memory and perceptual speed. The experimental group consisted of 204 adults (20-31 years and 65-80 years, 50% female), who received daily one-hour cognitive training sessions for about 100 days. The control group consisted of 86 adults (21-29 years and 65-82 years, 51% female), who received no cognitive training. All participants answered the NEO Five-Factor Inventory before and two years after the cognitive training. This study has identified that, other than tentatively expected, even an extensive cognitive training of episodic memory, working memory, and perceptual speed does not serve as a sufficient intervention for enduring long-term changes in openness to experiences or one of its facets.
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S 18 New Frontiers in Research on Psychological Situations and Person-Situation Transactions

*Chairs: John RAUTHMANN, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany  
David FUNDER, University of California, Riverside, USA*

To understand behavior, personality psychologists need to consider person and situation variables. This symposium serves to present new frontiers in research on psychological situations and person-situation transactions. First, Funder focuses on the situation by illustrating the usefulness of the Riverside Situational Q-Sort for cross-cultural comparisons of situation experiences in the International Situations Project. Second, Rauthmann delineates a general person-situation transaction model where he conceptually and empirically zooms in on situation management strategies (how people shape situations). Third, Wood organizes process variables of importance to understand personality traits by use of functional fields which represent different paths that individuals’ situations afford for the attainment of valued outcomes. Lastly, Horstmann & Ziegler study with a multi-method experimental paradigm how mood affects the situation perceptions and behavior. Together, these talks illustrate the rich questions that can be addressed and insights to be gained when examining persons, situations, and behavior jointly.

S 18.1 The International Situations Project

*David FUNDER, University of California, Riverside, USA*

Personality psychology has a long history of conceptualizing and measuring individual differences in personality traits, and using those measurements to predict and understand behavior. However, behavior also depends on the situations that people encounter, and until recently very little has been done to conceptualize or measure situations. The purpose of our research is to develop and use a new method for measuring the psychologically relevant attributes of situations, the Riverside Situational Q-sort (RSQ). My talk will seek to illustrate the usefulness of this instrument for cross-cultural comparison. I will describe The International Situations Project, in which individuals in 20 different countries used the RSQ to describe a situation they experienced the previous day, along
with their behavior in it. The project allows assessment of the degree to which people in different cultures experience the same or different situations on a daily basis, how they behave in those situations, and the ways in which properties of situational experience are associated with properties of cultures.

**S 18.2 Catching the interplay between persons, situations, and behavior: Person-situation transactions**

**John RAUTHMANN, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany**

Person-situation transactions concern how persons, situations, and behavior are interwoven and mutually influence each other across time. This talk first gives an overview of different forms of such transactions and then zooms in to transactions concerning how persons “shape” situations (situation management): how people, with certain personality trait levels and by means of different trait-relevant behavioral enactments (personality states), experience, construe, maintain, select (seek vs. avoid), evoke, change, and create situations with certain characteristics. Next, empirical findings from several multi-wave and experience sampling studies are presented that examine how Big Five or Big Six traits and states are associated with the Situational Eight DIAMONDS situation characteristics. It is discussed how person-situation transactions in general and situation management strategies in particular are elucidated in those studies and which future lines of research are possible.

**S 18.3 Constructing Functional Fields to Represent the Interplay of Situations, Persons, and Behaviors**

**Dustin WOOD, University of Alabama, USA**

Emerging functional and network approaches suggest that a large number of process variables are involved in shaping levels of even a single personality trait (e.g., Cramer et al., 2012; Read et al., 2010; Wood, Gardner, & Harms, 2015). I discuss how this bewildering number of variables can be organized through the use of functional fields, which offer a way of graphically and formally representing the different paths that an individual's situation affords for the attainment of valued outcomes. Functionally important traits can be considered important components of these paths. As I describe, working with functional fields (1) emphasizes that important traits can be construed as parameters summarizing the causal associations between different features of the actor's environment, (2) indicates the importance of learning to work in the between-possible-action space more frequently found in JDM frameworks, and (3) ultimately offers a path to resolving the Personality Triad (Funder,
S 18.4 Are you just annoyed or is it really annoying? Presenting an experimental design for the study of idiosyncratic mood effects and situational perception

Kai T. HORSTMANN, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany
Matthias ZIEGLER, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany

Based on the general process model of situational perception presented by Rauthmann, Sherman and Funder (2015), we investigate our hypothesis that mood affects the perception of a situation and therefore behavior changes. In an experimental study (within-design, two conditions, negatively and positively primed mood), we manipulate the mood level of our participants before the experimental situation (a board game with a confederate) is experienced. This allows us to disentangle mood effects from effects of situational cues. We furthermore measure behavior that is related to the big five personality traits using ratings based on videos of the experimental situation. Ratings of the situational experience are obtained from three independent sources: Raters within (in situ), around (juxta situm), and outside the situation (ex situ). We present results derived from this experimental paradigm. Furthermore, we discuss the implications for the model proposed by Rauthmann and colleagues.

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S 19 The black box of romantic relationships: Relationship processes explaining the associations between personality and outcomes in romantic couples

Chair: Alexander GROB, University of Basel, Switzerland

Research has provided a myriad of studies examining predictors of relationship satisfaction and stability to understand and grasp what makes couples last and satisfied in the long-term. On the one hand, personality and individual differences have been one of the main focuses providing evidence that some couples enjoy more satisfied relationships than others. On the other hand, relationship processes have been a focal point of couple research with a long story of collecting rich data to
uncover how partners think, feel and behave and how these factors enhance or diminish relationship satisfaction. Personality and couple research have not yet been combined in a comprehensive model. Our symposium presents a framework on how personality, relationship processes and outcomes interplay with each other. Special emphasis will lie on emotional, cognitive, behavioral and motivational relationship processes.

S 19.1 The COUPERS Model: An integrative framework of personality, relationship processes, and relationship outcomes

Rebekka WEIDMANN, University of Basel, Switzerland
Janina BÜHLER, University of Basel, Switzerland
Alexander GROB, University of Basel, Switzerland

A myriad of studies have undertaken the quest of investigating how romantic relationships contribute to personal and relationship well-being. First, various personality traits and characteristic adaptations emerged to be associated with personal and interpersonal relationship outcomes. Second, innumerable relationship processes have been detected providing insights on why some couples are more satisfied with their romantic relationship than others. Third, several interpersonal relationship outcomes have been investigated including relationship satisfaction, relationship quality, and relationship stability but also personal relationship outcomes, such as subjective well-being and personality development, have been examined. We postulate an integrative model encompassing (1) three personality layers, (2) behavioral, cognitive, emotional, and motivational relationship processes, as well as (3) personal and interpersonal relationship outcomes to sort past research by illuminating the black box of romantic relationships and to guide future investigations.

S 19.2 Individual differences in emotional flexibility and the dynamics of interaction processes in intimate relationships

Dominik SCHOEBI, University of Fribourg, Switzerland
Tamara LUGINBUEHL, University of Fribourg, Switzerland

Interpersonal emotions are the fabric from which relationships emerge, and on which they thrive and fail. Individual differences in emotional experience should therefore impact relationships profoundly. The literature supports this view for negative emotionality or depression, but less is known about variables unrelated to emotional valence. Recent work emphasizes the importance of
psychological flexibility for adjustment. Specifically, low emotional flexibility was found to not only predict depression, but also to shape responses to social stressors and interpersonal perceptions. In two studies (N=213), we examined the effects of emotional inflexibility on intimate interactions. Couples participated in a momentary assessment procedure and in laboratory interactions. Analyses confirmed that individual differences in emotional inflexibility were associated with differential responses to interpersonal events (conflict, sex). Inflexibility attenuated affective responses to relational events, but amplified effects on self-esteem and intimacy. Moreover, emotional flexibility shaped interpersonal affect dynamics in daily life and in the lab.

**S 19.3 (Not) happily ever after: Predicting couple stability by the dynamics of communal and agentic needs in romantic relationships**

Christine FINN, *University of Jena, Germany*  
Matthew D. JOHNSON, *University of Alberta, Canada*  
Franz J. NEYER, *University of Jena, Germany*

Prior studies suggest that the fulfillment of communal and agentic needs contribute differentially to relationship satisfaction and stability. In this study we investigate how feeling connected with one’s partner (communal need) and preserving a certain degree of independence from the partner (agentic need) change over the course of relationships and how this change affects relationship stability. Using longitudinal dyadic data from the pairfam study (N = 2,348 couples) covering 6 years, we show that low initial levels and decreases in both partner’s connectedness increase the risk of separation whereas independence contributes only little to this risk. Mediation analyses reveal that the effect on couple stability can be explained by a decrease in both partners’ relationship satisfaction. We conclude that the satisfaction of communal needs represents an important determinant of satisfaction and stability while the fulfillment of agentic needs seems to play a subordinate role for the continuity of couple relationships.

**S 19.4 Personality and romantic relationships: Towards an integrative process-approach**

Stefanie WURST, *University of Münster, Germany*  
Mitja BACK, *University of Münster, Germany*

Personality differences have profound effects on romantic relationships, and this has been shown for a variety of different traits (e.g., Big Five, attachment, “dark” traits), and relationship indicators (e.g.,
relationship satisfaction, closeness, conflict, duration). Future progress in this research area crucially hinges on a better understanding of the mental (emotional, cognitive, motivational) and behavioral processes underlying these effects. In this talk, we argue for a process-based approach that allows researchers to understand the bi-directional interplay of personality and romantic relationships (1) across relationship transitions (from dating to mating to relating), and (2) from different social perspectives (e.g., actor, partner, unique relation), that disentangles shared and unique effects of (3) different trait and outcome domains as well as (4) different relationship types, and that fosters (5) a more neutral, and less “value-driven” perspective. Methodological consequences of this approach for future research on the interplay of personality and romantic relationships are discussed.

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**S 20 How does personality develop across the adolescence and what are the driving forces?**

*Chairs: Richard GOELLNER, Tuebingen University, Germany
Marion SPENGLER, Tuebingen University, Germany
Discussant: Patrick HILL, Carleton University, Canada*

Little is known about the developmental pathways of young adolescent. Especially, the causes of stability and change are still unclear. Therefore, the recent symposium aims at answering two important questions: (1) How stable is personality in early adolescence, and (2) What are the driving forces behind personality change? First, Rieger will present a longitudinal study on the relative contribution of trait vs. state variance to stability in personality in 11- to 15-year olds. Second, Goellner will investigate whether homework effort drives the development of Conscientiousness after the transition to secondary school. Finally, Borghuis will present whether personality development is related to friends and siblings personality development during adolescence. Hill will discuss the empirical studies with regard to their impact on personality development. He will point out the potential as well as challenge of integrating this early phase of emerging adulthood into the existent framework of personality development across the lifespan.
S 20.1 What is more stable in adolescence, personality traits or motivational constructs? - Testing the core-surface model in 5th to 8th graders

Sven RIEGER, University of Tuebingen, Germany
Richard GÖLLNER, University of Tuebingen, Germany
Marion SPENGLER, University of Tuebingen, Germany
Brent W. ROBERTS, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA
Ulrich TRAUTWEIN, University of Tuebingen, Germany
Benjamin NAGENGAST, University of Tuebingen, Germany

According to the core-surface model (Asendorpf & Van Aken, 2003) personality traits (core characteristic) are assumed to be more stable than motivational constructs (surface constructs). But little empirical research has been done in this domain, especially when it comes to adolescence. The aim of the present study was to analyze the Big Five traits and several motivational constructs (self-concept, interest, and academic effort in different school subjects), with regard to two criterions of the core-surface model: stability (rank-order stabilities) and situation-dependability (in terms of trait-state variance components). Therefore, we used a large-scale school achievement study with four repeated time-points (grade 5 to 8). Data were available for N=3,880 individuals of two federal states in Germany. The results indicated that both the stabilities and trait variance proportions were comparable for the motivational constructs and the Big Five. Results will be discussed within the framework of the core-surface model.

S 20.2 Does Education Build Character?

Richard GÖLLNER, University of Tübingen, Germany
Rodica Ioana DAMIAN, University of Houston, USA
Brent ROBERTS, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA
Marion SPENGLER, University of Tübingen, Germany
Ulrich TRAUTWEIN, University of Tübingen, Germany

Research has shown that sustained homework efforts enhance academic performance and that student’s conscientiousness was found as a consistent predictor of homework behavior. In the present study, we examined whether the way how students (N = 2895, 5th to 8th grade) do their homework also impacts the development of students’ conscientiousness. Results of latent change models showed that changes in students’ homework behavior (math and German language) and conscientiousness occurred preliminary in negative directions and parallelized from one year to the
next. In addition, differences in personality change were substantially associated with changes in student’s homework behavior. These associations systematically increased over time, were students’ homework behavior predicted changes in students’ conscientiousness with the exception of the first year after transition from primary to secondary school. The findings can be discussed assuming that the internalization of behaviors is crucial when considering personality change.

**S20.3 Big Five Personality (Co-)Development among Adolescent Friends and Siblings: A 10- Wave Longitudinal Study**

Jeroen BORGHUIS, Tilburg University, Netherlands
Jaap J. A. DENISSEN, Tilburg University, Netherlands
Daniel OBERSKI, Tilburg University, Netherlands
Klaas SIJTSMA, Tilburg University, Netherlands
Wim H. J. MEEUS, Tilburg University, Netherlands
Susan BRANJE, Utrecht University, Netherlands
Hans M. KOOT, VU University Amsterdam, Netherlands
Wiebke BLEIDORN, University of California, Davis, USA & Tilburg University, Netherlands

Using 10-wave longitudinal data from two representative cohorts of Dutch adolescents (max. N = 1,545), we examined stability, change, and co-development among friends and siblings in Big Five personality traits from age 12 - 22. Four findings stand out. First, personality trait stability increased during early and middle adolescence, but remained constant in late adolescence. Second, boys displayed linear and curvilinear mean-level increases in all Big Five traits, except extraversion. Depending on both trait domain and developmental stage, girls’ normative change pattern was more complex. Third, in most traits, adolescents differed substantially from each other in their degree and direction of change. Fourth, multivariate latent growth curve models and Actor-Partner Interdependence Models showed that changes in adolescents’ friends’ and siblings’ personality traits accounted for only a small amount of this individual variability in personality change. Discussion focuses on the implications of these results for research and theory on personality trait development in adolescence.
S 21 Time course dynamics of the Dark Triad

Chair: Michael Paul GROSZ, Tübingen University, Germany

The vast majority of existing research on the Dark Triad (narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy) is cross-sectional with young adults. Thus, it remains unclear (1) how the Dark Triad develops, (2) what experiences are antecedents and consequences of individual differences in the Dark Triad, and (3) how the Dark Triad traits are expressed at different stages of the life course. This symposium attempts to address these questions through longitudinal studies and the comparison of different age groups. First, Anja Cengia examines the relationship between psychopathy and aggressive behaviour in old age versus (young) adulthood. Second, Loren Abell focuses on the influence of Machiavellianism on friendship behaviour in childhood versus adulthood. Third, Ulrike Maaß investigates with experience sampling methodology factors that predict Dark Triad changes over the course of several days. Finally, Michael Grosz examines the development, antecedents, and consequences of narcissism and Machiavellianism from age 19 to the late twenties.

S 21.1 Are older psychopaths less aggressive? A replication of a provocation paradigm in adults over 65

Anja CENGIA, Humboldt-University of Berlin, Germany
Matthias ZIEGLER, Humboldt-University of Berlin, Germany

Subclinical psychopathy is a so-called “dark” personality trait and one part of the commonly accepted concept of the Dark Triad (Paulhus & Williams, 2002). Individuals scoring high on psychopathy are characterized by high impulsivity and thrill-seeking as well as low empathy. A study showing relationships between subclinical psychopathy and aggressive behavior provoked by physical threats was conducted by Jones and Paulhus (2010). The current study focusses on replicating this experiment with adults over the age of 65 to show if and to what extent subclinical psychopathy can explain provocation and aggression in this specific sample. Further a theoretical insight and discussion of possible developmental paths of subclinical psychopathy in late adulthood will be explored.
S 21.2 Machiavellianism and behaviour in girl’s and women’s same-sex friendships

Loren ABELL, University of Central Lancashire, UK
Pamela QUALTER, University of Central Lancashire, UK
Gayle BREWER, University of Central Lancashire, UK

There is a paucity of research investigating Machiavellianism and its influence on female behaviour with same-sex friends. The current set of studies used observation methodology to investigate Machiavellianism and behaviour in girl’s peer relations and women’s dyadic friendships. Girls' behaviour was observed on a school playground over the course of a year. Results showed that girls with higher Distrust scores (on the Kiddie Mach) engaged in less social exclusion behaviour and spent less time rejecting other children’s bids to join their social group. Women friendship dyads were observed in a 20 minute interaction and results showed that women with higher Machiavellianism scores asked their friend more elaboration questions whilst their partner looked at the environment more. These studies demonstrate the subtle (manipulative) behaviour that females with higher Machiavellianism scores engage in, as well as a potential developmental pathway which includes avoiding detection from same-sex friends.

S 21.3 The Dark Side of Daily Life: The Dark Triad, Feedback, and Aggression on a Day-to-Day Basis

Ulrike MAAß, Humboldt-University of Berlin, Germany
Anja CENGIA, Humboldt-University of Berlin, Germany
Matthias ZIEGLER, Humboldt-University of Berlin, Germany

Although the concept of the Dark Triad has been explored broadly during the last decade, it is not yet completely understood how these traits manifest in everyday life. Thus, the current study examined variability in the Dark Triad scores using an experience-sampling design. In total, 182 participants filled out a short questionnaire at least two times a day for a period of at least five days. We conducted multi-level analyses in order to test different models for significant intercept and slope variances of narcissism as well as moderation effects. More precisely, we addressed the following research questions: 1) Is there variability in the dark traits over time? 2) Do positive and negative feedbacks predict changes in the Dark Triad? 3) Does situational aggression moderate these relationships? Implications for future studies of the dark traits within social interactions are discussed.
S 21.4 University Major, Life Events, and the Development of Narcissism and Machiavellianism in Early Adulthood

Michael Paul GROSZ, Tübingen University, Germany
Richard GÖLLNER, Tübingen University, Germany
Marion SPENGLER, Tübingen University, Germany
John F. RAUTHMANN, Humboldt University of Berlin, Germany
Eunike WETZEL, University of Konstanz, Germany
Benjamin NAGENGAST, Tübingen University, Germany
Ulrich TRAUTWEIN, Tübingen University, Germany
Brent W. ROBERTS, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA

The current study investigates (1) mean level changes in narcissism and Machiavellianism during early adulthood, (2) the influence of initial levels of those traits on the choice of university major and the frequency of normative and non-normative life events (selection effects), and (3) the influence of study major and life events on the development of narcissism and Machiavellianism (socialization effects). We analyzed two cohorts of the Transformation of the Secondary School System and Academic Careers study (TOSCA; Köller, Watermann, Trautwein & Lüdtke, 2004; Trautwein, Neumann, Nagy, Lüdtke, & Maaz, 2010). The TOSCA study tracked narcissism and Machiavellianism levels, educational trajectories, and the occurrence of 31 life events of several thousand German students from their last year of high school to the late twenties. We found—for example—that Machiavellianism predicted the likelihood of selecting an economic university major. The results will be discussed in relation to existing dark triad research.
Paper sessions

Wednesday, July 20 / 10:30 AM – 12:10 PM

PA 1 Quantitative and Qualitative Data In Personality Measurement

Chair: David RICHTER, German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin), Germany

PA 1.1 Swiss labor market described by occupational interests and work values from 1991 to 2014

Anja GHETTA, University of Bern, Switzerland
Andreas HIRSCHI, University of Bern, Switzerland
Anne HERRMANN, University of Applied Sciences Northwestern Switzerland
Jérôme ROSSIER, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Holland’s six personality types constitute the predominant classification of vocational interests and are widely used in career counseling. These interests in Realistic, Investigative, Artistic, Social, Enterprising or Conventional (RIASEC) occupations are commonly used to describe individuals but can also express typical interests of incumbents of different occupations. Based on the Swiss Labour Force Survey and O*NET database, the representation of RIASEC types in the Swiss labor market from 1991 to 2014 are analyzed. Over the observed 23-year period most workers were classified as Realistic (1991: 41.2%; 2014: 30.2%) compared to fewer than 9% Investigative and 3% Artistic. An increasing number of people worked in Enterprising (1991: 16.8%; 2014: 24.9%) and Social occupations (1991: 11.5%; 2014: 15.9%). We found large gender differences in exercised occupations, especially in Realistic and Social occupations; Enterprising occupations were most gender balanced. Further, different types of occupations were characterized by different work values and income levels.
PA 1.2 Anchoring Vignettes in Measuring Personality across Countries

**Selina WEISS, Ulm University, Germany**  
**Richard Dean ROBERTS, Professional Examination Service, New York, USA**  
**Oliver WILHELM, Ulm University, Germany**

Self-report responses are often influenced by faking and various biases, including people's culture-specific standards. Though still not widely applied, the anchoring vignette methodology is thought to correct for these cross-cultural differences. We developed anchoring vignettes to accompany Likert-based responses to the Big Five Inventory-44. The aim of this study was a comparison of Big Five factor structure across cultures before and after the anchoring vignette adjustment. Based on a sample of 478 youths in Rwanda and 167 in the Philippines, we show the anchoring vignette corrected scores better support the Big Five Factor Model. At the same time, correlations with external outcomes such as counterproductive work behavior are marginally reduced, though it should be noted that these criteria are not subject to similar scoring adjustments. Further research along these lines is discussed. In general, these findings support the use of anchoring vignettes to improve cross-cultural comparability of self-reported personality.

PA 1.3 Personality Measurement in the German Socio-Economic Panel Study

**David RICHTER, German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin), Germany**  
**Martin KROH, German Institute for Economic Research (DIW Berlin), Germany**

In light of the recent interest in using longitudinal panel data to study personality development, it is important to know if personality traits are related to panel attrition. We analyze the effects of personality on panel drop-out with the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) study. We found that openness slightly decreases the probability of panel drop-out. We control for age, sex, education, migration background, and number of inhabitants in the region of the respondents. Moreover, personality inventories are often used by large surveys in face-to-face interview settings although they were originally developed as self-administered questionnaires. We studied the effect of the method of data collection on the measurement of personality. Drawing on an experimental research design in the Innovation Sample of the SOEP, the results generally suggested strict measurement invariance across methods of data collection. However, for some traits, we found stronger associations between interviewer and respondent personality in face-to-face settings.
PA 1.4 The affective tone and structural complexity of life narratives as correlates of fundamental assumptions about benevolence and meaningfulness of the world and worthiness of the self

Mariusz Zięba, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland

Narratives are one of the basic forms of communicating and structuring knowledge about the world (Bruner, 1991). Formed in childhood beliefs or attitudes toward the world, its level of confidence and the sense of security, affect the narrative form during the entire human life (McAdams, 1993). Janoff-Bulman (1989) categorized world assumptions into three domains: benevolence of the world, meaningfulness of the world, and worthiness of the self. The current study tested hypotheses connecting world assumptions to life-narrative indices of emotional tone and structure. 72 adults completed the World Assumptions Scale by Janoff-Bulman (1989) and provided extended spoken accounts of eight personally meaningful episodes from the past, such as life-story high points, low points, turning points, and earliest memories. The oral narratives were coded for the emotional tone and narrative complexity. The results showed that world assumptions were meaningfully related to affective tone of narration.

PA 1.5 Does the use of metaphorical items bring increments in the validity of personality assessment? An Anxiety focused study.

Cătălin Nedelcea, University of Bucharest, Romania
Adrian Gorbănescu, University of Bucharest, Romania
Iulia Ciocan, ”Ovidius” University from Constanța, Romania

In our study we address the vulnerability to social desirable answers of self-report psychometric questionnaires used in personality assessment, focusing on the construct of Anxiety. We tested an anxiety scale using metaphorical items – the Metaphorical Anxiety Questionnaire against a notorious measures of anxiety – the STAI. We developed an experimental design where the independent variable was the instruction to fake versus to respond honestly and the dependent variable the correlation between anxiety scores and the score obtained to a fake-good scale – the SDMC. We used a sample of 87 participants, students. They were asked to respond to MAQ, STAI & SDMC in three waves: in the 1st and 3rd they were asked to respond honestly and in the 2nd they were asked to give desirable answers. The paper presents the psychometric indexes obtained for the two questionnaires, together with the correlations obtained with the fake-good scale in the two settings.
PA 2 Validation studies of personality measurements

Chair: Matthias BLUEMKE, GESIS - Leibniz Institute of Social Sciences, Germany

PA 2.1 The German version of the BFI-2 - adaptation and validation

Beatrice RAMMSTEDT, GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany
Daniel DANNER, GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Sciences, Germany
Christopher J. SOTO, Colby College, Maine, USA
Oliver P. JOHN, University of California, Berkeley, USA

The Big Five Inventory (BFI) has been used in thousands of studies and was adapted into many languages worldwide. As Big Five research increasingly acknowledges the facets next to the global Big Five domains, the BFI was thoroughly revised (the BFI-2) now reflecting the hierarchical structure of the Big Five. In addition to domain scores the BFI-2 assesses 3 more specific facet scales within each domain. In addition, as recent studies showed a biasing effect of acquiescent responding, BFI-2 aims to minimize the effect of acquiescence by introducing domain and facet scales with fully balanced keying.

The paper will present the German adaptation of the BFI-2 and first empirical results based on a representative sample of the general German population (N = 500). We will describe the adaptation process and present the psychometric properties of the German BFI-2, focusing on factor structure, reliability, and initial evidence for criterion validity.

PA 2.2 The Swedish Version of Junior Temperament and Character Inventory (JTCI): Psychometric Properties of Child Self-Report and Caregiver Ratings

Karin BOSON, University of Gothenburg, Sweden
Sven BRÄNDSTRÖM, Center for Well-being, Washington University, School of Medicine in St. Louis, USA
Sören SIGVARDSSON, Umeå University, Sweden
The study established norms for the Swedish child self-report and caregiver rating version of JTCI, further, it investigated the psychometric properties and the congruence on the child’s self-report and caregiver’ rating of the child’s personality. The sample consisted of 1046 individuals aged 12-14 and 654 caregivers from the Longitudinal Research program on Development In Adolescence (LoRDIA). Internal consistency, correlation structure and convergent validity as well as gender and age effects were analyzed. JTCI was reliable on all dimensions except Persistence in the child version. Further evaluation of different age groups is suggested. Caregivers rate their own child’s personality as more mature (higher scores on Self-Directedness and Cooperativeness) than the child himself/herself. Caregivers overestimate their daughters’ self-reported capabilities for self-acceptance and self-efficacy. Both child and caregiver perspectives are recommended to provide a thorough understanding of the child’s personality. Results support the importance of age- and gender specific norms of JTCI.

**PA 2.3 Applying the Greek PID-5 inventory as a selection tool in military officers in the Greek army**

Christoforos THOMADAKIS, University of Crete, Greece  
Ioannis TSAOUSIS, University of Crete, Greece

The Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5) is a recently developed questionnaire for measuring maladaptive personality traits modeled on DSM-5 criteria personality disorders (PD). The aim of this study was to examine the factorial structure of the Greek PID-5, its factorial invariance across gender and different age groups and possible gender and age group differences at latent mean level. Young military officers completed the Greek version of the PID-5. With regard to the factorial structure of the PID-5, the results showed that the original five-factor model was replicated adequately. Furthermore, the analysis revealed that the five-factor model showed measurement invariance across gender and age groups (17-35 vs. 36-70). Latent mean differences across these groups were also found. Implications of these results are discussed as well as future directions. Based on these findings, the Greek version of the PID-5 is a psychometrically sound instrument for measuring maladaptive personality traits in military context.

**PA 2.4 Assessment of religiosity with the help of short scales**

Matthias BLUEMKE, GESIS - Leibniz Institute of Social Sciences, Germany  
Jonathan JONG, University of Oxford, UK  
Jamin HALBERSTADT, University of Otago, Dunedin, NZ

Given the secularization hypothesis, representative surveys (e.g. Gallup World Poll in 132 countries, or World Values Survey in 55 countries) assess changes of religious values and practices. Yet
their indicators appear to be most sensitive to changes of religious practices and formal group memberships, neglecting the crucial cognitive component, religious beliefs. Often the questions presuppose specific religious beliefs and practices, so that answers cannot be expected from respondents in various contexts. The Supernatural Belief Scale uses a culture-fair format compatible with traditional monotheistic, transcendent and polytheistic religious backgrounds. Here a unidimensional 6-item short scale (SBS-6) will be presented, targeting the same construct while approaching unidimensionality and being more efficient. Reliability, factorial validity, and measurement equivalence in Western and Eastern countries (USA, Russia, Brazil, Philippines, South Korea and Japan) will be discussed. The SBS-6 may represent a world-wide standard to assess the cognitive component beyond affective and behavioral aspects of religiosity.

Wednesday, July 20 / 2:30 PM – 4:10 PM

PA 3 Personality traits and affect regulation

*Chair: Jennifer PICKETT, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium*

PA 3.1 Relating neuroticism to emotional exhaustion: a dynamic approach to personality

*Joanna SOSNOWSKA, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium*
*Joeri HOFMANS, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium*

We examined the relationship between emotional exhaustion and (1) the person’s average level of state neuroticism [baseline], (2) the extent to which s(he) experiences different neuroticism states [variability], and (3) the swiftness with which s(he) returns to his/her baseline once s(he) deviated from it [attractor strength]. To do so, we conducted a five-day experience sampling study in which 89 employees reported on their level of state neuroticism six times per day. Higher levels of baseline neuroticism and variability were related to increased emotional exhaustion. Furthermore, we found an interaction effect between baseline neuroticism and attractor strength: people with high baseline and high attractor strength tended to experience a high degree of emotional exhaustion, whereas people with low levels of baseline neuroticism were less likely to suffer from exhaustion if their attractor strength was high. These findings show that a dynamic approach to individual differences is important for understanding personality.
PA 3.2 More isn’t always better: The relationship between conscientiousness and affect

Jennifer PICKETT, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium
Jonas DEBUSSCHER, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium
Joeri HOFMANS, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium

Research shows that conscientiousness relates positively to positive (PA) and negatively to negative affect (NA) at the between- and within-person level. However, these studies focused on either between- or within-person differences, without integrating them. Building upon the Behavioral Concordance Model (trait-concordant behavior leads to pleasant effect) we hypothesize that increased conscientiousness leads to increased PA and decreased NA within an individual, but only for those high in trait conscientiousness. We tested this using daily diary data from 87 participants who reported daily levels of conscientiousness, PA and NA for 10 consecutive working days (N = 734). Multilevel polynomial regression analysis revealed that, for people high on trait conscientiousness, within-person fluctuations in conscientiousness were positively related to PA, and negatively to NA. For people low in trait conscientiousness, however, conscientiousness related in a positive way to both PA and NA, thereby challenging the idea that more conscientiousness is always better.

PA 3.3 Alone, unhappy, and demotivated: The impact of an “alone” mindset on neurotic individuals’ willpower

Liad UZIEL, Bar-Ilan University, Israel

This research explores how a mindset associated with being alone affects self-regulation among individuals varying in neuroticism. High neuroticism (high-N) represents a dualistic approach to the social world – need for approval alongside evaluation apprehension. Consequently, public social contexts are experienced as unpleasant among high-N individuals but they motivate them to exert effort. High-N individuals’ approach to being alone is rarely studied. However, their proneness to loneliness and the absence of a (social) motivator should make their solitude experience unpleasant but also demotivating. These predictions were supported in three studies using an alone/public social context mindset manipulation. Neuroticism was associated with unpleasantness in an alone and in a public mindset. Importantly, only in an alone mindset, neuroticism was associated with low declared willingness to exert effort (Study 1) and with low actual effort expenditure (Studies 2a, 2b). In sum, the mere thought of themselves alone diminishes high-N individuals’ willpower.
PA 3.4 Language use depicts personality traits and emotional state

Jovana BJEKIĆ, University of Belgrade, Serbia
Marko ŽIVANOVIC, University of Belgrade, Serbia
Sofija ČEROVIĆ, University of Belgrade, Serbia
Goran KNEŽEVIĆ, University of Belgrade, Serbia

Previous studies indicated that basic personality traits are reflected in patterns of natural language use, i.e. personal linguistic style. The sample of 250 Serbian-speaking university students participated in a stream of consciousness writing exercises in ten separated sessions over the course of two months. Language outputs were analyzed using automatic text analysis program LIWCser. Additionally, data on emotional state in each time point and personality traits assessed by NEO-PIR were collected. Results demonstrated that on average 15% of language variance could be attributed to the stable inter-individual differences. Current emotional state correlated with language variables from the same time-point. Each of Big five personality traits showed low to medium correlations with several language variables. These findings support the hypothesis that language use reflects both stable personality characteristics and current state of the speaker, thus providing rationale for development of personality assessments methods, which rely on patterns of language use.

Wednesday, July 20 / 2:30 PM – 4:10 PM

PA 4 Individual differences: gender and emotion issues

Chair: Martin VORACEK, University of Vienna, Austria

PA 4.1 Maternal Personality and Child-Centric Mothering

Miri KESTLER-PELEG, School of Social Work, Ariel University, Israel
Osnat LAVENDA, School of Social Work, Ariel University, Israel

The suggested presentation will examine the association between mother's personality and the most advocated maternal practice of recent decades, child-centrism. Although Western society expects mothers to be child-centered, our knowledge on the personality characteristics that are associated
with it is scarce. Three hundred and twenty Jewish-Israeli mothers of pre-school children (age 4-6) completed self-reported questionnaires dealing with aspects of maternal personality (attachment style, anxiety, and defensiveness), maternal mood (negative and positive affect), maternal socio-demographic characteristics and child-centric mothering. The results of the Hierarchical Regression analysis revealed a positive and significant association between child centrism and stress-related maternal personality resources (i.e., avoidant and anxious attachment styles, anxiety, and negative affect). These findings imply that child-centrism might serve as a means to overcome distress that mothers face, as part of current societal norms of motherhood. The relationship between the findings and the Myth of Motherhood will be discussed.

PA 4.2 Is digit ratio (2D:4D) related to sexually differentiated personality dimensions? Answers from a comprehensive meta-analysis

Martin VORACEK, University of Vienna, Austria

Digit ratio (2D:4D) is a widely researched putative retrospective marker for organizational (permanent) effects of prenatal androgen action on the brain, behavior, and disease susceptibility. However, research evidence for possible associations between 2D:4D and sexually differentiated (conceivably sex-hormonally influenced) personality dimensions has been inconsistent and difficult to replicate (cf. PAID 2011 special issue). Presented here is a large-scale effort of significant extensions and updates (up to mid-2016) of existing 2D:4D/personality meta-analyses, along with first-time coverage of additional domains (aggressive traits, the Big Five, empathizing-systemizing, masculinity-femininity, mental toughness, sensation seeking, self-esteem, sociosexuality). These meta-analytic syntheses show 2D:4D/personality associations to be notably weaker and more uncertain than widely stated in the literature. Further, there are signs of evidence distortion (publication bias) pervading this research literature (e.g., small-study effects: negative sample-size/study-effect correlations; winner’s curse phenomenon: effects fade with time). Discussed are implications of these findings and avenues for further inquiry.

PA 4.3 How values shape actual behavior: Situational boundary conditions and underlying emotional processes in the debate over genetically modified foods

Jens BENDER, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany
Tobias ROTHMUND, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany
Peter NAUROTH, Philipps-University Marburg, Germany
Mario GOLLWITZER, Philipps-University Marburg, Germany
Across two experimental studies, we investigated when and why values shape behavior. In the context of the debate over genetically modified foods (GMF), we tested whether environmental values shape political behavior against GMF, especially when environmental values are threatened in a given situation. In both laboratory experiments, participants were randomly assigned to an experimental condition with a situationally induced threat against environmental values or a control condition. We measured environmental values and emotions by self-report and (actual) political behavior by amount of signed petitions against GMF. Moderated regression analyses revealed that environmental values were positively related to political behavior in the threat condition, but not in the control condition. Moreover, the effect was mediated by anger, not fear or guilt. These findings imply that situational boundary conditions can amplify the influence of values on actual behavior and that emotional processes partly underlie these effects.

**PA 4.4 Carnism - The ideology of eating animals**

Tamara PFEILER, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Germany  
Christopher MONTEIRO, University of Massachusetts, Boston, USA  
Mario WENZEL, Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Germany

Recent studies have shown that besides meat enjoyment, supporting dominant ideologies and inequality between humans and animals play an important role in meat consumption. Beliefs that legitimate eating animals have been described as an ideology named carnism. In the present Research, we developed the carnism scale (CS) and demonstrated its two-dimensional structure (defending meat consumption and dominating animals) as well as convergent and discriminant validity in samples from the US and Germany (N_{total} = 1.254). The CS showed good internal consistencies and stability. Carnistic beliefs were positively associated with meat consumption and killing animals for food (N = 1.051) as well as with dominant ideologies. Furthermore, we showed that carnistic beliefs were negatively related to attributed mind and moral status of animals that are eaten (N = 140). Our findings highlight that carnism is a specific predictor of eating and killing animals and include prejudice toward certain animal species.
Wednesday, July 20 / 4:40 PM – 6:20 PM

**PA 5 Longitudinal perspectives on personality**

*Chair: Christian Kandler, University of Bielefeld, Germany*

**PA 5.1 Sound body, sound mind? Physical and mental health changes as correlates of personality change in old age**

*Michael Papendick, University of Bielefeld, Germany*
*Christian Kandler, University of Bielefeld, Germany*
*Anna Kornadt, University of Bielefeld, Germany*
*Birk Hagemeyer, University of Jena, Germany*
*Franz J. Neyer, University of Jena, Germany*

Empirical studies have provided evidence that personality traits change across the entire lifespan, including individuals in old age. Yet it is not fully understood which factors drive the reverse trends of personality trait change within elderly people. Using crossed lagged models, we analyzed data from a sample of German adult twins (N = 426, 142 males and 284 females, aged 64-85 years) who provided information about their Big Five personality traits as well as objective and subjective physical and mental health indicators twice over a period of 5 years. We found changes in objective and subjective health to be associated with changes in specific personality traits. Indicators of mental health and psychological symptoms significantly predicted the increase of Neuroticism as well as the decrease of Extraversion, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness. Thus, our study found support for associations between personality change and physical as well as mental health declines in old age.

**PA 5.2 Personality Correlates of Attitudes Toward Environmental Problems**

*John B. Nezlek, College of William and Mary, USA & SWPS, Poznań, Poland*

Two samples of participants (ns = 690, 603) completed the New Ecological Paradigm Scale, a 15 item measure of people’s concerns about the environment. Factor analyses found two negatively correlated, but distinct factors, one representing beliefs that without change an environmental
catastrophe will occur (Concern) and the other representing beliefs that such problems can be overcome using technology (CanFix). Across the two data sets, regression analyses using scores on the BFI-44 as predictors found that neuroticism, and openness were positively related to Concern scores, whereas agreeableness and neuroticism were negatively related to CanFix scores. In the second study, participants also provided measures of Social Dominance Orientation, which had two negatively correlated factors, representing Dominance and Egalitarian orientations. Multiple regression analyses found Egalitarian orientation scores were positively related to Concern scores and were negatively related to OwnFix scores, whereas Dominance scores were positively related to OwnFix scores.

PA 5.3 What Are the Long-Term Personality Effects of Hitting the Road?

Julia ZIMMERMANN, FernUniversität in Hagen, Germany
Julia RICHTER, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Germany
Martin BRUDER, Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst & Deutsches Evaluierungsinstitut der Entwicklungszusammenarbeit, Germany
Franz J. NEYER, Friedrich-Schiller-Universität Jena, Germany

Previous findings from the PEDES longitudinal study (Zimmermann & Neyer, 2013) revealed substantial effects of international mobility experiences on the personality development of student sojourners. However, little is known about the long-term implications of international sojourns and further important life experiences for individual development. On that account, former control group students and sojourners who participated in the PEDES study (2009/10) were approached for a follow-up about four years after the first study period and were queried about their personality characteristics and further life transitions related to work and family domains. Multivariate latent change models based on the data of N = 584 participants suggested long-term effects of international mobility experiences on young adults’ personality development as well as distinct effects of further life experiences on different traits. Implications as to the general understanding of personality development in a mobile world and the role of person-environment transactions are discussed.

PA 5.4 From Elementary School to Midlife: Childhood Personality Predicts Behavior During Cognitive Testing over Four Decades Later

Christopher S NAVE, Rutgers University, Camden, USA
Grant W EDMONDS, Oregon Research Institute, Eugene Oregon, USA
Sarah E HAMPSON, Oregon Research Institute, Eugene Oregon, USA
Theresa MURZYN, Rutgers University, Camden, USA
Kyle SAUERBERGER, University of California, Riverside, USA
The current study uses a prospective, longitudinal design and lifespan perspective to understand how child personality relates to directly observed adult behavior in a videotaped cognitive task. Data is presented from the Hawaii Personality and Health Cohort. It is one of the first to assess a broad range of behaviors during cognitive testing. Teacher assessments of child Big Five personality in elementary school (N = 207) were correlated with directly observed behaviors during a videotaped cognitive test four decades later. Childhood Openness was associated with at least eleven task-relevant behaviors. Childhood Conscientiousness was also related to behavior, but not as predicted. Other Big Five ratings were not reliably related to later behavior. These long-term associations demonstrate that specific behavioral predictions from relevant childhood traits can be obtained when two assessment contexts are comparable. Future work connecting directly observed behavior to personality processes and mechanisms will be discussed.

**PA 5.5 Measuring individual differences in persuasion knowledge**

**Katalin BALÁZS, University of Debrecen, Hungary**  
**Panna BAKÓ, University of Debrecen, Hungary**  
**István HIDEKUTI, University of Debrecen, Hungary**

Persuasion knowledge is a construct, often used in consumer behavior research (e.g., Campbell & Kirmani, 2008; Friestad & Wright, 1994). It refers to all aspects of personality and individual differences regarding social relevant skills, knowledge, experiences, attitudes and believes which influence personal actions and reactions in persuasion attempts. The aim of the study is the investigation of individual differences in persuasion knowledge with a new, general measure applying four situations and corresponding items. This measure has a utility in psychology, as focuses on an important, but so far ignored source of heterogeneity. After a pilot study testing university students (N=570) with different versions of the measure, a heterogeneous sample (N=306) was tested on a modified version— including university students, teachers and salesmen. The results support the reliability and validity of the new persuasion knowledge measure, hence it can be applied to assess and predict individual differences in persuasive interactions.
Wednesday, July 20 / 4:40 PM – 6:20 PM

PA 6 Personality and information processing

Chair: Paul SÂRBESCU, West University of Timisoara, Romania

PA 6.1 Is it beneficial to hold back? Implicit attitudes towards emotion suppression and affective processes in relationship conflict

Katharina ZISTR, Technische Universität Darmstadt, Germany
Aline VATER, University of Potsdam, Germany
Michela SCHRÖDER-ABÉ, University of Potsdam, Germany

Although previous research has investigated automatic processes in emotion regulation, most studies in the field focus on deliberate processes. The present study examines automatic emotion regulation in romantic relationships. In a laboratory setting, 137 romantic couples were asked to complete an Emotion Regulation IAT measuring implicit attitudes towards suppression, and to discuss a current conflict in their relationship. Following the discussion, they reported affect, emotion regulation strategies and relationship quality they had experienced and engaged in during the discussion. Additionally, relationship quality was assessed at a 6-month follow-up. Applying Actor-Partner Interdependence Mediation Models, these dyadic data were analyzed considering intrapersonal, as well as interpersonal, effects. As hypothesized, the results show a link between automatic emotion regulation and relationship quality that is mediated by affective processes during conflict conversation. These results are discussed with regard to theories on emotion regulation and processes explaining the link between personality and social interaction.

PA 6.2 Attention to dysphoric stimuli predicts daily depression – evidence from an eye tracking and daily diary study.

Izabela KREJZ, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw, Poland
John NEZLEK, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poznan, Poland & The College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia, USA
Paweł HOLAS, Warsaw University, Warsaw, Poland
Marzena RUSANOWSKA, Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland
Considerable research has shown that cognitive biases can play crucial roles in maintaining or creating depression. The present study examined relationships between attentional bias and the daily functioning of depressed individuals. We recorded the eye movements of 46 depressed people while they were reading dysphoric, aversive, neutral, and positive words. Then, each day for one week, participants described their daily affect, self-esteem, depressogenic adjustment, depressive symptoms, and rumination. Multilevel analyses found that attention to dysphoric words at the pre-diary session was positively related to daily rumination and reports of depressive symptoms and was negatively related to daily self-esteem and depressogenic adjustment. In contrast, attentional biases were not related to daily affect. These findings suggest that attentional biases play a role in how depression is manifested in daily life.

**PA 6.3 Direct and displaced aggression: uni- or multi-dimensional constructs? Answers from a bifactor model approach**

Paul SÂRBESCU, West University of Timisoara, Romania

The utility of using subscale scores for both the Buss & Perry Aggression Questionnaire (BPAQ; Buss & Perry, 1992) and the Displaced Aggression Questionnaire (DAQ; Denson, Pederson & Miller, 2006) was examined in this study. Using data from 653 participants, we ran two separate analyses using a bifactor model approach, verifying whether subscale scores provide reliable information after accounting for a general direct and displaced aggression factor, respectively. The results provide support for the uni-dimensionality of both item pools, as there appears to be more common than specific variance in both the BPAQ and the DAQ. The explained common variance for both general aggression factors was large: 57.42% for direct aggression and 62.40% for displaced aggression. Also, both scales' factor scores showed unacceptable reliability after controlling for the general factors. Overall, our results support the uni-dimensionality of both constructs, since their specific subscale variance appears to be rather scarce.
Thursday, July 21 / 10:30 AM – 12:10 PM

**PA 7 Personality and implicit cognitions**

*Chair: Laurentiu MARICUTOIU, West University of Timisoara, Romania*

**PA 7.1 Personality and attentional bias for academic stimuli**

*Daniel John CUMMINGS, Griffith University, Australia*
*Arthur Eugene POROPAT, Griffith University, Australia*
*Natalie June LOXTON, Griffith University, Australia*

Previous research investigating relationships between Big Five traits and attentional bias (AB) has typically used global, non-specific, positively- and negatively-valenced stimuli, and has largely been limited to extraversion and neuroticism. These results have been mixed, and the focus on valence-congruent effects has neglected other Big Five traits, such as conscientiousness. The current research used the dot-probe task across stimulus durations of 100ms and 500ms to examine the relationship between conscientiousness, neuroticism, and extraversion to AB for academic-related stimuli (in the categories of academic-approach, academic-avoidance, performance-evaluative, and academic-neutral words) in students. Conscientiousness was associated with AB to performance-evaluative words and neuroticism with AB to academic-avoidance words across both stimulus durations. Week of the semester moderated both extraversion and neuroticism’s relationship to academic-approach and academic-avoidance words respectively at 100ms. The results indicate that both the personal-relevance of stimuli and the situational context may be important for AB research in trait-congruent effects.

**PA 7.2 Implicit Assessment of Transformational Leadership via Conditional Reasoning**

*Ayca DEMIRAN, Middle East Technical University, Turkey*
*Yonca TOKER, Middle East Technical University, Turkey*
*Hayriye Canan SÜMER, Middle East Technical University, Turkey*
Aim of the current study was to assess transformational leadership proclivities based on the Conditional Reasoning Test approach (CRT) used to identify the justification mechanisms (i.e. cognitive biases) indicative of specific motives and personalities. We identified motives and justification mechanisms (JMs) characteristic of transformational leaders. These are the power motive with its’ JMs of agentic bias and power attribution bias; the change motive with its’ JMs of positive connotation of change bias, personal responsibility inclination bias, and identification with change initiators bias; the activity inhibition motive; and finally the exhibition motive. Following preliminary studies to finalize the CRT question set, our main study sample included 234 participants; 81 leaders and 153 subordinates. The CRT improved prediction of subordinate ratings of leaders’ transformational leadership style over leader’s self-rated transformational leadership perceptions, personality, and motivation to lead. The study contributes to the literature on implicit personality assessment in assessing leadership.

PA 7.3 Cognitive Control in Implicit Association Test and Emotional Stroop Test

Mikhail ALLAKHERDOV, Saint-Petersburg State University, Russian Federation

We use a lot of different tests to understand one’s personality and one’s behavior. Implicit Association Test (IAT) and Emotional Stroop Test (EST) are two of the most popular measures of one’s implicit attitudes. However, it is surprising how little we know about mechanism that allow those tests to work. We suggest that the processes underlying both tests are similar and that their results are correlated. We argue that interference effect as well as effect in IAT are the result of interaction between two cognitive controls. The Task Control monitors which task should be solved. Solution control monitors whether the task at hand is being solved accurately. We provide data of several experiments, supporting these statements. We suppose that understanding the underlying mechanisms of the two popular personality measures will enhance our capabilities in using those methods and will allow us to better understand the reasons behind one’s behavior.

PA 7.4 It works both ways. Enhancing the self-esteem using the self-reference task.

Laurentiu MARICUTOIU, West University of Timisoara, Romania

The self-reference task (SRT) is an evaluative conditioning paradigm that uses the positive valence of the self to change the attitude towards new and neutral stimuli. In this contribution, we present evidence regarding the possibility of changing the attitudes towards the self, following a modified SRT. In two independent research studies, we provided participants in experimental groups with an SRT that paired the self with highly positive pictures. In the first research study, following the
modified SRT, participants in the experimental group reported significantly higher self-esteem ($t(106) = 2.07, p = .04, d = .40$), and more positive views ($t(106) = 1.99, p = .05, d = .39$). In the second study, students completed the modified SRT each day for two weeks. The participants in the experimental group reported more positive self-esteem and higher psychological well-being (e.g. higher academic engagement and lower academic burnout), as compared with the control group.

**PA 7.5 Incremental Validity of Implicit Measures of Self-Esteem**

**Cristina ZOGMAISTER, University of Milano Bicocca, Italy**  
**Elisa PUVIA, Università di Pisa, Italy**  
**Davide DAL CASON, Université Libre de Bruxelles (ULB), Belgium**  
**Luciano ARCURI, Università di Padova**

Self-esteem is a multifaceted construct. Explicit and implicit components can be differentiated. Explicit self-esteem refers to a self-evaluation characterized by conscious reflection; implicit self-esteem refers to spontaneous reactions to the self. Empirical evidence shows that indirect measures of self-esteem show low or non-significant correlations to each other. Implicit self-esteem is related to coping with failure. If different measures of implicit self-esteem tap into dissimilar aspects, using them jointly should enable a broader assessment of the construct, improving predictions. Based on this hypothesis, we measured explicit and implicit self-esteem with $N = 80$ participants, using the Self Liking and Competence Scale – Revised for explicit self-esteem, the Name Letter Task, Implicit Association Test, and Affect Misattribution Procedure for implicit self-esteem. Afterwards, participants were confronted with a failure experience. Nonsignificant correlations emerged between the implicit measures, and each of them predicted reaction to failure. Each measure of implicit self-esteem showed incremental validity.
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PA 8 Personality, well-being and happiness

Chair: René T. PROYER, Martin-Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany

PA 8.1 Personality and Subjective Well-Being Among Polish Adolescents According to Community Population Size

Agnieszka ZAWADZKA, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Wrocław, Poland
Anna M. ZALEWSKA, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poznań, Poland

The study (Grant NSC-2013-11-B-HS6-01135 explored subjective well-being (SWB) and two levels of personality (traits and values) according to community population size. Personality traits (NEO-FFI), values – vertical and horizontal individualism or collectivism (H-W-In-Col-20) – and SWB, emotional aspects (Mood Questionnaire) and cognitive index (SWLS, SHS, ladders of Need satisfaction) were investigated among 169 Polish students (14-18 y.o.) living in small towns (95) and cities (74). Adolescents from towns manifested lower Extraversion than students from cities. The results of hierarchical regression analyses have shown that: Tension was predicted by Neuroticism, Energy was predicted by traits and interaction between community population size and HC value, cognitive index was predicted by traits, HC and VC values, and interaction of community population size with HI value. Traits predicted SWB dimensions to a higher degree than values, however relations of Extraversion and Agreeableness with cognitive index of SWB were mediated by HC and VC values.

PA 8.2 Optimism and Uncertainty Matter in Physical Health of Colorectal Cancer Patients and Their Caregivers

Youngmee KIM, University of Miami, USA
Charles S CARVER, University of Miami, USA
Mark OPPENHEIMER, University of Miami, USA
Julia CHONG, University of Miami, USA
Kelly M. SHAFFER, University of Miami, USA
Hannah-Rose MITCHELL, University of Miami, USA

Cancer diagnosis is an unexpected stressful event not only to patients but also to their family caregivers. Unknown are whether personality traits, such as optimism and uncertainty, would relate to physical health and the extent to which caregivers’ own personality relates to their patients’
physical health, and vice versa. A total of 54 patient-caregiver dyads’ data were subject to analysis. Optimism, uncertainty, and physical health were self-reported. In addition, participants collected saliva samples 3 times per day for 2 consecutive days, from which cortisol slope was calculated. APIM revealed that patients’ optimism positively related to their own steeper decrease in cortisol slope from awakening to bedtime and their caregivers’ better physical health. Caregivers’ optimism positively related to their own better physical health only. Caregivers’ uncertainty related to their own poorer physical health. Identifying interpersonal psychosocial and biobehavioral mechanisms of personality linking to physical health is warranted in future studies.

PA 8.3 The relationship between Trait Emotional Intelligence and Happiness: The Mediating Role of Positive and Negative Emotions

Ioannis TSAOUSIS, University of Crete, Greece

The main objective of this study was to extend previous findings by examining the role of positive and negative emotions in the relationship between emotional intelligence (EI) and happiness. Community sample from urban areas in Greece (n=179) completed a trait measure of emotional intelligence, the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS) and the Oxford Happiness Questionnaire (OHQ). Participants with higher EI reported higher perceived levels of happiness and positive emotions and less perceived levels of negative emotions. Furthermore, it was found that both positive and negative emotions mediate the relationship between EI and happiness. Particularly, it was found that high EI cause positive emotions, which in turn, cause higher levels of happiness. Similarly, individuals with high EI experience lower levels of negative emotions, which in turn, cause higher levels happiness. Implications of these results on individual’s everyday life functioning are discussed and future directions to improve well-being outcomes are suggested.

PA 8.4 Personality, psychometric and self-estimated ability, and positive and negative affect in positive psychology interventions: Findings from a randomized intervention based on the Authentic Happiness theory and extensions

René T. PROYER, Martin-Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany
Fabian GANDER, University of Zurich, Switzerland
Willibald RUCH, University of Zurich, Switzerland

Positive psychology interventions are “[…] treatment methods or intentional activities that aim to cultivate positive feelings, behaviors, or cognitions“ (Sin & Lyubomirsky, 2009; p. 468). We test the role of the big five personality traits, psychometrically tested and self-estimated ability, and affect
in a randomized, group-based positive psychology intervention (based on Seligman’s authentic happiness theory and extensions). N=100 adults (M=45.7, SD=12.8) were randomly assigned to the 12-week intervention program (five training sessions) or a waiting list control group. Findings show that participants in the intervention group demonstrated higher levels of happiness, pleasure, and engagement after completion of the program. Baseline levels of psychometric intelligence moderated the intervention effectiveness (greater effects for those higher in reasoning, vocabulary, and general intelligence; both, psychometric and self-estimated). There were no effects for personality. Increases in positive affect before and after the homework assignment were associated with greater levels of happiness after the program.

**PA 8.5 A diversified portfolio: Predictors of health, happiness, and success over 50 years**

Rodica Ioana DAMIAN, University of Houston, USA
Brent ROBERTS, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, USA

Is there one key predictor of happiness, health, and success? Or is there differential predictive validity across outcomes? Research has traditionally focused on single outcomes and limited predictors. This paper juxtaposes three different categories of outcomes and tests the incremental validity and prospective role of a comprehensive range of predictors over 50 years. We used a US representative sample (N = 1,850) and a longitudinal design. At Time 1 (age 15) we measured social background, intelligence, personality traits, and vocational interests. At Time 2 (age 65) we measured happiness, health, and success. Multiple regressions showed that all the different categories of predictors had incremental validity across all three outcome categories, but the relative variance accounted for changed across outcomes. Personality traits had the highest relative weight in predicting happiness, interests in predicting health, and ability in predicting success. Thus, the key to a good life lies in a diversified portfolio.
PA 9 Sociability and interpersonal interactions

Chair: Miri KESTLER-PELEG, Ariel University, Israel

PA 9.1 Sociability in Daily Life – How Personality and Context Shape the Sociability in Real-Life Social Interactions

Simon M. BREIL, University of Münster, Germany
Katharina GEUKES, University of Münster, Germany
Robert E. WILSON, University of California Davis, USA
Steffen NESTLER, University of Münster, Germany
Simine VAZIRE, University of California Davis, USA
Mitja D. BACK, University of Münster, Germany

What predicts sociable behavior? While main effects of personality and situation characteristics are well established, there is (a) little insight into real-life sociable behavior within actual interactions and (b) few evidence of person/situation-interaction. In two experience-sampling studies (Study 1: N = 394, US, time-based; Study 2: N = 123, Germany, event-based) we assessed personality traits (self- and acquaintance reports) as well as sociable behavior, and social context (e.g. party, study) during real-life social interactions. In Study 2 we additionally analyzed effects on other-reported behavior. Multilevel analyses provided consistent evidence for personality-, situation-, and person-situation interaction effects: First, extraverts acted more sociable in general. Second, individuals behaved more sociable in positive/low-effort situations (vs. negative/high-effort situations). Third, this was particularly true for extraverts. These results are discussed regarding different perspectives on behavior (perceiver effects, partner effects) and, more generally, regarding the interplay of persons and situations shaping human behavior.
PA 9.2 Interpersonal Personality Feedback in Everyday Life

Anne-Marie B. GALLREIN, TU Dresden, Germany
Kathryn L. BOLLICH, Washington University in St. Louis, USA
Daniel LEISING, TU Dresden, Germany

People are frequently exposed to interpersonal feedback regarding their personality and behavior. But why do people give each other such feedback, and how effective do they think they are in doing so? We assessed self-reported experiences with everyday interpersonal feedback in a German (N = 286, female = 72.55%) and a US sample (N = 241, female = 71.25%) of college students. Positive feedback was primarily used as a social facilitator (e.g., to make the other person feel good). In contrast, negative feedback was mainly used to shape the feedback partner’s behavior. Uncertainty regarding feedback success and anticipated deterioration of the relationship with the recipient were the primary reasons to withhold negative feedback. Positive feedback was generally perceived as being more successful than negative feedback. I discuss how these patterns may influence the effectiveness of interpersonal feedback as a tool for shaping people’s performance and knowledge of their own personality.

PA 9.3 Disentangling three different forms of self-other agreement at a behavioral level: perceiver, generalized and dyadic

Le Vy PHAN, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany
Nick MODERSITZKI, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany
John F. RAUTHMANN, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany

An understanding of self-other agreement depends on identifying its components. We explore three forms of self-other agreement using Social Relations Model components: (a) perceiver self-other agreement (correlations between perceiver effects of other-perception and target effects of self-perception), (b) generalized self-other agreement (correlations between perceiver effects of self-perception and target effects of other-perception), and (c) dyadic self-other agreement (correlations between relationship effects of self- and other-perception). Thirty round-robin groups of four people provided self- and other-ratings of momentary social behavior (interpersonal circumplex, neuroticism, liking, attractiveness). Our results indicate that the three forms are not only conceptually, but also empirically different from each other. High correlations were found for generalized and perceiver self-other agreement, while dyadic self-other agreement yielded small to moderate correlations. Subsequent analyses suggested unique relationships between the three forms of self-other agreement and trait properties (observability, desirability). Theoretical and practical advantages of differentiating forms of self-other agreement are discussed.
PA 9.4 Intergenerational transmission of sociability – The mediating role of maternal self-efficacy and maternal child centrism.

Osnat LAVENDA, Ariel University, Israel
Miri KESTLER-PELEG, Ariel University, Israel

The acknowledgement of the importance of sociability cannot be overstated. Its contribution to optimal human functioning, as a facilitative factor, has been demonstrated in myriad life aspects. Maternal sociability is intergenerational transmitted. Nevertheless, the mechanisms by which this transmission occurs, are yet to be revealed. The present study seeks to examine the mediating effect of mothers’ self-perceptions of their parenting role and of their relationship with their offspring, on the transmission of sociability. 320 Jewish-Israeli mothers of pre-school children (age 4-6) participated in the study and completed self-reported questionnaires, dealing with mothers’ social relationships, their children’s sociability, maternal self-efficacy and maternal child centrism. Multiple regression analyses confirmed the mediating effect of both perceptions, maternal self-efficacy and child centrism, of the association between mothers’ social relationships and children’s sociability. The social imperative regarding the role of motherhood in our society nowadays, and its reciprocal relationships with mothers’ personality characteristics, is discussed.

PA 9.5 Why are Individual Differences in Self-Other Agreement Difficult to Establish?

Jüri ALLIK, University of Tartu & the Estonian Academy of Sciences, Estonia
Reinout E. DE VRIES, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam & University of Twente, the Netherlands
Anu REALO, University of Warwick, UK & University of Tartu, Estonia

In two samples involving 11,096 speakers of two languages, Dutch and Estonian, who completed two different personality questionnaires, the NEO-PI-3 and HEXACO-PI-R, outstanding self-other profile agreement was achieved: in only 4-6% of cases was the correlation between two randomly paired profiles higher than the actually observed correlation between true pairs of self-other profiles. As in previous studies, we found that age and sex of participants and length of acquaintance had no significant effect on the level of self-other agreement. Although knowing the target closely improves agreement, sufficiently good agreement between self- and other-judgments was reached in most target-judge pairs. We believe that these outcomes can be explained by the contention that the judgment of another’s personality is a relatively simple task, which is accomplishable for most people most of the time. This explains why it is so difficult to find individual differences in the ability to judge another person’s personality.
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**PA 10 Personality and workplace challenges**

*Chair: Maria Elisabeth TÖRNROOS, Hanken School of Economics, Finland*

**PA 10.1 Personality Development: Are changes in Justice Sensitivity and Moral Disengagement related?**

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

Justice principles are important to individuals high in perpetrator justice sensitivity (JS) that are characterized by an other-related concern for justice. However, sometimes people apply moral disengagement (MD) strategies and justify immoral behavior by disengaging self-sanctions from immoral conduct. Are JS and MD related and how do they develop across time? Theoretically, increases in JS could lead to decreases in MD, because the other-related concern for justice determines the exertion of self-sanctions for immoral behavior. Conversely, increases in MD could determine decreases in JS, because justification of immoral behavior makes adherence to justice principles less important. We assessed JS and MD four times across 1 year (N=516). Both measures were negatively correlated at T1. Between T1 and T2, increases in JS were negatively correlated to changes in MD. This is first evidence for correlated change so that increases in JS go along with decreases in MD. Implications will be discussed.

**PA 10.2 Money Buys Happiness When Spending Fits Our Personality**

*Sandra MATZ, University of Cambridge, UK*  
*Joe GLADSTONE, University of Cambridge, UK*  
*David STILLWELL, University of Cambridge, UK*

Research shows that money, above a low baseline, does not lead to increased happiness (Diener & Biswas-Diener, 2002). Recently, this proposition has been questioned by researchers arguing that if money does not buy happiness, it is because people are not spending it right (Dunn, Gilbert &
Wilson, 2011). Taking an individual differences perspective, we show that the effect of spending on well-being depends on the fit between a consumer’s personality and the characteristics of the products they buy. In a field study with over 76,000 bank transaction records we find that individuals spend more money on products that match their personality, and that those whose purchases better match their personality report higher levels of life satisfaction. A follow-up experiment shows that the effect is causal: Personality-matched spending increases happiness.

PA 10.3 Dimensions of work ethic as a personality trait and work related outcomes

Mehmet ÖZBEK, Gümüşhane University, Turkey
Abbas J ALI, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, USA

This study investigates the relationship between work ethic and important work related outcomes in Turkey. Because we collected data from Turkey as an Islamic country, we used Islamic work ethic scale. Previous studies only focused on the relationship one dimension of Islamic work ethic and work related outcomes. For instance, the relationship Islamic work ethic and organizational chance, innovation capability, job satisfaction, organizational commitment and turnover intention. But no one focused on the dimensions of Islamic work ethic. This study contributes the literature in two ways. First, we found five dimensions of Islamic work ethic. These dimensions are hardworking, aim of work, responsibility, anti-leisure and meaning of work. Second, we found that these five dimensions of Islamic work ethic and work related outcomes such as organizational deviance, employee performance, job stress and life satisfaction. We collected 313 data from Turkish employees to test our hypotheses.

PA 10.4 Assessing the Relationship Between Personality and Adaption to University Life Using Mobile Phones

Sandrine Ruth MULLER, University of Cambridge, UK
Gillian SANDSTROM, University of Essex, Colchester, UK
Neal LATHIA, University of Cambridge, UK
Cecilia MASCOLO, University of Cambridge, UK
Jason RENTFROW, University of Cambridge, UK

Successful adaptation to major life changes is crucial, but represents a struggle for many which can have devastating consequences for an individual’s work, private life, and health. One especially stressful and prevalent change is the transition from school to university. Our study investigates how the daily behaviours of students relate to their personality and their adjustment to university life.
first-year undergraduates reported their psychological states and daily activities in social, academic and health domains via surveys sent to their smartphones four times per day for two weeks. We show the characteristic behaviours of well-adjusted students as well as how different behaviours are related to students' personalities. For example, participants who report to be more open to new experiences are more physically active and participants scoring higher on conscientiousness spend more time studying. Both these traits/behaviours are related to higher adjustment to university and wellbeing.

**PA 10.5 Person-occupation fit - a multilevel examination of the association between personality and job satisfaction over occupations**

*Maria Elisabeth TÖRNROOS, Hanken School of Economics, Finland*

Past research has shown that personality is associated with job satisfaction. There is, however, only limited evidence regarding this association across occupations. The aim of this study is to examine if the association between Five-Factor Model personality traits and job satisfaction varies over occupations. The data for the present study is derived from the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS) and the Understanding Society study. The data is analyzed using multilevel regression analysis to separate within-occupation and between-occupation associations. The results of the present study bring new evidence regarding the situation-specific nature of the association between personality and job satisfaction. Implications for person-job fit will be discussed.
Thursday, July 21 / 4:40 PM – 6:00 PM

PA 11 Personality and Emotion Regulation

Chair: Olivier LUMINET, Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium

PA 11.1 Are the main characteristics of alexithymia totally immune to changes? The effects of induced self-focus versus other-focus on emotional identification and verbalization

Olivier LUMINET, Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium
Sara KONRATH, Indiana University & University of Michigan, USA
Olivier CORNEILLE, Université catholique de Louvain, Belgium

Alexithymia is a multifaceted personality trait that involves (a) difficulties in identifying and (b) verbalizing emotions, and (c) an externally oriented cognitive style. Very few attempts have been made so far to examine which type of experimental manipulation could modify these emotion deficits. This research indicates that deficits in emotion identification and verbalization may be improved through priming manipulations of self-focus and other-focus. Based on developmental research identifying strong links between a sense of self-awareness and social cognitive skills, we predicted that temporarily inducing a state of high self-focus would improve emotion identification and verbalization, while inducing high other-focus would impair them. In three studies, participants were exposed to self-focused, other-focused, or control stimuli. They then completed standardized tasks assessing emotion identification and verbalization. As predicted, high self-focus [high other-focus] improved [impaired] emotional abilities, even when controlling for baseline emotional ability, using a pre-post experimental design.

PA 11.2 Individual differences in the effects of emotion regulation strategies: The role of personality and trait affect intensity

Annemiek KARREMAN, Tilburg University, Netherlands
Odilia M. LACEULLE, Tilburg University, Netherlands
Waldie E. HANSER, Tilburg University, Netherlands
Ad J. J. M. VINGERHOETS, Tilburg University, Netherlands
This experimental study examined if (1) emotion experience can be manipulated by applying an emotion regulation strategy (suppression, giving in, neutral) when listening to a well-known rock music fragment, and if (2) personality and trait affect intensity can predict individual differences in effects of emotion regulation strategies. Adults (N=468) completed questionnaires on person-characteristics, rated emotions (positive, negative, intensity), applied an emotion regulation strategy when listening to the music fragment, and rated emotions again. MANCOVA showed an effect of condition, with individuals in the giving in condition showing the strongest increase in emotion intensity. Neuroticism, extraversion, and positive trait affect intensity predicted individual differences in effects of condition on changes in emotions, e.g., individuals high on neuroticism showed a stronger decrease in negative emotions than individuals low on neuroticism when giving in. Findings show that, depending on person-characteristics, it can be more or less emotionally satisfying to give in to emotions.

**PA 11.3 Relations between self-regulation and personality: A latent profile analytic approach**

Jennifer BOLDERO, *University of Melbourne, Australia*
Ilona MCNEILL, *University of Melbourne, Australia*

Past research has related the Big Five personality factors to individual differences in self-regulation, namely the extent to which individuals focus on growth (promotion), safety (prevention), critical evaluation of oneself and one’s surroundings (assessment), and movement and change from one state to another (locomotion). Each personality factor is related to more than one self-regulatory factor and research has not examined how combinations of the self-regulatory differences relate to the five factors. Using latent profile analysis, the current studies examine how particular patterns of promotion, prevention, locomotion, and assessment relate to personality. Four distinct groups exist and indicate that particular combinations of self-regulatory factors are better able to explain differences in personality traits than each factor in isolation. The results suggest that our understanding of the way individual differences in self-regulation relate to differences in personality benefits from examining these self-regulatory factors together rather than in isolation.
**PA 11.4 Within-dyad personality dynamics in leader-subordinate dyads: the convergence of leader and subordinate state core self-evaluations**

*Edina DOCI, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium*
*Joeri HOFMANS, Vrije Universiteit Brussel, Belgium*

Using a two-week daily diary study on 31 leader-subordinate dyads, we demonstrated that variation in one dyad member’s level of state core self-evaluations causes variation in the other dyad member’s level of state core self-evaluations. Moreover, we examined whether the crossover effect was mediated by transformational leadership behavior. We found that, when the leader has high (state) core self-evaluations, s/he has sufficient psychological resources to engage in transformational leadership behaviors, and such constructive leadership behaviors enhance the subordinate’s (state) core self-evaluations. Our study contributes to the field of personality psychology by exploring within-person and within-dyad personality processes. By showing that one’s personality fluctuates in sync with the significant other’s personality across situations, we demonstrate a converging tendency between state personalities.

**Thursday, July 21 / 4:40 PM – 6:00 PM**

**PA 12 Volition and Moral character**

*Chair: Gerard SAUCIER, University of Oregon, USA*

**PA 12.1 Culture, Character, and Personality: Principles for Better Integration**

*Gerard SAUCIER, University of Oregon, USA*

The reality and importance of both culture and personality are well-recognized, but the best way to integrate them has remained unclear. Toward improved clarity I advance five principles, and review available empirical backing for them in lexical and other studies of personality and of values. Humans are cultural animals, and their cultural standards center on moral norms. Although a degree
of historical ‘ethicophobia’ has delayed its recognition within personality science, the most central personality factor is moral character – at its high end, the tendency to regulate oneself by internalized cultural norms that inspire dutiful or altruistic action. Variation in character arises from competing pressures of norms versus varied motives associated with maximizing self-interest. Character is a cultural factor although it draws on patterns having much cross-cultural commonality. In contrast, cross-cultural differences have less to do with behavioral attributes than with worldview, beliefs, and sources of meaning in life.

**PA 12.2. Does it matter what to believe in? Belief systems, person-culture fit and well-being**

*Olga STAVROVA, University of Cologne, Germany*

The present research examines the conditions under which individuals’ belief systems contribute to subjective well-being and physical health. Drawing from the literature on shared reality, person-culture fit and social norms, I propose that the degree to which individuals’ beliefs affect well-being depends on whether the respective belief system is socially shared in one’s culture. Study 1 applies this framework to ideological beliefs, demonstrating conservatives are happier and more satisfied with their lives than liberals to the extent that the conservative political ideology prevails in their socio-cultural context, be it a specific time period in the U.S. or a specific country. Study 2 shows that the beneficial consequences of an individual’s belief in scientific-technological progress are enhanced when this belief is widely held within a specific culture. Study 3 extends these findings to religious beliefs showing that the health and longevity benefits of religiosity are restricted to highly religious contexts.

**PA 12.3. Intra- and Interpersonal Consequences of Disagreement about Moral Character**

*Maxwell BARRANTI, University of Toronto Mississauga, Canada*

*Erika CARLSON, University of Toronto Mississauga, Canada*

Impressions of moral character are among the most relevant and consequential; yet, people do not always see eye to eye with others about their moral character. Does self-other disagreement about one’s moral character have intra- and interpersonal consequences, and are these consequences unique to moral impressions? To answer these questions, participants described their own and acquaintances’ moral character (e.g., compassion, honesty) and personality, and completed measures of various intrapersonal (e.g. self-esteem) and interpersonal (e.g., liking) outcomes. Results suggested
that, for most impressions, as the discrepancy between participant’s self-ratings and others’ ratings of participants increased, participants had worse intra- and interpersonal outcomes. Participants who self-enhanced their character relative to the group suffered particularly worse interpersonal outcomes. These effects were unique from personality ratings (e.g., agreeableness). Thus, failing to see eye to eye with others about one’s moral character is associated with unique, negative intra- and interpersonal outcomes.

**PA 12.4 Three perspectives on volitional personality change**

**Reinout E. DE VRIES, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam & University of Twente, Netherlands**

Do people want to change their personality and in what way? Three perspectives on volitional personality change are distinguished. According to the average perspective, people do not want to deviate too much from the mean and thus people with more extreme personalities will want to become less extreme. According to the desirability perspective, people will want to have a better personality, with higher levels on traits that are deemed desirable. According to the niche specialization perspective, people will seek out niches that fit their personality and, consequently, they do not want to change their personality. The three perspectives were tested in a sample of 319 psychology students, from whom we obtained HEXACO-PI-R self-ratings, desired levels of the HEXACO trait, and ratings of desired changes on the HEXACO traits. In addition, we obtained HEXACO observer ratings from 319 well-acquainted others. The implications of the results for volitional personality change are discussed.
Thursday, July 21 / 4:40 PM – 6:00 PM

**PA 13 Personality structure and culture**

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

**PA 13.1 Construct validity of seven-factor model of personality**

*Goran D. KNEZEVIC, University of Belgrade, Serbia*
*Ljiljana LAZAREVIC, University of Belgrade, Serbia*

Seven-factor model of personality (Big Five + Honesty + Disintegration) has been announced either by factorial analyses of the comprehensive sets of personality measures (e.g., Ashton & Lee, 2012) or lexical studies (Saucier, 2003). To test the hypothesis about the existence of seven basic personality traits a comprehensive set of personality measures was administered to the 1007 participants representative for the senior high-school population in Serbia. The set was administered three times, i.e., in three time points separated by the two months intervals. Each of the traits was measured by at least 5 scales belonging to the following instruments: HEXACO (Big Five +Honesty), SD3 (Dark Triad), DELTA9 (Disintegration), and Oddity scale (42 scales altogether). Seven factors were extracted as predicted: Honesty, Extraversion, Disintegration, Neuroticism, Agreeableness, Openness, and Conscientiousness. Exploratory Structure Equation Modeling showed significantly better fit to the data of seven-factor model than six and five-factor models.

**PA 13.2 Mapping out the East African Personality Structure: Methodology and Initial Findings of a Psycholexical study of the Swahili language**

*Harrun Hussein GARRASHI, Pwani University, Kenya & University of Groningen, Netherlands*
*Dick P.H. BARELDS, University of Groningen, Netherlands*
*Nico W. VAN YPEREN, University of Groningen, Netherlands*
*Boele DE RAAD, University of Groningen, Netherlands*

Swahili is the most widely spoken Bantu language in Africa, native to about 15 million people who live along the east African coast. It is an official language in Tanzania, Kenya, Uganda and the Democratic Republic of Congo, and well as the African Union, and is spoken as a second language by more than
120 million people worldwide. Despite the importance of this language there has been no prior investigation of its personality structure. This study set out to examine Swahili’s emic personality conceptions and their organization. 4,143 personality relevant terms were selected from the dictionary, while 10,110 free descriptions were collected. A reduced and combined list of personality descriptors, based on both the dictionary and free descriptions, will be used to collect self-ratings. These will be analysed to arrive at a lexically based personality structure in the Swahili language.

**PA 13.3 Psycho-lexical virtues in the Croatian language and their relation to the Big-Five and Moral Foundations**

*Boris MLAČIĆ, Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Croatia*
*Igor MIKLOUŠIĆ, Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Croatia*
*Goran MILAS, Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Croatia*

We employed the psycho-lexical approach to investigate the structure of virtues in the Croatian language and to explore the possibility of cultural universality of virtues. Furthermore, we used the lexically derived virtues and related them to measures of the Big-Five personality model, as well of Haidt’s Moral Foundations Theory. A total of 324 virtue descriptors was extracted from the Croatian dictionary and rated for self- and peer-descriptions by a large sample of (N=611) University of Zagreb students and their best acquaintances. We extracted five factors of virtues and labeled them as; Empathy, Achievement, Loyalty, Benevolence, and Depravity. Those factors were compared with Dutch and English virtues factors, as well as with the Big-Five personality dimensions and six Moral Foundations. Discussed are the cross-cultural similarities and specificities of virtues and the relative rootedness of virtues in personality dimensions and moral intuitions.

**PA 13.4 How do change-oriented leaders cultivate employees’ openness to change? The role of individual intrinsic interest in innovation.**

*Runna WANG, Renmin University of China, China*
*Wenwen ZHAO, Renmin University of China, China*
*Jinming CHEN, Shen Wan Hongyuan Securities Co., LTD, China*
*Chao LIU, Renmin University of China, China*

The effect of individual interest in innovation--an innovation-related personality--on employees’ openness to organizational change is examined in this study. Drawing upon social identity theory, this study focuses on how and when the executive’s change-oriented leadership behavior
is related to employees’ openness to change. Based on data from 83 firms with 777 employees, the results support our prediction that change-oriented leadership behavior implemented by executives influence employees’ openness to change by enhancing their perceived innovativeness as a job requirement. Employees’ intrinsic interest in innovation strengthens the pathway, such that change-oriented leadership is more related to openness to change directly when intrinsic interest in innovation is high. The hypothesized moderated mediation effect, however, is not supported in this study. To provide a stringent test of the hypotheses, the effect of social-exchange pathway is controlled for. Some practical implications as to personnel selection and classification are discussed.

Thursday, July 21 / 4:40 PM – 6:00 PM

PA 14 Personality and romantic relationship

Chair: Sally OLDERBAK, Ulm University, Germany

Research has provided a myriad of studies examining predictors of relationship satisfaction and stability to understand and grasp what makes couples last and satisfied in the long-term. On the one hand, personality and individual differences have been one of the main focuses providing evidence that some couples enjoy more satisfied relationships than others. On the other hand, relationship processes have been a focal point of couple research with a long story of collecting rich data to uncover how partners think, feel and behave and how these factors enhance or diminish relationship satisfaction. Personality and couple research have not yet been combined in a comprehensive model. Our symposium presents a framework on how personality, relationship processes and outcomes interplay with each other. Special emphasis will lie on emotional, cognitive, behavioral and motivational relationship processes.

PA 14.1 Dissecting Indecisiveness into its Anxiety, Ability, and Approach Motivation Components

Ilona M. MCNEILL, The University of Melbourne, Parkville & Bushfire and Natural Hazards Cooperative Research Centre, Melbourne, Australia
Patrick D. DUNLOP, The University of Western Australia, Crawley, Australia

Why do people who suffer from general indecisiveness perform fewer risk-mitigating actions than more decisive people? Is it due to their inability to make the necessary decisions? Or does their decision-related anxiety take over and cause behavioral avoidance? Or are they just not as approach-motivated as decisive people?
We addressed these questions in a two-wave survey study among 514 residents of wildfire prone areas in Australia. We measured Indecisiveness (Frost & Shows, 1993) at Wave 1 and measured wildfire-related risk-mitigation through Planning and Property Preparedness at Wave 2. A Factor Analysis revealed three related factors within the Indecisiveness measure: Decision-Anxiety, Decision-Ability, and Decision-Approach-Motivation. Next, Structural Equation Modelling showed that Decision-Ability and Decision-Approach-Motivation both uniquely predicted Planning. Property Preparedness, on the other hand, was only uniquely predicted by Decision-Approach-Motivation. Decision-Anxiety did not uniquely predict either type of risk-mitigation. This furthers our understanding of how trait-indecisiveness influences the performance of risk-mitigating actions.

**PA 14.2 Love at first sight**

**Florian ZSOK, University of Portsmouth, UK**  
**Matthias HAUCKE, University of Groningen, Netherlands**  
**Yasmijn Cornelia DE WIT, Radboud University, Netherlands**  
**Dick BARELDS, University of Groningen, Netherlands**

Love at first sight has been a persistence premise in cultural heritage for a long time and it is still today. It has also been reported by a substantial number of people in empirical studies (Naumann, 2001). Despite that, little is known about the phenomenon. This investigation had two goals: To test what kind of love is experienced at first sight, and to see who reports such experiences. We collected data online and at dating events in order to obtain reports of the phenomenon while it occurred. Contrary expectations, love at first sight was not characterized by high passion and low other love components, but no distinct pattern of feelings emerged. We also identified a number of personality variables linked to it. Furthermore, we found that the experience was largely predicted by physical attraction to a person.

**PA 14.3 Predicting Romantic Attraction at Zero Acquaintance**

**Sally OLDERBAK, Ulm University, Germany**  
**Frederic MALTER, Max Planck Institute for Social law and Social Policy, Germany**  
**Pedro WOLF, Pennsylvania State University, USA**  
**Daniel JONES, University of Texas, El Paso, USA**  
**Aurelio José FIGUEREDO, University of Arizona, USA**

We evaluated competing theories of romantic attraction as they explained expressed romantic interest at zero acquaintance. With a half-block quasi-experimental design, a large sample of young
adults (n=335) viewed videos of opposite-sex persons talking about themselves and rated those persons' traits and their romantic interest in the target. We tested whether similarity, dissimilarity, and overall trait levels on physical attractiveness, mate value, life history strategy, and the Big-Five personality factors predicted romantic interest, and whether sex acted as a moderator. We also tested the responders' individual perception of the targets' traits, in addition to the targets' own self-report and a consensus rating. We used polynomial multilevel modeling with response surface analysis to test hypotheses. Results suggest a large sex difference in trait perception, with women perceiving more traits than men. However, as a predictor of romantic interest, physical attractiveness was most important, explaining any significant effect of the other traits.

PA 14.4 Trait affiliation, social goals, and romantic relationships

Yanna J WEISBERG, Linfield College, USA
Colin G DEYOUNG, University of Minnesota, USA

Affiliation, or the tendency to desire and engage in affiliative social bonding, seems crucial to the function of romantic relationships. Trait affiliation, however, has infrequently been investigated as an individual difference related to romantic relationship outcomes. Previous work demonstrated how trait affiliation can be theoretically understood and operationalized as a combination of the Compassion aspect of Agreeableness and the Enthusiasm aspect of Extraversion using a Big Five framework. We created a measure of trait affiliation in order to investigate its association with social goals and romantic relationship outcomes. Affiliation was positively related to the reported amount of quality, satisfaction, intimacy, trust, and love in the relationship. These effects held over and above those of Agreeableness or Extraversion alone, and could be partially attributed to relationship maintenance behaviors. This work enhances understanding of how the Big Five can be integrated with interpersonal behavior to predict relationship outcomes.
Thursday, July 21 / 4:40 PM – 6:00 PM

**PA 15 Personality, reward, and impulsivity**

*Chair: Scott R Ross, DePauw University, USA*

**PA 15.1 The Overlooked Role of Personality in Rewards - Creativity Research**

*Muhammad Abdur Rahman Malik, Lahore University of Management Sciences, Pakistan*

*Arif Butt, Lahore University of Management Sciences, Pakistan*

Organizations develop rewards systems to promote employees’ creative behavior, however the effects of these rewards have generated non-conclusive and conflicting findings. Most of the reward - creativity research is based on the implicit assumption that employees’ personality differences are irrelevant for reward - creativity research. By bringing personality into the reward - creativity research, the present study challenges this assumption. This study suggests that the effects of rewards on creative behavior are moderated and mediated through individual perceptions, cognitive states and personal traits. Results show that effects of rewards are mediated through cognitive states such as enjoyment and are moderated through individual perceptions (such as rewards’ importance) and personal dispositions (such as goal orientation). Therefore, the same extrinsic rewards that enhance creativity of one employee may decrease that of others, depending on their personal dispositions. These findings can help managers to align reward systems with personal dispositions of employees to enhance creative behavior.

**PA 15.2 A new structural model for adult playfulness: Introduction to the model and its assessment**

*René T. Proyer, Martin-Luther University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany*

Adult playfulness is an understudied individual differences variable. Based on a thorough literature review, a series of psycho-lexical studies, and a joint factor analysis of numerous measures in the field a new structural model was derived. It consists of four facets; namely, Other-directed, Lighthearted,
Intellectual, and Whimsical (OLIW). A 28-item measure has been developed for the assessment of the OLIW facets. Studies will be presented in more detail; one on the overlap between self- and peer reports (N = 226; rs between .44 and .57) and another one on the convergence between the trait measure and aggregated daily measures of playful behavior (N = 295; rs between .29 and .38). Together with other data, these findings provide support for the validity of the instrument. The model and its potential role in future research in adult playfulness will be discussed.

**PA 15.3 The utility of the UPPS-P model of impulsivity in predicting substance use: Exploring the role of trait urgency**

Andrew COOPER, Goldsmiths, University of London, UK  
Kaidy STAUTZ, Goldsmiths, University of London, UK  
Linda DINC, Goldsmiths, University of London, UK  
Elena-Maria ANDRIOTIS, Goldsmiths, University of London, UK

The UPPS-P model of impulsivity is gaining popularity amongst substance use researchers, but questions remain as to whether the five facets of this model have incremental validity in explaining substance use over a more parsimonious model of impulsivity that specifies only two facets: reward drive and rash impulsiveness. In two studies with Western samples we investigated whether the novel components of the UPPS-P model, particularly trait urgency, predicted typical and problematic alcohol and cannabis use after accounting for reward drive, rash impulsiveness, and trait negative affect. The novel facets of the UPPS-P did not improve prediction of typical substance use, yet the two urgency traits did improve prediction of problematic use. In a further study, we showed a similar pattern of results in samples from Lebanon and the UAE. Urgency appears to be a useful addition to the two component model of impulsivity in explaining problematic substance use.

**PA 15.4 Development and Validation of the NEO-Big Five Aspect Scales (NEO-BFAS)**

Scott R ROSS, DePauw University, USA  
DeYoung G DEYOUNG, University of Minnesota - Twin Cities, USA

The Big Five Aspect Scales (DeYoung, Quilty, & Peterson, 2007) assess the traits of the “Big Five” model at an intermediate level between domains and facets. Although studies have used proxy scales on the NEO – Personality Inventory Revised (NEO-PI-R; Costa & McCrae, 1992), we are unaware of the development of psychometrically sound scales for using the NEO to assess the Big Five Aspects. Using three samples and across four studies, we show the development and demonstrate the validity
of the NEO-Big Five Aspect Scales (NEO-BFAS). In study one, scale development is described using a criterion-related approach. The final ten scales comprising the NEO-BFAS demonstrated adequate reliability and strong convergent validity with their BFAS originals. Study two demonstrates criterion-related validity with behavioral acts for the NEO-BFAS with the original BFAS for comparison. Studies three and four show a similar pattern of relationships with normal as well as pathological personality traits.

Friday, July 22 / 10:30 AM – 12:10

**PA 16 Personality and self-perception**

*Chair: José Héctor LOZANO BLEDA, Camilo José Cela University, Spain*

**PA 16.1 Tracking the formation of metaperceptions as people become acquainted: A self-perception explanation**

*Nick MODERSITZKI, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*
*Le Vy PHAN, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*
*John F. RAUTHMANN, Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany*

Several intra- and interpersonal processes are involved in the formation of metaperceptions (beliefs about how others view us). Past research suggested that people heavily rely on their self-perceptions when gauging what others think of them, but they appear to have at least some insight into the impressions they actually convey. We adopted a Social Relations Model approach to examine what sources of information drive metaperception formation. In a round-robin design (30 four-person groups), participants became acquainted in a series of dyadic interactions and provided behavioral self-, other-, and meta-ratings on interpersonally important domains (dominance, warmth, extraversion, arrogance, emotional stability). Our results suggest that metaperceptions follow mostly from how people perceive themselves in their interactions with others. These momentary behavioral self-evaluations (states) are predicted by both global self-views (i.e., people’s self-reported traits) and others’ perceptions (i.e., actual reputation). However, we did not find evidence for generalized meta-insight.
PA 16.2 Partner’s Attachment Avoidance and the Perceiver’s Accuracy of Perceiving Partner’s Affect

Gentiana SADIKAJ, McGill University, Canada  
D.S. MOSKOWITZ, McGill University, Canada  
David C. ZUROFF, McGill University, Canada

Emotion expression would aid effective communication in romantic relationships. This study explored the influence of partner’s attachment on perceiver’s accuracy of perception of partner’s affect. As attachment avoidance is associated with suppressed emotion expression due to reliance on deactivating regulating strategies, it was predicted that perceivers would be less accurate in perceiving high avoidantly attached partners’ affect. 93 couples participated in an event-contingent recording methodology in which they reported their positive and negative affect and perception of their partner’s positive and negative affect in interactions over 20 days. Changes in the negative affect of high avoidant partners were less accurately tracked by the perceiver. Perceivers were less accurate in tracking changes in the positive affect of high avoidant partners. Reluctance to share emotional experience with a romantic partner may prevent effective communication and intimacy in a romantic relationship thereby accounting for poor relationship outcomes among individuals high in attachment avoidance

PA 16.3 Communal Self-enhancement or Actual Communion?: Investigating Communal Narcissists’ Self-perceptions of Communion

Andreas D. NEHRLICH, University of Mannheim, Germany  
Jochen E. GEBAUER, University of Mannheim, Germany  
Constantine SEDIKIDES, University of Southampton, UK

Communal narcissists (CNs) hold grandiose self-perceptions in communal domains (e.g., prosociality). But are CNs indeed particularly communal? Or are their self-perceptions solely due to self-enhancement? In two studies, we compared how communal narcissism is related to (a) communal self-perceptions and b) actual communion. We used two complementary operationalizations of actual communion: communal behavior (e.g., dictator game, charity giving) in Study 1 (N=684); and peer-reported communion (i.e., round-robin design) in Study 2 (N=336). In latent regression models, communal narcissism was positively linked to communal self-perceptions. In sharp contrast, communal narcissism had no effects on actual communion. We did not find such a contrast between self-perceived and actual communion for NPI narcissism. We derive two conclusions, which were also supported by quasi-bayesian model comparisons: (1) CNs are not particularly communal; instead,
CNs’ communal self-perceptions are solely due to self-enhancement; (2) Communal narcissism and agentic, NPI-narcissism differ in their relation to communal self-enhancement.

**PA 16.4 Objective and Subjective Peer Approval Evaluations and Self-Esteem Development**

**Andrea Edith GRUENENFELDER - STEIGER, University of Zurich, Switzerland**

A large body of literature and numerous cross-sectional studies suggest a clear, concurrent association between peer approval and self-esteem in adolescence. However, very little empirical work exists on either the prospective or reciprocal relation between peer approval and self-esteem during this age period. Using data from a large longitudinal study that covers a time span of two decades, we examined reciprocal, prospective relations between self-esteem and both subjective and objective peer approval during ages 12-16 in addition to long-term relations between these variables and later social constructs at age 35. Latent cross-lagged regression analyses revealed small but persistent effect sizes from both types of peer approval to subsequent self-esteem in adolescence, controlling for prior self-esteem. However, effects in the reverse direction, after controlling for prior levels of peer approval, were not confirmed. Finally, we found long-term relations between adult social constructs and adolescent objective and subjective peer approval as well as self-esteem.

**PA 16.5 Situational strength as key factor for personality measurement**

**José Héctor LOZANO BLEDÁ, Camilo José Cela University, Spain**

The present study attempted to test the situational strength hypothesis and explore the role of situational strength in personality assessment. The effect of Social Value Orientation (SVO) on cooperative behavior was examined using several $2 \times 2$ symmetric games with varying degree of situational strength. Also, the games’ discrimination and location parameters were estimated under the 1PL and 2PL models. The results revealed three main findings: 1) situational strength moderated the effect of SVO on behavior; 2) the games showed similar discriminative power; and 3) the degree and direction of situational strength determined the level of the underlying cooperation variable at which the games were most informative. The results did not consistently support the situational strength hypothesis and highlighted the importance of situational strength for personality measurement.
PA 17 Personality, academic behavior, and social interactions

*Chair: Alin GAVRELIUC, West University of Timisoara, Romania*

**PA 17.1 Generations, culture and social cognitions in the Romanian educational organizations**

*Alin GAVRELIUC, West University of Timisoara, Romania*
*Dana N. GAVRELIUC, West University of Timisoara, Romania*

Our study provides an intergenerational analysis in terms of cultural dimensions, social axioms and attributional patterns in the Romanian educational environment. The sample is composed by 518 teachers from the Western part of Romania, from high-schools (n=251) and universities (n=267). We have applied: Values Survey Module 94 of G. Hofstede, Social Axioms Survey of K. Leung and M. H. Bond, Locus of Control Scale of J. Rotter. The global portrait is characterized by high scores of power distance, collectivism, femininity, uncertainty avoidance (for Hofstede model), relatively high scores of social cynicism, reward for application, social complexity, fate control and religiosity (for social axioms model), and predominant externalist attributional style. One-way ANOVAs with cohorts as independent variable found statistically significant intergenerational differences regarding locus of control, power distance, social cynicism, social complexity, fate control and religiosity. We analyzed the personal, organizational and societal implications of the generational profiles investigated.

**PA 17.2 A night at the Opera: cultural behavior and changes in openness to experience across the lifespan**

*Ted SCHWABA, University of California Davis, USA*
*Maike LUHMANN, University of Cologne, Germany*
*Jaap J. A. DENISSEN, Tilburg University, Netherlands*
*Joanne M. CHUNG, Tilburg University, Netherlands*
*Wiebke BLEIDORN, University of California Davis, USA & Tilburg University, Netherlands*
When and how do people change in openness to experience? Theory and research suggest that changes in individuals’ cultural behavior, such as reading or attending theater performances, may trigger changes in openness. Those who increase their investment in cultural behavior may grow more open over time. To test this hypothesis, we used seven-year longitudinal data from a representative Dutch sample and examined change in openness, reading, and cultural activities across the adult lifespan using latent growth curve models. We then tested whether and how changes in openness were related to changes in reading and cultural activities in young, middle-aged, and older adults using latent difference score models. Results indicated significant developmental links between openness and cultural behavior across different life stages. Discussion focuses on the implication of findings for theory and research on lifespan development in openness to experience.

**PA 17.3 A new measure of university students’ social engagement**

**Kristina MOUZAKIS, University of California Riverside, USA**  
**Daniel OZER, University of California Riverside, USA**

Student engagement has been measured with tools such as the National Survey of Student Engagement (NSSE; Kuh, 2001), and the UC Undergraduate Experience Survey (Brint & Cantwell, 2008). Both of these measures primarily assess students’ academic engagement and their social engagement as it pertains to academic activities. However, there may be a benefit to measuring university students’ social engagement beyond academic activities. A new measure includes questions about both extracurricular academic activities (e.g., participation in clubs and organizations) but also questions about general socializing habits with other students outside of the academic context. Preliminary analyses using undergraduate students (N=413) show this measure to be correlated with important variables associated with academic success, such as students’ extraversion, conscientiousness, and academic engagement (Mouzakis & Ozer, in preparation).

**PA 17.4 Predictive validity of the Big Five personality dimensions assessed with traditional and quasipsative measures regarding academic dishonesty**

**Dámaris CUADRADO, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain**  
**Jesús F. SALGADO, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain**  
**Inmaculada OTERO, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain**  
**Alexandra MARTÍNEZ, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain**  
**Pamela ALONSO, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain**  
**Silvia MOSCOSO, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain**
The study examines the relation between the Big Five personality dimensions and academic counterproductive behaviors. Its main goal is to determine the criterion validity of two different B5 instruments: a traditional or single stimulus and a quasipsative measure taken in a sample of 379 undergraduate students enrolled at the University of Santiago de Compostela. Until this moment, research on the predictive power of the B5 model in relation to academic dishonesty has focused on the use of traditional measures to assess the personality of the students, as evidenced by recent meta-analysis carried out. For this reason, a comparison between the two formats is critical, also considering the advantages of quasipsative measures (i.e. resistance to faking). Additionally, a multiple hierarchical regression comparing both measures was carried out taking into account the personality dimensions which best predict the negative academic conducts. Results and implications for academic and selection domains will be discussed.

Friday, July 22 / 2:30 PM – 4:10 PM

PA 18 Personality structure and dark triad

Chair: Goran D. KNEZEVIC, University of Belgrade, Serbia

PA 18.1 Multi-Method Assessment of Psychopathic Traits: Do Observer Ratings of Interpersonal Behavior Converge with Self- and Informant Reports?

Shannon E. KELLEY, Texas A&M University, USA
John F. EDENS, Texas A&M University, USA

The present study investigates indicators of psychopathic traits from differing domains of measurement using video-recordings of brief semi-structured dyadic interactions between undergraduate roommates (N=174) who previously provided reciprocal self- and informant-ratings on the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (Patrick, 2010). For each participant, research assistant observers recorded interpersonal transactions (e.g., behaviors corresponding to detachment, impulsivity), provided ratings on an abbreviated version of the Personality Inventory for the DSM-5 Informant-Report (Krueger et al., 2012), and provided continuous ratings on dimensions of dominance and affiliation using a computer joystick coding method (Lizdek et al., 2012). The joystick technique allows for examination of within-person variability across time and in relation to
concurrent partner behavior, as well as overall interpersonal style. Planned analyses will examine the convergence of self- and informant reports with observer-based measures and implications for psychopathy assessment will be discussed. Analyses will further investigate the potential influence of psychopathic traits on interpersonal complementarity.

**PA 18.2 Age-related differences in the Dark Triad traits: the role of the Big Five, sex differences and marital status**

**Marina EGOROVA,** *Moscow State University, Russian Federation*

**Maria SITNIKOVA,** *Russian Presidential Academy of National Economy and Public Administration, Russian Federation*

The research examined the connection between the Dark Triad traits and age. The age of the participants was 16-84 (n=571, 853, 1439 in 3 studies). Age effects were assessed using three measures of the Dark Triad: SD3, DD and Express-DT. The Dark Triad composite scores were highest for age 30–39 (for both men and women), and then gradually decreased. With most of the Dark Triad traits in all ages men exhibited greater levels of the dark traits than women, but women in the 30–39 age group scored higher than men on psychopathy, and the Dark Triad composite scales. Interrelations between the Dark Triad traits did not change with age. Associations of the Dark Triade with the Big Five varied with age and for different dark traits. Multiple regression analysis revealed the role of age, Big Five traits, marital and parental status in the variation of the Dark Triad.

**PA 18.3 Personality roots of right-wing authoritarianism and prejudices**

**Johannes Keller,** *University of Ulm, Germany*

**Goran D. KNEZEVIC,** *University of Belgrade, Serbia*

Based on the available knowledge, a model of personality influences on Right-Wing Authoritarianism (RWA) and prejudices was constructed featuring Disintegration trait as the addition to the Big Five traits. The model postulates the mediatory role of RWA in explaining personality influences on prejudices. To test it, measures of the Big Five, Disintegration, RWA and prejudices were administered to the five different samples (ntot=863 subject): general German population, German students (Turks as the minority group), the two USA samples (Latino and Black people as the minority groups), and Serbian students (Roma minority). In the Structural Equation Model achieving the best fit, with all the paths fixed and significant across the samples, RWA predicted prejudices in each sample, while the best predictors of RWA were low Openness, Disintegration, and Conscientiousness, respectively.
Unlike the other traits Disintegration was found to have not only the indirect influence on prejudices (through RWA), but direct also.

**PA 18.4 How evil people choose their victims: The Dark Triad and perceptions of personality traits and vulnerability**

Kai Li CHUNG, Edinburgh Napier University, UK  
Kathy CHARLES, Edinburgh Napier University, UK  
Calum NEILL, Edinburgh Napier University, UK  
Alexandra WILLIS, Edinburgh Napier University, UK

The Dark Triad (DT) – Machiavellianism, narcissism, and psychopathy – is associated with grandiosity, insensitivity, and exploitation. Some people are found to be more sensitive to verbal and non-verbal language, making them skilled at judging others’ personalities. According to research, victims of violent crimes may have been targeted because they exhibit signs of vulnerability, therefore it is postulated that DT individuals possess heightened ability to pick up on cues that reflect their targets’ current states. This study examined the cues that DT individuals identify in their targets, how such cues affect their perceptions toward the targets, and the extent to which these perceptions correspond to stable attributes within the targets. Participants (N = 60) who completed DT measures watched videos of dyadic interactions and completed the Personality Traits and Vulnerability Evaluation Questionnaire. Results indicated that DT individuals demonstrated a negative other bias in which they generally perceived all targets as being vulnerable.
Saturday, July 23 / 10:20 AM – 12:00 PM

**PA 19 Personality in educational context**

*Chair: Cornelia MĂIREAN, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, Romania*

**PA 19.1 Personality correlates of pro-environmental attitudes**

*Mariela PAVALACHE-ILIE, Transilvania University Brasov, Romania*

*Ana-Maria CAZAN, Transilvania University Brasov, Romania*

*Marcela Rodica LUCA, Transilvania University Brasov, Romania*

*Camelia TRUTA, Transilvania University Brasov, Romania*

There is considerable scientific interest in the psychological correlates of pro-environmental attitudes and concern. While much research has focused on demographic and social-psychological characteristics of individuals with positive pro-environmental attitudes, our study explores the relations between personality traits and pro-environmental behaviours. A secondary aim of our research was to test the psychometric properties of the New Environmental Paradigm Scale on the Romanian population, a measure of the environmental concern. The results found moderate positive associations between openness to experience, agreeableness, conscientiousness and pro-environmental attitudes in a large undergraduate student sample. In line with previous research that investigated environmental concern and behaviour as a function of values, we found that self-transcendence (as measured by Schwartz's inventory) has been associated with environmental concern. Locus of control was also associated with values and pro-environmental attitudes, showing that individuals with high pro-environmental attitudes tended to perceive events as being controlled by their own behaviour.
PA 19.2 Changes in students’ motivations and learning orientation as a result of enrolment in a career counselling program

Ana-Maria CAZAN, Transilvania University of Brasov, Romania
Camelia TRUTA, Transilvania University of Brasov, Romania
Laura Teodora DAVID, Transilvania University of Brasov, Romania
Stefan ALBISSER, Zurich University of Teacher Education, Switzerland
Manuela KELLER-SCHNEIDER, Zurich University of Teacher Education, Switzerland

JOBS Project (Job Orientation training in Businesses and Schools) was developed to prepare the students of secondary education for the future choice of their profession or further educational path. 1640 students from Brasov County attended an optional Jobs subject during a school year. We used a four groups Solomon design, with pre-test and post-test. The present paper discusses the effects of Jobs intervention on the following dependent variables: motivational orientation related to learning, reference norm orientation in learning (Rheinberg, 1980), general learning-related motives (Spinath et al., 2002), beliefs about learning (Keller-Schneider, 2012). The results showed that the intervention had a significant effect on the enhancement of the constructivist learning orientation and on the achievement learning motivation. The significant differences for Jobs groups in post-test when compared with pre-test suggested that students gained awareness on the value of their achievement, the emphasis they put on social norm decreased after the intervention.

PA 19.3 Emotional characteristics of highly resilient people

Camelia TRUTA, Transilvania University of Brasov, Romania
Ana-Maria CAZAN, Transilvania University of Brasov, Romania

Following Block and Block’ conceptualization of psychological resilience (1980) as the general tendency to modify individual responses to changing demands and the personal ability to recover from stressful situation, the present paper discusses the individual differences regarding positive/negative affectivity and emotion regulation strategies between people scoring high in resilience and those scoring low.

On a sample of Romanian students (N = 300) we measured resilience as a trait, negative and positive affectivity, frequency of experiencing discrete emotions, and antecedent-focused and response-focused emotion regulation strategies with the aim to highlight the associations between resilience and emotional dimensions. Our study showed significant differences between highly resilient and low resilient people in terms of emotions. Highly resilient students experience more frequent positive emotions, use cognitive reappraisal regulation strategies, and have higher levels of emotional intelligence.
PA 19.4 Intelligence Beliefs and Children’s Academic Achievement: The Mediating Role of Goal Orientations and the Moderating Role of Gender

Cornelia MĂIREAN, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, Romania
Ruxandra Loredana GHERASIM, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, Romania
Ana-Maria ȚEPORDEI, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, Romania
Andrei RUSU, West University of Timisoara, Romania

Academic achievement during middle school is an important predictor of adolescents’ further professional career. This study evaluated the relation between children’s intelligence beliefs, goal orientations, and their academic achievement. We also investigated the mediational role of goal orientations in the associations between intelligence beliefs and achievement, and whether there are gender differences in these relations. The sample included 362 seven-grade students (55.8% girls; Mage = 13.20, SD = .57 years). The children completed measures regarding their intelligence beliefs and goal orientations. Students’ intelligence beliefs were significantly associated with their goal orientations and academic achievement. The positive association between incremental theory and academic achievement was mediated by all three goal types. Further, the positive relation between mastery goals and achievement was significant for girls but not for boys. Furthermore, the results revealed mediation between entity theory and academic achievement through performance-approach goals. Implications for students’ motivation and academic achievement are discussed.
Poster Sessions

Cross-cultural aspects of personality

PO 1.1 A Holistic Investigation of Daily Behavior across 21 Countries

Erica Nicole BARANSKI, University of California, Riverside, USA
David FUNDER, University of California, Riverside, USA

While a large body of research investigates behavioral expression across cultures, it is often limited to a single behavioral outcome, in a single context, compared across two countries. The current project extends this research by assessing a broad array of behaviors across 21 countries. Participants described their behavior at 7pm the previous night using the Riverside Behavioral Q-sort (RBQ). Correlations between average behavioral profiles in each country ranged from $r = .69$ to $r = .97$ and, in general, described a pattern of positive, relaxed activity. The most similar were USA/Canada; least similar were Japan/UAE. Spain had the most homogeneous behavior and South Korea had the least. Cultural-level analysis correlated RBQ items with country-level value dimensions, personality traits, economic output, and population. Extraversion, Openness, Neuroticism and Conscientiousness yielded more significant correlations that expected by chance. These results underscore the importance of studying individuals’ behavior holistically across multiple countries.

PO 1.2 An examination of the convergent validity of various self-construal measures, on Romanian and American samples

Daniela MOZA, West University of Timisoara, Romania
Smaranda LAWRIE, University of California, Santa Barbara, USA
Alin GAVRELIUC, West University of Timisoara, Romania
Heejung KIM, University of California, Santa Barbara, USA

The concept of “self-construal” was introduced over 20 years ago, yet its conceptualization is still vehemently debated. A conceptual controversy exists about whether self-construal should be viewed only as independence-interdependence or a multidimensional construct. Recent research suggests that despite being designed to measure self-construal in terms of independence and interdependence, many measures actually have a multidimensional structure. Moreover, scale
structures vary between different cultural groups. Therefore, we are interested in examining the convergent validity of seven different self-construal measures, with student samples from two different cultures: Romania (N=261) and USA (N=274). Along with the consecrated self-report measures of self-construal, we have included also an instrument which utilizes an open-question methodology (Twenty Statement Test) and a scale that consists of seven Venn diagram-like pairs of circles that vary on the level of overlap between the self and the other (Inclusion of Other in the Self) to measure participant’s self-concept.

**PO 1.3 Conservation Vs Openness to Change Values’ Becoming as Criteria of Well-Being Personality: A Cross-Cultural Study**

Lyudmyla ROMANYUK, Taras Shevchenko National University of Kyiv, Ukraine

This analysis based on samples from 2 countries (N=664) investigates how subjective well-being is associated with the importance attributed to values (Schwartz’s model). Results suggest that well-being is linked to values that promote conservation of social and individual order (conformity, security and to a lesser extent, tradition) and negatively related to values that promote openness to change and autonomy (stimulation, self-direction). Likewise, it is linked with some self-transcendes values (benevolence), and to values that promote self-enhancement. Results showed that a) Ukrainians compared to their Macedonian peers reported higher scores on all values except for power; b) conformity and security values correlated with well-being, as predicted, but only in the Macedonian sample. Results partly supported our hypotheses regarding the values conducive to well-being among students in both countries. Findings are discussed in terms of values’ influence on the well-being of youth in Macedonian and Ukrainian contexts.

**PO 1.4 Link between bicultural identity, personality traits and acculturative variables in a second generation of Czech Vietnamese**

Martina HŘEBÍČKOVÁ, Czech Academy of Sciences, Czech Republic

The present study examines two components of bicultural identity integration – cultural harmony (vs. conflict) and cultural blendedness (vs. distance; Benet-Martínez & Haritatos, 2005) – in relation to personality traits (Big Five Inventory), acculturative stress (Riverside Acculturative Stress Inventory) and two cultural orientations (Czech and Vietnamese version of the General Ethnicity Questionnaire) in sample of 487 Czech Vietnamese. Personality and acculturative domains were used as predictors in regression analyses and two components of bicultural identity served as outcome variables. Results showed that both cultural harmony and blendedness were negatively related to acculturative stress.
and positively related to Agreeableness. While Neuroticism and Vietnamese cultural orientation were significant predictors of cultural harmony, Openness to Experience and Czech cultural orientation predicted cultural blendedness. The main conclusion of the study is that each component of bicultural identity relates to different cultural orientation.

**PO 1.5 Reinforcing The Power of Psychopathic Traits in The Prediction of Delinquent Behaviour: A Study with Young Offenders in Peru**

*Paula VILLAR, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain*
*Estrella ROMERO, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain*
*Xosé Antón GÓMEZ-FRAGUELA, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain*

Although recent Anglo-Saxon literature supports the usefulness of psychopathic traits for predicting recidivism and future violence by adolescent offenders, little is still known about their predictive ability for other cultures. In this study, we analyzed the relative significance of Callous–Unemotional traits in the prediction of delinquent behavior, also considering personality (e.g., impulsivity) and psychosocial variables (e.g., history of truancy at school, poor parenting, involvement with deviant peers), which have previously been related to delinquency. The sample is composed of 751 juvenile court-involved youths in Peru. The results suggest that callous-unemotional traits significantly predict violent and non violent antisocial behaviour by young delinquents. Further cross-cultural research on adolescent antisocial behavior would benefit from these results, since they may inform intervention proposals which are well fit to the youths’ level of risk.

*Motivation & Emotion*

**PO 1.6 Variation in forecasting accuracy for emotional valence and intensity: the role of personality traits (preliminary results)**

*Andreea BUTUCESCU, University of Bucharest, Romania*

Although the importance of forecasting accuracy is emphasized by researchers in the area of decision affect theory, the role of personality has received limited attention. In the present study, 207 participants rated their anticipated and experienced disposition to the emotionally-evocative event of Christmas in two different scenarios: if they were and if they were not going to spend the holiday with their loved ones. A measure of Big Five personality was also completed. Results indicate that
those who spent their holidays among loved ones experienced positive affective with greater intensity than they had anticipated, while those who were alone experienced less sadness and loneliness than they had anticipated. Multiple regression analysis was used to test if personality traits predict accuracy in anticipating affective disposition. Resulted model points a number of personality traits as good predictors in explained variance. Present findings hold implications for the study of individual differences in affective forecasting, personality theory, and interventions research.

**PO 1.7 Personality and the Perceived Valence and Arousal of Emotion**

**Erin Kathleen FREEMAN, University of Dallas, USA**  
**Maria M. BERTHET, University of Dallas, USA**  
**Benjamin C. MANNINGS, University of Dallas, USA**

Previous research suggests that emotion can be classified along two distinct categories: valence and arousal (Russell, 2003). Researchers often presume that an emotion is experienced at a certain point in this circumplex model, regardless of individual differences. Some research has suggested, however, that various personalities may experience emotions differently. The current study investigated whether differences in personality relate to differential experiences of emotion along the circumplex model. 92 participants completed personality measures and clicked on the point of the model that was most representative of an emotional experience. Results revealed that those high in neuroticism perceived significantly more arousal and lower valence in embarrassment, less arousal in happiness, and lower valence in sadness than those low in neuroticism (p < .05). Furthermore, individuals high in extraversion experienced significantly less arousal in anger than those low in extraversion (p < .05). Results support and extend previous findings.

**PO 1.8 Individual differences in facial emotion expression based on measurement of video-data**

**Axel ZINKERNAGEL, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany**  
**Rainer ALEXANDROWICZ, Alpen-Adria University Klagenfurt, Austria**  
**Nita BUCHHOLZ, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany**  
**Manfred SCHMITT, University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany**

Based on FACS, facial emotion expression classification systems like EMFACS/FACSAID allow the classification of prototypical emotion expressions. However, in natural settings, a facial expression of an emotion such as fear may show up differently for each person, or groups of persons. With a an
open-source software procedure that allows a precise and continuous measurement of facial skin movements from video-data, we investigated the amount of individual, and prototypical variance in emotional facial expressions. In a Study (N = 113) subjects were shown film clips which induced the emotions joy, fear, disgust and no emotion, while being recorded on video. Results show interindividual differences in facial emotion expression.

**PO 1.9 Personality and work engagement among high-school teachers: The mediating role of negative emotions**

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Zvjezdan PENEZIĆ, University of Zadar, Croatia  
Ana SLIŠKOVIĆ, University of Zadar, Croatia  
Ivana MACUKA, University of Zadar, Croatia  
Izabela SORIĆ, University of Zadar, Croatia

Teachers' positive and negative emotions at their workplace arise from personal and contextual factors and play an important role in forming their sense of professional identity and ultimately their commitment, effectiveness and well-being. The aim of this study was to examine the role of teachers' personality and emotions in explaining their work engagement. More precisely, we tested the mediating role of negative emotions in explaining the relationship between personality and work engagement. The study was conducted on a sample of 935 Croatian high-school teachers who filled out self-report scales measuring resilience, self-efficacy, negative affectivity, work engagement and negative emotions that they experience in relation to their students. Using SEM, two competing models (i.e. partial vs. full mediation) were tested. The obtained results clearly indicated better fit of the partial mediation model to the data; personality explained the variance of work engagement both directly and indirectly via emotions.

**PO 1.10 Volunteers` personality and their motivation for volunteering**

Krešimir JAKŠIĆ, University of Zadar, Croatia  
Zvjezdan PENEZIĆ, University of Zadar, Croatia

Volunteers` personality and their motivation for volunteering is not well researched in Croatian scientific literature, with only one study exploring personality differences between volunteers and non-volunteers (Mažar, 2011) and connecting in both theoretical and methodological plausible way this two constructs (Juzbašić & Vukasović Hlupić, 2015). Our goal was to explore difference in
PO 1.11 Self-acceptance, the relational self and transferring characteristics of the ideal self on children by giving them names

Patrycja GAC, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poznań, Poland
Elwira BRYGOŁA, University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poznań, Poland

We verified if self-acceptance, sex differences and relational self are connected with strength of transferring characteristics of ideal self on children by giving them names. The research was done on sample of 163 adult people. Theoretical basis was the sociobiology theory and the social-cognitive theory of personality. According to assumptions, parents perceive children as extension of themselves and giving the name enables to transfer desired characteristics on child and to achieve thereby image of ideal self. There were used author's method based on Name Connotation Profile by Mehrabian, and Relational-Interdependent Self-Construal Scale by Cross, Bacon and Morris. Results showed that higher self-acceptance determines stronger transferring characteristics of ideal self on children, there is any relation with relational self. Men transfer characteristics of ideal self on children stronger than women, women with higher level of relational self transfer characteristics of ideal self stronger on daughters than men on sons.

PO 1.12 Personality and religious meanings and orientation

Ioana DAVID, University of Bucharest, Romania

The study presents the impact of the importance and salience of religious meanings in personality on the overall meaning and satisfaction in life. It also explores the connection between the so-called mature religious sentiment (extrinsic and intrinsic religious orientation) conceptualized as a motivational construct and the centrality of religiosity in personality. Implications of religiosity as motivator on positive attitudes and well-being as well as other types of personal life and work related outcomes are discussed.
**Personality & development**

**PO 1.13 In your eyes only? Peer-reported personality and self-peer agreement from 14 to 29**

*Julia M. ROHRER, University of Leipzig, Germany*
*Boris EGLOFF, University of Mainz, Germany*
*Stefan C. SCHMUKLE, University of Leipzig, Germany*

From adolescence to early adulthood, individuals tend to become mature. Do such changes reflect in peer-ratings? In this study, we examined age differences in peer-rated personality traits and in self-peer agreement from age 14 to 29 in a large cross-sectional sample (N > 10,000). We found that peer-ratings of the Big Five personality traits overall followed the trends of self-ratings, although maturation was less pronounced in peer-reports. Moreover, age was positively correlated with self-peer agreement: Trait agreement, normative and distinctive profile correlations were higher for older individuals. We suggest various explanations for this boost in agreement, such as maturation on the side of the rated individual (e.g. increased self-knowledge), maturation on the side of the rater (e.g. increased insight into other people's personalities), and effects on the level of the relationship (e.g. higher intimacy, but also assortative friendship).

**PO 1.14 Do Reciprocal Effects Between Personality Traits and Relationship Aspects Exist? Challenges of Longitudinal Replication Studies**

*Jennifer DEVENTER, Leibniz Institute for Science Education, Kiel, Germany*
*Jenny WAGNER, Leibniz Institute for Science Education, Kiel & Humboldt-University, Berlin, Germany*
*Oliver LUEDTKE, Leibniz Institute for Science Education, Kiel, Germany*
*Ulrich TRAUTWEIN, University of Tuebingen, Germany*

Many studies demonstrated effects of personality characteristics on the formation of interpersonal relationships, but failed to discover reciprocal effects. Mund and Neyer (2014) implemented three necessary modifications in the research of personality-relationship transactions: (1) equalizing the comparison between the rather volatile relationships and the broader, more stable personality traits by including personality at the facet-level, (2) extending latent change modeling and (3) monitoring life transitions via longitudinal data. Extended bivariate latent difference score models
revealed 15 cross-lagged relationship effects on personality, 19 cross-lagged effects of personality on relationships and 12 change-change effects (Mund & Neyer, 2014). Our replication with waves 1-3 of the TOSCA data set, a longitudinal study of young adults, revealed 64 cross-lagged effects (11 relationship-, 53 personality effects), including the replication of 8 personality but none of the relationship effects, and 6 non-replicated change-change effects. We discuss both studies, merge their findings and acknowledge longitudinal replication studies.

**PO 1.15 Family characteristics and child neuroticism**

**Irina RZHANOVA, Russian Academy of Education, Russian Federation**  
**Olga ALEXEEVA, Russian Academy of Education, Russian Federation**

The results of studying interactions between child neuroticism and the main family characteristics (parent-child relationships, sibling relationships) are presented. 309 two-child families took part in the study. Parent-child relationships were evaluated using Parent-Child Interaction Questionnaire. Neuroticism was evaluated using EPI. To analyze interactions between child neuroticism and the main family characteristics hierarchical linear regression analysis was conducted, where child age, gender, birth order were added as variables that had to be controlled, and parental neuroticism, parental control and positivity variables as a new variables which effect has to be tested. The interactions between the family parameters and child neuroticism are found out. Maternal high neuroticism was linked to high levels of child neuroticism. Child neuroticism was associated with parental control and negativity.

**PO 1.16 Family Resemblance for the Dark Triad Traits**

**Oksana PARSHIKOVA, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russian Federation**  
**Marina EGOROVA, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russian Federation**

The research examined family resemblance for the Dark Triad, which comprises socially malevolent personality traits: Machiavellianism, narcissism and psychopathy. The participants of the study were adult siblings from two-child families (mean age – 20.5 and 23.3), parent-adult child pairs (mean age of fathers, mothers and children respectively 49.5, 49.4, 23.6) and spouses with short and long marriage duration (mean age for husbands – 43.4, for wives – 41.8). Mean level of the Dark Triad traits did not differ in the pairs of siblings and spouses, but was lower for parents, than for their children. There was modest assortment for narcissism (0.41) and psychopathy (0.22). Correlations between siblings were positive for all of the Dark Triad traits, ranging from 0.18 to 0.29. Inter-generational positive correlations were significant only for pairs mother-adult child. Intra- and inter-generational determinants of the Dark Triad variation are discussed.  
The study is supported by Russian Fundamental Studies Foundation, project 14-06-00400-a.
PO 1.17 When time means home and not of age

Kevin CHENG, Tung Wah College, Hong Kong S.A.R. (China)

A history over the change and stability of personality occupied two camps who advocated from a nature or nurture perspective. The nature camp of advocates argued maturation principals as the main mechanism under which personality changes and ‘matures’. Yet, studies linking a single gene with traits are scarce. The nurture camp has largely attributed change to societal demand on roles of well adjusted individuals. However, one area not receiving worthy attention is time itself. Not on time as a result of ageing but time spent in one’s dwelling environment/ neighbourhood (i.e., home environment). The present study aims to examine the change of personality as a function of year-of-stay (YOS) in one’s home, based on models assessed using hierarchical regression analysis. The author discusses, on theoretical grounds, that the use of YOS opens up an alternative perspective into the ways that time can be use in explaining change of personality.

PO 1.18 Organ donation shortage, a problem of personality or attitude: a study on families with a brain-dead member

Mostafa MOHAMMADI, University of Lausanne, Switzerland
Milad SabzehAra LANGROUDI, MohagheghArdabili University, Iran
Mahdiye KALANTARI, Allameh Tabatabayi University, Iran

The unavailability of adequate organs for transplantation is an evident and common discussion in science and society. One of the actual responsible units for this issue is families with a brain-dead member. Focusing on psychological determinants, we are going to recognize whether not organ donating is a problem of personality and mental health or just an attitude. One preliminary study investigated this question as a pilot for future comprehensive research. Participants (N = 60; 30 organ Donors, 30 non-donors) completed NEO personality scale (TIPI-10), mental health scale (GHQ-12) and attitude to human being questionnaire (compassionate love scale). Using regression analyses, results showed only having a compassionate love attitude to human being could predict act of organ donation among families with a brain-dead member. As there is a limitation regarding study measurements (i.e., using short versions), possible designs and measurements for further research is introduced and discussed.
PO 1.19 Development of altruism and empathy in emerging adulthood: can they be trained?

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David GALLARDO-PUJOL, University of Barcelona & Institute for Research in Brain, Cognition and Behavior (IR3C), Spain

The present research examined the mean-level changes in empathy and altruism and their relationship with structural personality models (i.e. HEXACO) in four college courses (N=510). Participants enrolled in three different majors (i.e. nursing, teaching, and business) varying on their degree of people orientation. These major put different emphasis on empathy and altruism training in their students, being nursing the most prominent. Participants completed a measure of the HEXACO along with measures of empathy (IRI) and altruism (Rushton’s self report altruism scale). Results show that certain facets of empathy (empathic concern and personal distress) and altruism change over emerging adulthood. However, they change differentially depending on the major. These results suggest that although the pattern of development of altruism and empathy look similar, training could influence them. This has implications for professions that involve intensive human relationships, such as nursing or teaching.

PO 1.20 Contemporaneous stabilization of sociometric popularity and Extraversion from middle childhood to early adolescence

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Mari-Pauliina VAINIKAINEN, University of Helsinki, Finland
Markku VERKASALO, University of Helsinki, Finland
Jan-Erik LÖNNQVIST, University of Helsinki, Finland

The rank-order stability of personality traits tends to increase from childhood to adulthood. While the genetic contribution to stability remains constant across this period, the increasing stability is proposed to be due to stabilization of everyday environments towards adulthood, such as finding a marital partner, starting a family and establishing a career. It could be argued, however, that the stability in everyday environments could contribute to trait stability already at earlier stages of development. In the present longitudinal study, it was examined whether stability in sociometric popularity contributes to rank-order stability of Big Five personality traits during middle childhood and early adolescence (from ages seven to thirteen; n = 919, personality reports from parents and teachers, 3 waves). Structural path models revealed that independent of the personality informant, the stability of trait Extraversion is partially due to stabilization of social positions as reflected in sociometric popularity within the peer network.
**Personality & I/O Psychology**

**PO 1.21 Can decision making styles predict supervisor ratings in hospital nurses?**

**Lukas PITEL, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovak Republic**  
**Peter HALAMA, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Slovak Republic**

General Decision-Making Style Inventory (GDMS) is a widely used instrument for assessing individual differences in decision making styles. However, little is known about how it is related to decision making quality – and overall efficiency – in professional contexts. Therefore, we assessed the associations between GDMS-measured decision making styles, and supervisor-rated decision-making performance, theoretical knowledge, practical skills and quality of personal approach to patients in hospital nurses from Bratislava, Slovakia (N=110). The associations were calculated by linear regression analysis, controlling for years of practice. Surprisingly, the decision making styles were unrelated to decision making performance but a high score in dependent style and a low score in spontaneous style predicted good personal approach to patients ($\beta=.20; \ p<.05$ and $\beta=-.25; \ p<.01$, respectively). The results cast doubts on the validity of the measure. We recommend further similar studies on bigger samples and in different professional contexts.

**PO 1.22 Exploring the associations between Holland’s RIASEC model and career adaptabilities. A canonical correlation approach**

**Andrei RUSU, West University of Timisoara, Romania**  
**Roxana SÂRBU, West University of Timisoara, Romania**  
**Ramona PALOŞ, West University of Timisoara, Romania**  
**Silvia MĂGUREAN, West University of Timisoara, Romania**  
**Ildiko ERDEI, Liceul Teoretic Bartok Bela Timisoara, Romania**

Objective: The aim of the study was to explore the multivariate associations between career adaptabilities and Holland’s RIASEC model of reputational prototypes in order to see if there are particular types that are prone for adaptability. Method: The present cross-sectional study was conducted on 281 students (males = 85%; Mage = 20.2, SDage = 0.85) who participated in a career counseling program and, among others, filled in the Holland’s SDS and Career adaptabilities scale. Results: Only one canonical function reached statistical significance. Only Curiosity contributed substantially to its function, while in the other case only Social and Enterprising types. Moreover, only curiosity
exhibited a medium-sized correlation with the RIASEC variate, and social and enterprising were the only variables that had noticeable correlations with career adaptabilities. Conclusion: Social and enterprising were linearly associated with curiosity, revealing a week link between one's reputation and the degree of development of his/her adaptability resources.

PO 1.23 Core self-evaluations, health and job search behavior of unemployed job seekers: the mediating effect of job search self-efficacy

Andrei RUSU, West University of Timisoara, Romania
Delia VIRGA, West University of Timisoara, Romania

This study adds to the understanding of the positive effect that core self-evaluation (CSE) has on the well-being of unemployed job seekers. The mediator effect of job search self-efficacy (JSSE) was investigated, while considering job search behavior (JSB), physical and mental health as criteria. Design/methodology/approach: For the present cross-sectional study data were collected from 176 Romanian unemployed persons (67.6% women). Hypotheses were tested using SEM. Findings: The results support the partially mediated model. Core self-evaluation has a direct relationship and an indirect relationship, via JSSE, with mental and physical health. Also, CSE has an indirect relationship with JSB, mediated by JSSE. Originality/value: The present study extends the scarce evidence related to CSE in relation to unemployed job seekers’ health and job search behavior.
PO 1.24 Relations of Anomia and Maladaptive Personality Traits

Kristine MARTINSONE, Rīga Stradiņš University, Latvia  
Jelena LEVINA, Rīga Stradiņš University, Latvia  
Viktorija PEREPJOLKINA, Rīga Stradiņš University, Latvia  
Irina BOGDANOVA, Rīga Stradiņš University, Latvia

In recent years a new integrative multidimensional model of anomia has been developed in Latvia. According to this model anomia is treated as an individually psychological state and includes three main dimensions: a) normlessness, b) social isolation, and c) meaninglessness. Also two new instruments have been constructed: The Latvian Clinical Personality Inventory (LCPI v2.2) and The Anomia Questionnaire (AQ). The purpose of this research was to determine if there are the relations between anomia and maladaptive personality traits. It was found that there exist multiple relations between all three major dimensions of anomia and certain different maladaptive personality traits.

PO 1.25 Relations between the Dark Triad and different functions of aggression: Is there room for other personality traits?

Anja WERTAG, Institute of Social Sciences Ivo Pilar, Croatia  
Bojana DINIĆ, University of Novi Sad, Serbia

Socially malevolent traits known as the Dark Triad (DT) traits have constantly been shown as prominent predictors of aggression, but are they solely enough to explain it? The aim of this study was to explore contribution of HEXACO traits over DT traits in prediction of two functions of aggression (reactive and proactive). On a sample of 676 (50% male) participants from general population, HEXACO-60 and SD3 were administrated. Results of hierarchical regression analyses show that DT explains 19% of variance of reactive and 22% of proactive aggression, with significant contributions of psychopathy and Machiavellianism. The HEXACO traits explained additional 10% of variance of reactive and 4% of proactive aggression, and the only significant contributor was Agreeableness, in the negative direction. These findings suggest that, when it comes to personality traits and aggression, there is still some room to fit in.
PO 1.26 Parental Self-Efficacy and Paternal Involvement in the Context of Political Violence

Shira PAGOREK ESHEL, Zefat Academic College & Tel Aviv University, Israel

Self-evaluation traits, among parents, have received scant attention in the context of political violence. Since fathers may serve as critical coping resources for their children in this context, the present study examined the relationship between exposure to political violence and parental self-efficacy (PSE) and whether this relationship contributed to paternal involvement. 293 Israeli fathers were divided into three groups according to their level of exposure to political violence: chronic (n=88); acute (n=106); and non-exposure (n=99). Participants filled out questionnaires about their paternal involvement (Geper-Dor, 2004), and their PSE (Johnston & Mash, 1989). The findings indicate that fathers exposed to political violence reported higher levels of PSE than non-exposed fathers did. PSE contributed to parental involvement. The study suggests that PSE is a flexible cognitive construct, which may vary in accordance with the social context, and that PSE promotes paternal involvement. PSE could therefore be enhanced through intervention.

PO 1.27 Personality and contacts with the obese as predictors of attitudes and beliefs about obese persons

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Jasna HUDEK-KNEZEVIC, University of Zagreb, Croatia
Igor KARDUM, University of Zagreb, Croatia
Nada KRAPIC, University of Zagreb, Croatia

On the sample of 363 female university students we examined the effects of Big Five personality traits, contacts with obese persons and interaction between traits and contacts on attitude about the obese and beliefs about the causes of obesity (psychological, medical and behavioral). The results showed that participants higher on BMI, agreeableness and with more contacts have more positive attitude toward obese persons. Also, contacts with the obese moderated the relationship between conscientiousness and attitude, with participants higher on conscientiousness and with more contacts having more positive attitude. Furthermore, participants higher on neuroticism attributed causes of obesity more to the psychological, while those higher on BMI more to the medical causes. Contacts moderated the relationship between agreeableness and psychological causes.
PO 1.28 Narcissistic love. The role of perceived partner valuation and partner narcissism

Claudia LOMBRIS, University of Bern, Switzerland
Carolyn C. MORF, University of Bern, Switzerland

Narcissists favor interpersonal contexts where their need for admiration by others - especially by highly valued others - can be met. The current study examined this preference within romantic relationships. We expected that narcissists who perceive that they are being valued by their partners will reciprocate by showing more love for them. Moreover, because narcissists may see other narcissists as more highly valued - (due to the perceived similarity to self) - we expected this link to be strongest when their partner rates high on narcissism. Data from 83 couples were analyzed using the Actor-Partner Interdependence Model (APIM). Our findings revealed that for individuals high on narcissism self-reported love for their partners increased significantly with rising perceived partner valuation. No corresponding effects emerged for other partner combinations. Hence, the results suggest that partner valuation plays a crucial role in romantic relationships of grandiose narcissists, especially when paired with another narcissist of the kind.

PO 1.29 Playfulness in romantic relationships and relationship satisfaction: Do birds of a feather flock together or do opposites attract?

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Kay BRAUER, Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany
René PROYER, Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany

Playfulness is partly defined as trait that allows people to frame or reframe everyday situations in a way such that they experience them as entertaining, and/or intellectually stimulating, and/or personally interesting. A new structural model of adult playfulness (Proyer, 2015) proposes four facets; namely other-directed, lighthearted, intellectual, and whimsical. Using a sample of 83 romantic couples, the (dis-)similarity in playfulness among partners and its impact on relationship satisfaction was tested. Preliminary results show that partners tend to be similar in their self-reported playfulness (other-directed: β =.40; whimsical: β =.41). Contrary to other research concerning relationship satisfaction a greater dissimilarity in playfulness among partners predicted several facets of relationship satisfaction positively. Further analyses using the Actor-Partner Independence Model (Kenny et al., 2006) are in progress. Overall, preliminary data show that adult playfulness influences relationship satisfaction. Further research on this understudied personality trait in context of romantic relationships seems warranted.
Personality measurement

PO 1.30 The psychometric proprieties of Almost Perfect Scale-Revised (APS-R) in a Romanian sample

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Nastasia SĂLĂGEAN, West University of Timișoara, Romania
Andrei RUSU, West University of Timișoara, Romania
Bogdan Tudor TULBURE, West University of Timișoara, Romania

The factor structure and concurrent validity of the Almost Perfect Scale-Revised (APS-R; Slaney et al., 2001) were investigated in a Romanian sample (N = 449). Both exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis seem to support the previously proposed three factor solution of APS-R, namely High standards, Order, and Discrepancy. Concurrent validity was explored by analyzing the associations of APS-R with another perfectionism measure (Frost Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale, FMPS), as well as measures of anxiety (Beck Anxiety Inventory, BAI) and depression (Beck Depression Inventory-II, BDI-II). Only the High Standards and Discrepancy subscales were significantly associated with FMPS. Both anxiety and depression were strongly correlated with the Discrepancy subscale, while High standards and Order were not significantly correlated with these constructs. A similar pattern of associations was also reported by the measure’s proponents (Slaney et al., 2001).

PO 1.31 Examining Factorial Structure and Measurement Invariance of the Greek HEXACO (PROTEAS) in a Greek Adult Sample

Christoforos THOMADAKIS, University of Crete, Greece

The HEXACO model is a widely used personality model with a variety of developed inventories for assessment. The aim of this study was to examine the factorial structure of the Greek HEXACO inventory, its factorial invariance across gender and different age groups and possible gender and age group differences at latent mean level. Six hundred general population completed the Greek HEXACO (PROTEAS). With regard to the factorial structure of the PROTEAS, the results showed that the original six-factor model was replicated adequately. Furthermore, the analysis revealed that the six-factor model showed measurement invariance across gender and age groups (17-35 vs. 36-70). Latent mean differences across these groups were also found. Implications of these results
are discussed and future directions are suggested. Based on these findings, we can conclude that the PROTEAS is a psychometrically sound instrument for measuring personality traits and a useful screening tool across gender and age.

PO 1.32 The Incremental Validity of Reinforcement Sensitivity Questionnaire in Prediction of Anxiety and Impulsivity

Dušanka MITROVIĆ, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
Milan OLJAČA, University of Novi Sad, Serbia

In this study predictive ability of two measures of Revised Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory dimensions in prediction of self-reported anxiety and impulsivity was examined, in order to determine incremental validity of Reinforcement Sensitivity Questionnaire (RSQ). The total of 946 participants (56.7% female subjects) completed RSQ, Jackson 5-scales, Impulsivity scale from Eysenck's Impulsivity Inventory, and the measure of trait anxiety AT29. The results of two-step hierarchical regression analyses showed that significant additional variance of both criteria was explained by introducing RSQ dimensions into the models. Significant predictors of both anxiety and impulsivity are in line with theoretical expectations, with the exception of BIS (Jackson-5) failed to predict anxiety dimension. The best predictors of impulsivity are BAS and Fight scales from RSQ, while the best predictors of anxiety are BIS and Freeze scales from RSQ. The incremental validity of RSQ is particularly pronounced in prediction of trait anxiety.

PO 1.33 Assessing Agency and Communion with Items from the Big Five Inventory

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Jochen E. GEBAUER, University of Mannheim, Germany

Agency (e.g., dominance, competence, drive) and Communion (e.g., prosociality, warmth, kindness) are the two broadest content dimensions in psychology. These Big Two figure prominently across most psychological sub-disciplines. Unfortunately, however, the Big Two struggle for recognition in personality psychology. This is partly the case, because personality is typically captured with Big Five scales. Theoretically, however, the Big Two and the Big Five are both exhaustive taxonomies. Hence, it should be possible to assess the Big Two with Big Five items. Therefore, we sought to develop Big Two scales using items from the Big Five Inventory (BFI). Specifically, we introduce a novel scale-construction method yielding BFI-Agency and BFI-Communion scales with excellent psychometric properties (e.g., $r > .80$ with well-established Big Two scales). Our scales allow personality psychologists
to use their existent Big Five datasets (including large-scale panel-studies) to test novel Big Two predictions.

**PO 1.34 The Child Problematic Traits Inventory: External validation in a population sample of 4- to 13-year old Spanish children**

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Beatriz MOLINUEVO, *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain*  
Albert BONILLO, *Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain*  
Estrella ROMERO, *University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain*

The Child Problematic Traits Inventory (CPTI; Colins et al., 2014) has been conceived as a measure for comprehensively assessing the affective (Callous-unemotional), interpersonal (Grandiose-deceitful), and behavioral (Impulsive-need of stimulation) dimensions of psychopathic personality in children. This study aims to provide different evidences in supporting the construct validity of the Spanish version of the CPTI, which has previously shown good psychometric properties. Data was collected in two independent samples of Spanish children (n = 842; 48.7% boys) aged 4 to 13 (mean age = 7.54). Results showed coherent associations of the CPTI dimensions with other measures of psychopathic personality, and with variables theoretically linked to the psychopathic construct, such as fearlessness, low prosocial behavior, and different forms of disruptive behavior (e.g., attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, oppositional defiant disorder, conduct problems, aggression). These results are supporting the CPTI as a coherent and efficient measure to assess the psychopathic construct in Spanish children.

**PO 1.35 Development and validation of an Implicit Association Test (IAT) for Aggressiveness**

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Zvonimir GALIĆ, *University of Zagreb, Croatia*  
Andreja BUBIĆ, *University of Split, Croatia*

In this paper we report results of a study in which we developed and validated an aggressiveness measure using the Implicit Association Test (IAT) paradigm. In the first phase of the study, we developed stimulus items for the attribute categories aggressiveness and its opposite pole, peacefulness. A sample of psychology students (N=73) listed words that first came to mind when they thought about aggressiveness/peacefulness. Among these, we selected 10 most frequently mentioned words per
category as final IAT stimuli. In the second phase, another sample of students (N=97) completed the newly developed IAT-A, a self-report measure of aggressiveness, and an SDR scale. Additionally, we collected other-ratings of participants’ aggressiveness. The IAT-A scores correlated moderately with both self- and other-ratings of aggressiveness. Unlike the self-reported aggressiveness, the IAT-A did not correlate with the SDR scale. Our results suggest that the IAT-A might be a valid measure of implicit aggressiveness.

PO 1.36 The Portuguese short version of the Questionnaire of Parental Dimensions - “My father and me”

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Ana Telma PEREIRA, University of Coimbra, Portugal
Maria Eduarda MACHADO, University of Coimbra, Portugal
Ana Paula AMARAL, University of Coimbra, Portugal
Maria João SOARES, University of Coimbra, Portugal
Sandra XAVIER, University of Coimbra, Portugal
José ALARCÃO, University of Coimbra, Portugal
Inês FIGUEIREDO, University of Coimbra, Portugal
Daniela OLIVEIRA, University of Coimbra, Portugal
António MACEDO, University of Coimbra, Portugal

The aim was to develop a Portuguese short version of the Parental Dimensions’ questionnaire “My father and me” (PD-F). 236 university students (78.3% females) completed the 38-items version of the PD-F and their fathers completed the Portuguese validated versions of the NEO-FFI-20 and of the Multidimensional Perfectionism Scales. A meaningful three factors structure was selected. Items with loadings >.60 were selected. Based on their content, the factors were denominated: Responsiveness and autonomy support (14 items; EV 28.95%; \( \bar{\alpha} = .93 \)), Behavioral control (9 items; 13.44%; \( \bar{\alpha} = .82 \)), Psychological control (5 items; 5.37%; \( \bar{\alpha} = .77 \)). All the items contributed to the respective factor internal consistency. The three parental dimensions presented a different pattern of significant Spearman correlation with the Fathers’ Big5 and perfectionism scores. The PD-F Portuguese factorial structure significantly overlaps with the original. This shorter version has good reliability and validity and can be very useful in personality and emotional regulation transgenerational research.
PO 1.37 The Portuguese short version of the Questionnaire of Parental Dimensions - “My mother and me”

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Ana Telma PEREIRA, University of Coimbra, Portugal
Melanie RIBAU, University of Coimbra, Portugal
Ana Paula AMARAL, University of Coimbra, Portugal
Maria João SOARES, University of Coimbra, Portugal
Cristiana MARQUES, University of Coimbra, Portugal
José ALARCÃO, University of Coimbra, Portugal
Inês FIGUEIREDO, University of Coimbra, Portugal
Daniela OLIVEIRA, University of Coimbra, Portugal
António MACEDO, University of Coimbra, Portugal

The aim was to develop a Portuguese short version of the Questionnaire of Parental Dimensions “My mother and me” (PD-M). 236 university students (78.3% females) completed the 38-items version of the PD-M, the NEO-FFI-20 and the Multidimensional Perfectionism Scales (MPS). Their mothers also completed the NEO-FFI-20 and the MPSs. A meaningful four factors structure was selected. Only items with loadings >.60 were considered. The four factors presented high internal consistency: Responsiveness and autonomy support (α=.89), Behavioral control (α=.85), Psychological control (α=.82), Affection (α=.83). The four parental dimensions presented a different pattern of significant Pearson correlation with the children’s and mothers’ Big5 and Perfectionism scores, being the coefficients magnitude higher with the mothers’ than with the children’s personality scores. The PD-F Portuguese factorial structure overlaps with the original. This shorter version has good reliability and validity and can be very useful in personality and emotional regulation transgenerational research.

PO 1.38 Confirmatory factor analysis of a 10 Item solution of the Five Facet Mindfulness Questionnaire-15: a study with Portuguese pregnant women.

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Cristiana MARQUES, University of Coimbra, Portugal
Sandra XAVIER, University of Coimbra, Portugal
Elisabete BENTO, University of Coimbra, Portugal
Maria João MARTINS, University of Coimbra, Portugal
Mariana MARQUES, University of Coimbra & Coimbra Hospital and University Centre, Portugal
António MACEDO, University of Coimbra & Coimbra Hospital and University Centre, Portugal
Ana Telma PEREIRA, University of Coimbra, Portugal
The Five Facet Mindfulness Questionnaire–15 is one of the most used measure to mindfulness facets. We have recently validated a shorter 10-item version (FMQ-10; Azevedo et al., 2016), with a 3-factor solution, in a Portuguese sample of pregnant women. The aim of the present study was to test and compare the adjustment of this shorter version (FMQ-10) with the FFMQ-15, in another Portuguese sample of pregnant women. 109 women with uncomplicated pregnancies (31.76±5.022 years) were recruited at Portuguese maternities during the second trimester (17.00±5.095 weeks) completed the FFMQ-15. The 3-factor model of FMQ-10 presented adequate fit ($\chi^2(32)=62.274$, RMSEA=.093, CFI=.96, TLI=.94, SRMR=.53) and the original model presented unacceptable fit (FFMQ-15: $\chi^2(80)=213.189$; RMSEA=.124, CFI=.85, TLI=.80, SRMR=.15) (both $p<.001$). The FMQ-10 Cronbach's alpha was $\alpha=.86$; all factors presented good-excellent reliability: F1-Nonjudging of experience ($\alpha=.91$), F2-Acting with awareness($\alpha=.91$), F3-Observing and describing($\alpha=.64$). In conclusion, the three-factor model represents an adequate measure of mindfulness facets for Portuguese pregnant women.

**PO 1.39 Development, reliability and construct validity of the Illness and Help-Seeking Behaviour Scale**

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*Mariana COSTA, University of Coimbra, Portugal*
*Maria João SOARES, University of Coimbra, Portugal*
*Nuno MADEIRA, University of Coimbra, Portugal*
*Ana Telma PEREIRA, University of Coimbra, Portugal*

Our aim was to develop a short and valid self-reported questionnaire to evaluate illness and help-seeking behaviour and to analyse its psychometric properties. To develop Illness and Help-Seeking Behaviour Scale (IHSBS) items content and phrasing, theoretical and empirical strategies, including the thinking aloud methodology with expert and target groups’ were applied; suggestions were integrated whenever pertinent. The preliminary version (17 items) was administered to a convenience sample recruited in the community (n=550; 43.49±10.565 years; 64.1% and 67.9% with good/very good physical and mental self-reported health). The IHSBS Cronbach alpha was $\alpha=.753$. All the items contributed to the internal consistency. Three meaningful factors were extracted: Help seeking behavior (explained variance=21.79%; $\alpha=.73$), Health worries (15.23%; $\alpha=.73$) and Illness behaviour (11.59%, $\alpha=.68$). The IHSBS is a promising instrument with good reliability and validity. It is our intention to further validate it within our line of research on the relationship between personality and health.
PO 1.40 Validation of a German-language Version of the Clance Impostor Phenomenon Scale (CIPS)

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Annegret WOLF, Martin-Luther-University Halle-Wittenberg, Germany

The Impostor Phenomenon (IP; Clance, 1985) is characterized by an inability to internalize success, feelings of inadequacy, and a predominant fear of exposition as an intellectual fraud. We aimed to examine psychometric properties and validity of the German-language IP-measure Clance Impostor Phenomenon Scale (CIPS; Clance, 1988). In two samples, analyses yielded good reliabilities (α ≥ .87) and item-total correlations (M rt ≥ .47). Moderate to high correlations to IP-related variables (depression, fear of negative evaluation, attributional style, locus of control, self-esteem) supported nomological validity. Moreover, partial correlation analysis revealed a unique attributional style pattern for IP-high scorer, manifesting in external-instable-specific attributions of success-related achievement situations. Consistent with previous findings, exploratory factor analysis yielded three factors (Fake, Luck, Discount) accounting for 44 % of variance. Confirmatory factor analyses supported this 3-Factor-model in cross-validation. Based on these results, diagnostic application of the German CIPS in research and practice is highly encouraged.

PO 1.41 Introducing the CUWQ: A Measure of Individual Differences in Constructive and Unconstructive Worry

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Patrick D. DUNLOP, The University of Western Australia, Crawley, Australia

Worry has been associated with both constructive (e.g., performing risk-mitigating behaviors) and unconstructive (e.g., feeling anxious) outcomes. To test whether and how the tendency to worry in a way that leads to constructive outcomes differs from the tendency to worry in a way that leads to unconstructive outcomes, we developed a measure called the Constructive and Unconstructive Worry Questionnaire (CUWQ). Confirmatory factor analyses of the measure showed good model fit in North American (N = 295) and Australian (N = 998) samples. The measure also showed criterion-related validity with Constructive (Unconstructive) Worry being positively (negatively) associated with punctuality and risk-mitigation and negatively (positively) associated with trait-anxiety and amount of worry. The two worry tendencies were uncorrelated in the first sample and positively correlated in the second, meaning the two worry tendencies are not mutually exclusive. These results further our
understanding of the role worry plays in behavior and psychological wellbeing.

**PO 1.42 Implicit and Explicit Achievement Motivation Differentially Predict STEM Criteria**

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*Yonca TOKER, Middle East Technical University, Turkey*

We sought to investigate the differential predictive power of implicit and explicit achievement motivation assessments on predicting Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) criteria at the college level. On a sample of 273 STEM majors, an implicit achievement motivation measure predicted objective success as indicated by STEM GPA and explicit achievement motivation scales predicted intentions to further pursue STEM areas. STEM interests had a trend of interacting with implicit achievement motivation in predicting STEM-GPA and had joints effects with explicit assessments in the prediction of interests. Findings contribute to the differential prediction discussed in the literature on explicit and implicit systems of the self and points to the most relevant assessments in educational research depending on the outcomes of interest.

*Personality structure*

**PO 1.43 The Hungarian Big Six: joint analyses of lexical and questionnaire data**

*János NAGY, Lorand Eotvos University, Hungary*  
*Zsófia SZIRMÁK, University of Applied Sciences, Magdeburg-Stendal, Germany*

The Hungarian lexical study (Szirmak and De Raad, 1994) providing the first lexical study conducted on a non-indoeuropean language, resulted in an atypical factor structure (the 5th factor was Integrity). Since that time several factor-analytically developed questionnaires have been adapted into Hungarian, representing several taxonomic models, such as the Big Five Inventory (BFI-H; John and Szirmák, 2007), the Five-Factor Personality Inventory (FFPI-H, Hendricks et al, 2003), the ZKPQ-H (Nagy, 1994), the EPQ-H (S. B. G. Eysenck and Matolcsí, 1984), and the HEXACO (this study). By using a shortened version of the Hungarian taxonomy list (TAX-H), Szirmák et al (2009) have recently given evidence of a quite clear six-factor solution. The joint factor analyses of the original Hungarian taxonomy adjective list (TAX-H) and the above mentioned questionnaires suggests, based on a sample of more than 1000 subjects, a clear six factor solution: the Big Five with Intellect plus one Integrity factor.
PO 1.44 Factor structure of informant-reported maladaptive traits

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Christopher J. HOPWOOD, Michigan State University, USA

We examined the factor structure of a comprehensive set of maladaptive traits in a sample of 311 informants who reported on close associates attending a large English-speaking university. Results indicated three higher-order factors resembling a maladaptive Big Three (Internalizing, Externalizing, and Disinhibition), which further analysis indicated were nested within a greater hierarchical structure of traits. These results are consistent with the broader research on the hierarchical structure of personality and suggest the replicability of this structure among informants.

PO 1.45 The Factor Structure of Adjectives Referring to Social Roles and Relations: A Study in Serbian Language

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Slobodan GOLUŠIN, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
Jelena LAKETIĆ, University of Novi Sad, Serbia

The aim of this study was to examine the latent structure of 44 adjectives from Serbian psycholexical study which refer to social roles and interpersonal relations, as well as its relations to the Big Five lexical dimensions. The study was conducted on a sample of 1575 participants (58% female, aged 18 - 60, average age 29.28 years). A principal component analysis of adjectives was conducted upon ipsatized data, with promax rotation. The analysis yielded a 4 factor solution, whereby the factors can be regarded as friendliness, social boldness, callousness and perfidy. The hierarchical factor analysis yielded 2 broad factors similar to dominance versus submission, and affiliation versus cold-heartedness. Dominance dimension is mostly saturated with trait positive emotionality, while affiliation is mostly saturated with trait agreeableness, which is in accordance with theoretical assumptions of the interpersonal circumplex model.
PO 1.46 A Closer Look at the Dimensions of Personality Pathology: Relation of Maladaptive and Adaptive Personality Traits

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Viktorija PEREPJOLKINA, Rīga Stradiņš University, Latvia
Irina BOGDANOVA, Rīga Stradiņš University, Latvia
Jelena KOLESNIKOVA, Rīga Stradiņš University, Latvia

In recent years two new broad instruments of personality assessment have been developed in Latvia. The first one is The Latvian Personality Inventory (LPI-v3), which was developed as a measure of the so-called adaptive personality traits, based on the slightly modified HEXACO personality model. The second one is The Latvian Clinical Personality Inventory (LCPI v2.2), which was developed as a measure of the maladaptive personality trait model proposed by the DSM-5 Personality and Personality Disorder Work Group (2010). Our purpose was to find out the relations between adaptive and maladaptive personality traits and to test the hypothesis that all these traits fit into one hierarchical structure. Joint exploratory factor analysis of the LPI-v3 24 facets and 33 facets of the LCPI v2.2 were used to determine the lower-order structure of the LCPI v2.2. Results indicated that the LCPI v2.2 pathological personality scales’ domain-level structure closely resembled the HEXACO model.

PO 1.47 Elaboration of an important personal value identity moderates impulsive sex/drug risks

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Warren REICH, St. John's University, USA
William CHAPLIN, St. John's University, USA

Elaboration of the self within an “important personal value” identity was hypothesized to moderate engagement in risk behaviors. 119 (92 female) individuals’ descriptions of 21 interpersonal identities and one privately-held-view-of-self identity were submitted to HICLAS to derive 2 self-concept variables: overlap between private and value identity (real-value overlap) and total identities linked to value identity (value elaboration). Indexes of impulsivity, including negative (but not positive) urgency, were positively correlated with value elaboration. Negative urgency and value elaboration uniquely contributed to behavioral inventories of sex/drug risks but not antisocial behaviors. Value elaboration significantly moderated the relationship between negative urgency and sex/drug related risk behaviors. Lower elaboration of the value identity strengthened the link between sex/drug risk
behaviors and negative urgency, controlling for gender. Findings did not extend to antisocial risks, consistent with etiological differences among the two categorizations of behaviors.

PO 1.48 Exploring the darkness: Associations between DSM-5 and Dark Triad maladaptive personality constructs in a Romanian context.

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Bart WILLE, Ghent University, Belgium

The new maladaptive trait model of DSM-5 has the potential to enhance our understanding of dark side personality and to integrate established conceptualizations of dysfunctional personality tendencies at work. However, strikingly little research has investigated the convergence of the DSM-5 model with existing dark side personality taxonomies, such as the widely established Dark Triad model. Therefore, our study intends to delineate the Dark Triad constructs within the newly proposed maladaptive trait model of DSM-5, in order to understand similarities and differences between the three (i.e., Psychopathy, Narcissism, and Machiavellianism). 266 law enforcement employees completed both the Short Dark Triad (SD3) and a Romanian adaptation of the Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5). Structural analyses first revealed adequate fit of the Romanian PID-5 instrument. Further, the pattern of associations between PID-5 and SD3 helped to better understand the similarities and differences between dark triad traits in terms of underlying maladaptive personality facets.

PO 1.49 Callous-unemotional traits or psychopathic personality? A comparison of their usefulness in emerging adulthood

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Paula VILLAR, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain
Lorena MANEIRO, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain
Olalla CUTRÍN, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain

Psychopathic personality, related with serious and persistent problematic behavior, has been usually defined as a constellation of co-occurring affective, interpersonal, and behavioral traits. However, callous-unemotional (CU) traits, representing the affective dimension, have been largely considered as the hallmark of the construct, leading to identify a high-risk group of problematic youth. The current study aims to test, in a Spanish sample or 440 emerging adults (mean age = 20.17), the usefulness of two potential competing models (CU traits vs. three-factor model of psychopathic personality)
through the study of two different measures: The Inventory of Callous-Unemotional traits (Frick, 2004) and the Youth Psychopathic traits Inventory (Andershed et al., 2002). Results showed a similar pattern of associations with a wide range of external criteria, but with superiority for the three-factor model in predicting aggression and risk involvement. The relevance of these results for construct definition is highlighted and it will be further discussed.

**PO 1.50 Big five or Big seven - Incremental validity of Honesty and Disintegration**

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Seven factor model of personality (HEXACO+Disintegration) was used for predicting various aspects of behavior. To a sample of 941 senior high-school students representative for Serbia, comprehensive set of personality measures was administered (three times during school year), along with a questionnaire assessing various adaptive and maladaptive behaviours. Results from hierarchical regression analyses show that Honesty and Disintegration have incremental validity over Big five in half of the predicted maladaptive behaviors (e.g., school absenteeism, victimization), and on average they explain at least half of the variance explained by the Big five. In some of variables, only Disintegration and not Honesty had incremental validity and explained more than half of the variance explained by Big five (e.g., religiousness, running away from home). Honesty but not Disintegration was important for prediction of addictions, gang participation, and problems with police. Adaptive behaviours (e.g., making friends, sports) were predicted solely by Big five.

**PO 1.51 Personality and Citizenship Dimensions Among Polish Adolescents According to Community Population Size**

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Agnieszka ZAWADZKA SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities Wrocław, Poland

The study (Grant NSC 2013-11-B-HS6-01135) explored relationships between two levels of personality (traits and values) and citizenship dimensions according to community population size. Personality traits (NEO-FFI), values – horizontal and vertical individualism or collectivism (H-V-In-Col 20) - and citizenship (Citizenship Questionnaire) were assessed among 214 Polish students (14-18 y.o.) living in small towns (118) and cities (96). Adolescents from towns manifested lower Neuroticism and higher Social Activity than students from cities. The results of hierarchical regression analyses have shown that Passive or Semi-active, Personal, Political and Social Citizenship were predicted by various configurations of traits and values, additionally community population size moderated relationship
between Conscientiousness and Political Activity. Change-oriented Activity was predicted only by interaction of community population size with VI, VC values, and with Conscientiousness. Traits predicted citizenship to a higher degree than values, however relations of Agreeableness with Social and Passive or Semi-active Citizenship were mediated by VC value.

**Personality, measures and statistics**

**PO 1.52 Do narcissism and emotional intelligence win us friends? Modeling dynamics of peer popularity using inferential network analysis**

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Philip LEIFELD, University of Oxford, UK  
Magdalena ŚMIEJA, Jagiellonian University, Poland  
Michael DUFNER, University of Leipzig, Germany  
Peter SALOVEY, Yale University, USA

This research investigated the associations between narcissism, emotional intelligence (EI), and social popularity. Interactions between narcissism and EI were explored. In a longitudinal field study we examined the dynamics of popularity in 15 existing peer groups in two waves (N=273). First, we measured ability EI, narcissism, explicit and implicit self-esteem, and then popularity at zero acquaintance and three months later. We used inferential network analysis (TERGM) accounting for self-organizing network phenomena. Results confirm that high narcissists have an advantage in popularity in their groups at the beginning, but lose it with time, while emotionally intelligent people tend to find more friends, especially with time. EI and narcissism were unrelated. Being low on both of these dispositions proved particularly disadvantageous for popularity. Other combinations ensured higher interpersonal success with the combination of low narcissism and high EI most likely securing longer-term popularity. Neither explicit nor implicit self-esteem explained these effects.

**PO 1.53 Seeking research parasites to PAIR with: The Personality and Interpersonal Relationships Study**

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Robert Edmund WILSON, University of California, Davis, USA  
Kathryn L. BOLLICH, Washington University in St. Louis, USA  
Kelci HARRIS, Washington University in St. Louis, USA  
Leah SCHULTZ, Washington University in St. Louis, USA  
Brittany C. SOLOMON, University of Notre Dame, USA
Joshua J. JACKSON, Washington University in St. Louis, USA
Simine VAZIRE, University of California, Davis, USA

The push for a more open science has resulted in a push for more open access data, improving the quality of collaborations and ensuring the most effective use of data. The Personality and Interpersonal Relationships Study (PAIRS) is a longitudinal, multi-method study of personality, behavior, and relationships. Participants completed a questionnaire that assessed their personality, relationships, attitudes, and behavior, and afterwards completed experience sampling (ESM) surveys for two weeks, while wearing the Electronically Activated Recorder (EAR) for one week. PAIRS is the first longitudinal study to incorporate both the EAR and ESM in a large sample, in addition to hundreds of other variables. The breadth and depth of the data in PAIRS is impressive, and there are several variables that would be of interest to psychologists outside of our lab. We present details of this study to generate interest among researchers to use these data to conduct valid research.

PO 1.54 Applying Generalizability Theory to Assess Influences on Momentary Warmth and Dominance across Distinct Dyadic Discussions

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C. Emily DURBIN, Michigan State University, USA
Christopher J HOPWOOD, Michigan State University, USA

Using Generalizability Theory, we assessed between- and within-person reliability in continuous ratings of warmth and dominance collected from 137 married dyads, coded by 10 raters, and observed in 4 discussions. Results indicated that much of the variance in dominance was due to between-person differences, not differences between dyads or discussions. In contrast, variance in warmth was accounted for by differences between persons, dyads, and discussion tasks. The interaction between person and task accounted for considerable variance in both dimensions, indicating consistent person-specific tendencies across different discussions, whereas variance due to raters was low for both dimensions, indicating minimal idiosyncratic rater bias. Reliability estimates suggest between-person aggregate ratings and within-person change across discussions were reliably measured for both dimensions. Across tasks, ratings obtained from a single observation provide a reliable estimate of a person’s tendency to be dominant, but not warm, as warmth is influenced by several sources beyond personal tendencies.
PO 1.55 How stable are U.S. state-level personality correlations?

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David M. CONDON, Northwestern University, USA
William REVELLE, Northwestern University, USA

In the last fifteen years, researchers have taken an increased interest in geographic variation in personality. One influential study (Rentfrow, Gosling, and Potter, 2008), in a wide-ranging exploratory analysis, found a number of medium and large correlations (i.e., $|r| > .3$) between state-level personality and socio-demographic variables. Although there were 600,000 participants in the study, aggregating the data at the state level resulted in a sample that contained 51 “participants” (including Washington, DC). Because of this small effective sample size and the large number of correlations, it is likely that some of the apparently significant correlations would not replicate. The current poster attempts to replicate these correlations using two new samples. Each sample contains over 100,000 participants and covers a non-overlapping five-year period (combined, 2006-2015). Overall findings indicate that these correlations sometimes do not replicate, in part due to changes in state personality rankings between the original and new data.

Personality & Education

PO 1.56 A Three-Wave Longitudinal Study: A Process Model from Personality to Scholastic Performance

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Our study tested the Big Five-Narrow Traits (B5NT) model explaining the relation between personality traits and scholastic performance. This longitudinal study involved three measurement points in a sample of 836 Chinese secondary school students (406 girls) over the course of one academic year. Results support the idea of the B5NT model and demonstrate that for the three subjects Math, English and Chinese, Conscientiousness and Neuroticism influence schools grades through surface learning approaches. Besides, several subject-specific indirect effects were also observed. In addition, two reverse longitudinal mediation effects suggest that prior performance could also predict subsequent levels of self-beliefs and learning approaches, and ultimately might affect personality development. Thus, an extension to the B5NT model is suggested. It is discussed how narrow traits like self-beliefs and learning approaches might serve as effective targets for future academic interventions.
PO 1.57 Personality and Sleep Difficulties in College Students

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Sandra BOS, University of Coimbra, Portugal
Ana Telma PEREIRA, University of Coimbra, Portugal
Maria João SOARES, University of Coimbra, Portugal
Mariana MARQUES, University of Coimbra, Portugal
António MACEDO, University of Coimbra, Portugal

Introduction: Personality traits such as Perfectionism and Neuroticism may predispose the individual to suffer from insomnia (van de Laar et al., 2010). Aim: To analyze the differences between Insomnia Group (IG), Insomnia Symptoms Group, and Good Sleepers Group (GSG), in relation to personality dimensions, without and after controlling the role of Negative Affect (NA). Methods: 549 college students (80.1% females) filled in MPS (Frost et al., 1990; Hewitt & Flett, 1991), EPI (Barton et al., 1992, 1995), POMS (McNair et al., 1971), and a self-reported questionnaire to assess insomnia symptoms. Results: Without controlling NA, IG revealed higher levels of Neuroticism; more Doubts about Actions and higher levels of Socially Prescribed Perfectionism (SPP) than the other groups. With control of NA, results revealed that IG continued to show higher values on SPP and Neuroticism, in comparison with the GSG. Conclusion: The IG report traits associated with Neuroticism, and with non-adaptive Perfectionism.

PO 1.58 From Dilemma Discussion to Moral Personality. How to make ethics classes more effective?

Małgorzata Karolina STEĆ, Jagiellonian University, Poland

Consistent moral identity is the most important aspect of personality development in young age. It should be based on practical training of moral competence, responsible decision making at the same time with upbringing processes focused on interpersonal skills. It can be easily introduced to educational practice by giving young people an opportunity to participate in the discussions of moral dilemmas. We have some well assessed and researched methods of stimulation by the discussion of moral dilemmas proposed, for instance KMDD® by prof. Georg Lind from University of Konstanz. KMDD® is grounded in providing situations in which participants find themselves respected valuing members of classroom society during the discussion. Defining values lessons can be also introduced to strengthen the impact on moral development. It must always be embedded in positive emotions, atmosphere of open communication, mutual respect and empathy. I would like to present the discursive methods benefits for educational practice.
PO 1.59 Appearing smart, confident and motivated: A lens model approach to teachers’ judgment accuracy

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Mitja D. BACK University of Münster, Germany
Steffen NESTLER University of Münster, Germany
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Teachers’ judgments about students’ personality characteristics have an impact on various essential (instructional) decisions. While previous findings show large inter-individual differences in teachers’ judgmental accuracy, processes underlying high or low accuracy outcomes of teachers, however, remain unclear. Drawing on Brunswik’s lens model (Brunswik, 1956), we investigated students’ expression of nonverbal behavioral cues and teachers’ cue utilizations during the judgment process. Hence, two groups of judges (student teachers and psychology students; N = 102) provided ratings of students’ (N = 45) academic self-concept, intelligence, motivation and the Big Five based on brief nonverbal video clips. Numerous behavioral cues were extracted from the stimulus material by two independent raters. Our findings suggest that the lens model constitutes a promising framework to explain differences in teachers’ judgment accuracy. Implications for our understanding of teacher judgment processes and outcomes will be discussed.

PO 1.60 The structure of evaluative personality descriptors in Serbian language

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Bojan BRANOVAČKI, University of Novi Sad, Serbia

Latent structure of evaluative adjectives in the Serbian language was examined on a set of evaluative terms that were present in both of the two psycholexical studies in Serbian language. The first study was based on Tellegen and Waller’s nonrestrictive methodology, while the second one employed the “classical” methodology (Dutch / German studies). The sample consisted of 1006 participants (46% male). Principal component analyses yielded four first-order factors both on raw and ipsatized data. The factors extracted from raw data were named Manipulativeness, Dominance, Negative self – image and Elitism, while the ipsatized data factors were titled Influence, Unscrupulousness, Manipulativeness and Self - benefit. Further examination of latent structure resulted in two higher – order factors for raw data, clearly separating the domains of Positive and Negative valence, and one higher – order bipolar factor (“affirmative” vs. “negative” features) for the ipsatized data. The results emphasize a crucial conceptual issue concerning evaluative terms.
**Biological / Genetic basis of personality**

**PO 2.1 Heritability of unprovoked and provoked aggression: Experimental study**

**Bojana Milorad DINIĆ**, University of Novi Sad, Serbia  
**Snežana M. SMEDEREVAC**, University of Novi Sad, Serbia

The aim of this study was to examine genetic and environmental influences on unprovoked and provoked aggression. Sample included 206 twin pairs (128 monozygotic). Aggression was induced and measured by the Taylor Aggression Paradigm (TAP). In the TAP, competition between twins was simulated wherein each twin was in a position to assign penalties to their twin pair, as well as to receive penalties from him/her. In the 1st TAP block, penalties were not received (unprovoked aggression), but from 2nd to 4th blocks, the received penalties were preset to gradually increase (provoked aggression). Results showed that although environmental influence was higher than genetic, genetic influence in the case of unprovoked aggression was 27%, but in the case of provoked aggression its decreased across blocks (18%, 9% and 10%). Results suggest that unprovoked and provoked aggression differ in their genetic influences and provide further evidence for distinction between them.

**PO 2.2 Generalized anxiety disorder and the constructs of the revised Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory: behavioral genetics study**

**Selka SADIKOVIĆ**, University of Novi Sad, Serbia  
**Dina FESL**, University of Novi Sad, Serbia

The principal goal was to examine the genetic and environmental influences on generalized anxiety disorder (GAD) and BIS, Flight and Freeze dimensions. The sample comprised 146 monozygotic and 276 dizygotic (M= 24,68) twin pairs. The dimensions of avoidance were measured by the Reinforcement Sensitivity Questionnaire (RSQ) and GAD was assessed by the PDSQ. The best-fitting model was the AE independent pathways model ($\chi^2(56)= 80,4, \ p<0,001; \ CFi= 0,92; \ TLI = 0,94; \ RMSEA= 0,04; \ AIC= 112,4$). Common additive and specific additive genetic factors account for a negligible amount of phenotypic variance for all dimensions. Specific environmental effects on Phenotypic BIS (Ec= 54%), Flight (Es= 73%), Freeze (Es= 51%) and GAD (Es= 47%), point to the potential importance of learning processes in expression of avoidant behaviors. The results also suggest to the possible differences in the underlying mechanisms of normal and abnormal behavioral patterns in anxiety.
PO 2.3 Hereditary and environmental factors of intelligence and executive functions

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Vojislava BUGARSKI IGNJATOVIĆ, University of Novi Sad, Serbia

The aim of this study is to determine the hereditary and environmental influences on general cognitive ability and executive functions. The sample consisted of 123 monozygotic (95 female) and 79 dizygotic (44 female) twin pairs, with average age of 24.73 (SD = 7.78) years. General cognitive ability was assessed by Raven’s progressive matrices (advanced form), while executive functions was assessed by Trail Making Test (A and B). Hereditary and environmental influences on cognitive ability and Trail Making Test were estimated using multivariate biometrical independent and common pathways models. The AE independent pathway model had the best fit ($\chi^2(30) = 54.40, p<.01; \text{CFI} = 0.94; \text{TLI} = 0.94; \text{RMSEA} = 0.064, \text{AIC} = 78.4$). Results revealed that, in spite of the apparent existence of a shared gene set which contributes to the covariation of the measures, there are genetic influences specific to each construct which contribute to the difference between them.

Intelligence

PO 2.4 Gender differential item functioning in verbal subtests of Intelligence Structure Test 2000-Revised

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Possible gender differences in verbal intelligence are frequently studied in intelligence research, however, with inconsistent results. One of the possible explanations for these differences is test and items characteristics. Differential item functioning is a method for identification of items that favor members of one or another group with the same ability level. The current study used Slovak standardization sample of adolescents (N=744) of Intelligence Structure Test 2000-Revised to determine items with differential item functioning in three verbal subtests (Sentence Completion, Verbal Analogies and Similarities) for boys and girls. DIF was assessed by Mantel Haenszel approach for DIF detection and DIFAS 5.0 software. The results showed that verbal subtests of IST-R include several items which showed DIF favoring males or females. However, this effect was rather small and did not caused significant bias on the level of overall score.
PO 2.5 The relations between implicit theories of intelligence and different types of motivation in secondary school students

Milana Jovanov, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
Ilija Milovanović, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
Jasmina Pekić, University of Novi Sad, Serbia
Jasmina Kodžopeljić, University of Novi Sad, Serbia

The aim of the research was to examine whether the prominence of different aspects of motivation varies in relation to implicit theories of intelligence. Data were collected on a sample of 787 secondary school students in Serbia, using the following instruments: SRQ-A, which measures intrinsic, introjected, identified and extrinsic motivation, while the entity and incremental beliefs about intelligence were measured by ITI questionnaire. Cluster analysis were applied in order to classify subjects according to degree in which different types of their implicit beliefs about intelligence were manifested. The first cluster includes 460 respondents with highly expressed incremental beliefs about intelligence, while 327 respondents, classified into the second cluster, were characterized by high expression of the entity beliefs about intelligence. ANOVA suggests that subjects from the first cluster have higher average scores on every form of external motivation, as well as the lack of significant differences in intrinsic motivation.

PO 2.6 Self-appraisal in adolescence and intelligence

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Oksana V Baskaeva, Psychological Institute, Russian Academy of Education, Russian Federation
Oxana V. Parshikova, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russian Federation
Yulia D. Chertkova, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russian Federation

We have investigated the influence of preschoolers’ and junior schoolchild intelligence level on self-appraisal in adolescence. Moscow Longitudinal Twin Study data were used: the intelligence level of children aged 7, 10 and 13 years (WISC); self-appraisal of adolescents aged 13 years. Monozygotic and dizygotic same-sex twins were involved in experiment: 94, 77, 108, 211 pairs aged 6, 7, 10 and 13 years respectively. The Spearman rank order correlation coefficient has been calculated. Conclusions. (1) Features of 13-year-old adolescents’ self-appraisal were linked with the level of intelligence in preschool and early school age. (2) The structure of links intelligence with features of adolescents’ self-perception varies depending on gender, age, level of intelligence and the type of studied characteristic. In particular, the level of intelligence at early age is more significant for the formation of adolescent boys’ psychological status as compared to girls.
PO 2.7 Are impulsivity and intelligence truly related constructs? A fixed-links modeling approach

José Héctor LOZANO BLEDA, Camilo José Cela University, Spain

Based on several studies reporting significant correlations between measures of impulsivity and intelligence, the present study was aimed at analyzing whether the relationship between both constructs is true, or it is due to method variance associated with the item-position effect in the measurement of intelligence. A fixed-links model was used in order to decompose the variance of the Raven’s Advanced Progressive Matrices (APM) into an ability component, representing a purified measure of intelligence, and a position component, representing the item-position effect. The sample comprised 232 undergraduates who were administered the APM, the UPPS-P Impulsive Behavior Scale, and the Barratt Impulsiveness Scale-11 (BIS-11). The results showed that impulsivity was significantly related only to the position component of the APM. These results suggest that the relationship between impulsivity and intelligence is a spurious relationship due to the use of similar items in the assessment of intelligence.

PO 2.8 Emotional intelligence makes dark personalities socially smart (…or socially sly?)

Marina FIORI, University of Lausanne, Faculty of Business and Economics, Switzerland

People possessing dark traits tend to be poor in interpersonal relationships. However, are there characteristics that, in association with the dark traits, may help to counterbalance the coarse nature of these traits and make individuals more socially effective? It was hypothesized that such characteristics may reside in the domain of emotional intelligence (EI): individuals with dark traits and higher EI were expected to get a better bargain in a negotiation exercise. Participants (N=52 dyads) took part in a simulation of a job interview in which a partner played the role of the recruiter and the other the role of the candidate. The two partners had to negotiate specific conditions of the job contract (Neale, 1997). When participants were playing the role of the candidate, and they were high in both Machiavellianism and emotion recognition, they obtained a better bargain. Results were robust as they remained significant after accounting for IQ and personality characteristics.
**Personality & neuroscience**

**PO 2.9 The Adaptive Benefit of Punishment Sensitivity On Performance Under Pressure**

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Ross ROBERTS, Bangor University, UK  
Stuart BEATTIE, Bangor University, UK  
Lew HARDY, Bangor University, UK

Humans are often required to perform demanding cognitive and motor tasks under pressure. However, in such environments there is considerable inter-individual variability in the ability to successfully execute actions. Here, we illustrate how individual differences in the sensitivity of neural systems regulating defensive reactions to threat (punishment sensitivity) can influence skilled performance under pressure. Participants performed a precision-grip task and received either proximal or distal warning of an upcoming stressor that involved social evaluation and performance–dependent reward or punishment. Across two studies (Study 1, n = 77; Study 2, n = 77), punishment sensitivity was adaptive for performance only when threats were detected early. Further, we show that the benefits of punishment sensitivity are likely underpinned by the use of cognitive strategies. Thus, heightened sensitivity to punishment may benefit performance under pressure; provided threat is detected early and effective cognitive strategies are implemented.

**PO 2.10 The neuroanatomical correlates of temperament traits**

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Aleksadra DOMAGALIK, University of Jagiellonian University, Krakow, Poland  
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The study introduces two temperament theories (the Cloninger’s psychobiological model of personality and the Gray’s Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory) and examines the correspondence between them in terms of neuroanatomical correlates. A sample of 60 (29 M) young adults (23.0 +/- 2.3 years old ) had their brain imaged with MRI and completed the Temperament and Character Inventory measuring 4 temperament traits: Harm avoidance, Novelty seeking, Reward dependence and Persistence as well as behavioral inhibition system (BIS) and behavioral activation system (BAS) scales. The voxel-based morphometry (VBM) was employed to study grey and white matter volume.
The results show relations between temperament traits and individual variations in brain volume in certain structures associated with anxiety (anterior cingulate cortex), impulsiveness (superior parietal lobe, middle temporal gyrus), reward and goal directed behaviour (superior temporal gyrus, dorsolateral prefrontal cortex). The results provide support for a neuroanatomical basis of individual differences in temperament.

**Personality & mental health**

**PO 2.11 The Relationship between Psychopathy and Anxiety among Substance Dependent Individuals**

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Georgi Nedkov VASILEV, Bulgarian Addictions Institute, Sofia, Bulgaria  
Elena Hristova PISEDERSKA, Bulgarian Addictions Institute, Sofia, Bulgaria  
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Dimitur Valentino NEDELCHEV, Bulgarian Addictions Institute, Sofia, Bulgaria  
Jasmin VASSILEVA, Virginia Commonwealth University, USA

We studied the possible association between psychopathy and anxiety among Bulgarian substance dependent individuals and healthy controls. We tested 449 participants (246 with past DSM-IV opiate and/or stimulant dependence, 203 controls) with the Psychopathy Checklist: Screening Version (PCL:SV) and the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI). Results showed a weak but statistically significant correlation between trait anxiety and PCL:SV total score ($r = .196$, $p < .01$), PCL:SV Factor 1 ($r = .117$, $p < .05$) and PCL:SV Factor 2 ($r = .230$, $p < .01$) that was moderated by substance use. In the control group there was no statistically significant relationship between anxiety and psychopathy. In the substance dependent group, there was a statistically significant correlation between trait anxiety and the PCL-SV total score ($r = .176$, $p < .05$) and Factor 2 ($r = .205$, $p < .01$) but no significant correlation between trait anxiety and Factor 1 psychopathy.

**PO 2.12 The personality of psychotherapy clients: Agreeable and emotionally stable clients show greater improvement over time**

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Sofiya DIMITROVA, Sofia University, Bulgaria  
William F. CHAPLIN, St. John's University, USA

As part of an ongoing research mission at our community mental health training clinic, we have
collected data on client personality using a brief version of the Big Five. We now have personality data on 144 adult clients. We use these data to address two questions: do clients who participate in psychotherapy differ in personality from the general population, and do personality characteristics moderate the degree to which clients change over time. We compared the means of the 144 clients on the Big Five to the means from a sample of 1813 individuals from the general population. The results indicate that individuals who seek psychotherapy are lower on agreeableness, conscientiousness, emotional stability, and openness. We also found that clients who were more agreeable and more emotionally stable at baseline showed significantly greater improvement on the OQ-45, a standardized measure of mental health symptoms, than less agreeable and less stable clients.

**PO 2.13 Trajectories of Change in Symptom Distress in a Clinical Group of Late Adolescents: The Role of Maladaptive Personality Traits and Relations with Parents**

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Odilia LACEULLE, Tilburg University, Netherlands
Paul VAN DER HEIJDEN, Reinier van Arkel, Netherlands
Marcel VAN AKEN, Utrecht University, Netherlands

In this study it was analyzed whether trajectories of change in symptom distress could be identified in a clinical group of late-adolescents with personality pathology. Importantly it was examined whether maladaptive personality traits and relations with parents were predictive of following a specific trajectory. Three latent classes emerged from growth mixture modelling with a brief symptom inventory (N= 910): a Stable High, a Strong Decreasing and a Moderate Decreasing trajectory. Multinomial logistic regression analyses with the results of a subsample (N= 116) showed that high levels of Negative Affectivity were predictive of following the Strong Decreasing and high levels of Detachment of following the Stable High trajectory. These results contribute to the notion of individual trajectories of change in symptom distress and provide suggestions for screening patients on maladaptive personality traits and social relations to gain insight in the expected course of this change.

**PO 2.14 Perfectionism, regret and age**

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Ana Telma PEREIRA, University of Coimbra, Portugal
Joana BORGES, University of Coimbra, Portugal
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Regret is associated to specific cognitive contents, which can be dysfunctional, particularly when associated with perseverative negative thinking (PNT) and certain personality traits, such as perfectionism. The aim was to study the relationship between regret, perfectionism, PNT and psychological distress in the form of negative affect in different group ages. A community sample composed of 99 students and 88 employees (mean age=33.16±13.175; range: 17-62) completed the Portuguese validated versions of: Multidimensional Perfectionism Scales, Multidimensional Perfectionism Cognitions Inventory, Perseverative Thinking Questionnaire, Profile of Mood States, Perceived Stress Scale and Regret Scale. Regret trait, self-oriented perfectionism (SOP), interference and unproductiveness (IU) and perception that stress events are dependent (PSD) were significantly different between age groups (more or less than 30 years). A correlation between regret trait and perfectionism was shown, and the differences between group ages were investigated, including the consequent changes in psychological distress.

**PO 2.15 Self-concealment mediates the relationship between Perfectionism and Illness and help-seeking behaviour**

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Mariana Costa, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
Maria João Soares, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
Nuno Madeira, University of Coimbra, Portugal  
Ana Telma Pereira, University of Coimbra, Portugal

The aim was to explore the relationship between perfectionism, self-concealment and illness and help-seeking behaviour, particularly to analyse if self-concealment mediates the relationship between health/illness behaviour and perfectionism. A convenience sample of adults (n=550; 60.5% females; mean age=43.49 ±10.565 years; 64.1% and 67.9% with good/very good physical and mental self-reported health) completed the Portuguese validated versions of the Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale, the Self-Concealment Scale and the Illness and Help-Seeking Behaviour Scale (IHSBS). Help seeking behavior positively correlated with Self oriented perfectionism/SOP (r=.30) and negatively with self-concealment (r=-.17). Health worries correlated with Self-prescribed perfectionism (SPP; .30) and self-concealment (.18). Illness behaviour negatively correlated with SPP, Others oriented perfectionism (OOP) and self-concealment (r=.20) (all p<.01). Globally, controlling for self-reported health, perfectionism and self-concealment remain significant predictors of all the IHSBS dimensions. Self-concealment was a mediator of the relationship between SPP and Health worries and between OOP and Illness behaviour.
PO 2.16 Internal shame and Borderline Personality Disorder: The impact of alexithymia and dissociation

Julieta Martins AZEVEDO, University of Coimbra, Portugal
Paula CASTILHO, University of Coimbra, Portugal

Borderline personality disorder (BPD) is a complex psychiatric disorder characterized by pervasive instability in regulation of emotion, self-image, interpersonal relationships, and impulse control (APA, 2012). Shame is considered to be a central emotion in BPD and to be related to self-injurious behavior, chronic suicidality, and anger-hostility (Rüsch et al., 2007). BPD have been associated with high levels of dissociation and alexithymia, as attempts to regulate/deal with unbearable emotions (Dijke, et al. 2010). The present study tested a structural equation model in which internal shame (IS) leads to borderline symptomatology mediated by emotion regulation processes (ERP-dissociation and alexithymia). A sample of 207 adults (+18) from the general community completed a battery of self-report measures online. Our results showed that the hypothesized model of emotion regulation processes, as mediators of the association between IS and BS was strongly supported. Our findings highlight the role of emotional regulation processes on the relationship between internal shame and borderline symptomatology.

PO 2.17 Exploring Mindfulness and psychopathology differences: a comparative study between a clinical and non-clinical sample.

Julieta Martins AZEVEDO, University of Coimbra, Portugal
Paula CASTILHO, University of Coimbra, Portugal

Borderline Personality disorder (BPD) is one of the most studied personality disorders (PD), and more expensive in health services. However, when considering more positive and eventually protective factors of BP features, little is the empirical data regarding the distinction between clinical and non-clinical samples. Mounting evidence points out decentering and mindfulness as relevant intervention strategies to use in therapy with BPD. Aims: analyze whether there are significant differences between a clinical sample (BPD) and a non-clinical sample, hoping to find higher levels of alexithymia, dissociation and psychopathology, and lower levels of decentering and mindfulness among BPD sample. The study comprised a convenience community sample of 50 subjects (68% females) and a clinical group diagnosed with BPD of 20 subjects, mostly females (90%). Our hypothesis were confirmed, showing higher significant scores in alexithymia, dissociation, depression and anxiety symptoms in BPD sample when comparing with the non-clinical group, and significantly lower levels of mindfulness and decentering.
**PO 2.18 Relationship between obsessive-compulsive symptoms and perfectionism in parents and their children**

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**Melanie RIBAU, University of Coimbra, Portugal**  
**Ana Telma PEREIRA, University of Coimbra, Portugal**  
**Ana Paula AMARAL, University of Coimbra, Portugal**  
**Maria João SOARES, University of Coimbra, Portugal**  
**Cristiana Campos MARQUES, University of Coimbra, Portugal**  
**José ALARCÃO, University of Coimbra, Portugal**  
**Inês FIGUEIREDO, University of Coimbra, Portugal**  
**Daniela OLIVEIRA, University of Coimbra, Portugal**  
**António MACEDO, University of Coimbra, Portugal**

The aim was to analyze the relationship between obsessive-compulsive symptoms and perfectionism in parents and their children. 223 university students (20.48±1.624 years) and their parents completed the validated Portuguese versions of Maudsley Obsessive Compulsive Inventory and of the Multidimensional Perfectionism Scales. Students also filled in the perfectionism scales with regard to what they think the parents would answer. Correlations between children’s perfectionism/CP and parents’ perfectionism/PP were low (r=.20); between CP and their perception of their parents’/CPP perfectionism were moderate (r=.45) and between PP and CPP perfectionism were high (.50). Correlations between OC symptoms in parents and children were high (.50). Children’s OC symptoms (Doubts and rumination/DR) significantly correlated with their negative perfectionism dimensions (r=.25) with their mother’s Doubts about action/DA (r=.20) and with their perception of mother’s Doubts (r=.25). DR predictors were children’s DA (β=.413) mother’s DA (β=.163; p=.017) and children’s perception of mother’s DA (β=.226) (p<.05).

**PO 2.19 Language characteristics of individuals with emotional and personality disorders – content analysis of daily events**

**Natalia ROHNKA, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland**  
**Izabela KREJTZ, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland**  
**John NEZLEK, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, USA & University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Poland**  
**Paweł HOLAS, University of Warsaw, Warsaw, Poland**

The present study examined differences in language use between individuals with emotional and personality disorders and healthy controls. At the end of each day for two weeks, participants
described the events that happened to them each day using an online platform. The sample consisted of 104 healthy controls, and 115 participants had been diagnosed with a disorder of some kind: 22.6% personality disorder; 36.5% anxiety disorder; 11.3% mood disorder; 7.8% behavioural disorder, and 21.7% mixed anxiety and depressive disorders. Descriptions of events were analysed with Linguistic Inquiry Word Count (LIWC), a program that provided frequency counts of words in different categories. Compared to healthy controls, participants in the clinical group used more first person pronouns (e.g., I, me), more words pertaining to negative emotions, and fewer words describing positive emotions. These results suggest that how people conceptualize their daily experiences is related to the psychological distress they experience.

**PO 2.20 A state of feeling sad: the relationship of trait emotional intelligence with affective disorders**

**Khatuna MARTSKVISHVILI, Tbilisi State University, Georgia**  
**Tata ONIANI, Tbilisi State University, Georgia**

In spite of theoretical link between emotional intelligence and affective disorders there is still lack of clinical research literature. In Study 1, we compared 45 patients with affective disorder diagnosis and the group-matched controls using the Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire (TEIQue) along with Hopkins Symptom Checklist. In study 2, we examined relationship of trait emotional self-perceptions with depression symptomatology using TEIQue; Hopkins Checklist and Depression Inventory (N = 267, two non-clinical samples). A multivariate analysis of variance revealed a significant main effect of group - patients scored lower than controls on most TEIQue facets; there were also significant main effects of gender. Trait emotional self-perceptions were negatively associated with depression. The findings suggest that emotional self-perceptions of individuals with mood disorders are affected by those disorders. Trait emotional intelligence offers a new perspective to better conceptualize the emotional disturbances in affective disorders and this may have significant implication for clinical psychology.
PO 2.21 Does Mindfulness and Self-Compassion in pregnancy influence depressive symptoms levels in the postpartum? A preliminary prospective study.

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Elisabete BENTO, University of Coimbra, Portugal
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Mindfulness and Self-Compassion dimensions are protective correlates of antenatal depressive symptoms (Pereira et al. 2016). Our aim was to analyze if Mindfulness and Self-Compassion in pregnancy influence depressive symptoms levels in the postpartum. 92 pregnant women (32.64±4.586 years) in their second trimester of pregnancy (21.38±2.413 weeks of gestation) completed the Portuguese validated versions of Facets of Mindfulness Questionnaire-10 and of Self-Compassion Scale; at six (6.34±1.655) weeks postpartum they completed the Postpartum Depression Screening Scale-21. Participants scoring above the PDSS-21 cut-off score for clinical depression (>40) had FMQ-10 and SCS significantly lower scores (total and dimensional) in pregnancy (except for Observing/OD, Self-kindness, Common Humanity and Mindfulness) than participants scoring below. Significant predictors (p<.01) were: of Derealization and failure, OD and Over-Identification/OI; of Concentration difficulties and emotional liability, Non-Judgment/NJ and OI; of Suicidal ideation, OI; of Sleeping difficulties, Isolation. Mindfulness and Self-Compassion in pregnancy prospectively influence the postpartum depressive symptoms.

PO 2.22 Relationship between psychological distress and perfectionism in parents and their children

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Maria Eduarda MACHADO, University of Coimbra, Portugal
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The aim was to analyze the relationship between psychological distress and perfectionism in parents and their children. 223 university students (20.48±1.624 years) and their parents completed the Depression Anxiety and Stress Scale and of the Multidimensional Perfectionism Scales to evaluate Positive strivings/PS and Evaluative concerns/EC. Students also filled in the perfectionism scales with regard to what they think the parents would answer. Correlations between children’s perfectionism/CP and parents’ perfectionism/PP were low (r=.20); between CP and their perception of their parents’/CPP perfectionism were moderate (r=.45) and between PP and CPP perfectionism were high (.50). Children’s Anxiety, Depression and Stress levels presented high correlations with their PS and EC (r>.45), low correlations with their parents’ EC (r=.25 for fathers and .15 for mothers) and moderate correlations with CPP EC (<.35) (all p<.05). Students’ negative perfectionism and psychological distress correlates more with their perception of their parents’ perfectionism than with their parents’ actual perfectionism.

**PO 2.23 Influence of maladaptive personality traits on professional integration of marginalized youth**

**Philippe HANDSCHIN,** *University of Lausanne, Switzerland*

**Valentino POMINI,** *University of Lausanne, Switzerland*

**Koorosh MASSOUDI NARAGHI,** *University of Lausanne, Switzerland*

**Maxime ROCHAT,** *University of Lausanne, Switzerland*

**Jérôme ROSSIER,** *University of Lausanne, Switzerland*

The term NEETs (“Not in Employment, Education, or Training”) has been coined to describe a subpopulation of young adults facing difficulty to integrate the professional world or achieve vocational education (Eurofound, 2012). In Switzerland, the Canton of Vaud has tackled this question with several social and educational programs. Knowing that maladaptive personality traits can impair professional integration (Györkös et al., 2015), we investigate whether NEETs who participate in such programs are at higher risk to present maladaptive traits. Two groups of 180 young adults each (NEETs Vs. control) completed questionnaires covering personality (NEO-FFI-R, Costa & McCrae, 1992; IPDE, Loranger et al., 1999), self perceived employability (Pomini & Spagnoli, 2015; Rothwell & Arnold, 2007) and perceived self-efficacy (Schwarzer & Jerusalem, 1995). Results show that NEETs present more maladaptive personality traits, which, along normal personality traits, predict employability and adaptability.
PO 2.24 The role of maternal attachment styles in predicting the parent-child relationship and anxiety disorders in children

Galin SHIRZAD, Islamic Azad University, Iran

The present correlational study was conducted on 300 mothers and primary school students in Tehran selected through multistage random cluster sampling. The data collection tools used included the Adult Attachment Scale and Spence Children’s Anxiety Scale. The data obtained were then analyzed using the multivariate regression, the multivariate analysis of variance and the Pearson Correlation test. The results obtained showed that attachment styles predict anxiety disorders. There was a negative relationship between the secure attachment style and children’s anxiety and a positive relationship between the insecure attachment style and anxiety disorders. Problems in separation, the lack of tolerance for turmoil and the tendency to believe that events are out of one’s own control are mechanisms that explain the relationship between attachment styles and anxiety. Anxiety disorders associated with the parent-child interactions can be reduced through identifying the attachment style with the parents as a factor associated with children’s anxiety.

PO 2.25 The role of social support on mental health outcomes for victims of domestic violence

Maka LORTKIPANIDZE, Ilia State University, Georgia
Nino JAVAKHISHVILI, Ilia State University, Georgia

This Research studies women who suffered domestic violence. Health outcomes for these women were studied while examining up to 300 women all over Georgia. The research is underpinned by the buffering hypothesis: experience of domestic violence is moderated by perceived social support and these two variables together affect mental health outcomes. The buffering hypothesis was checked on victims of domestic violence with findings that social support provides an important resource to decrease, or minimize stress, improve general health to adjust to the violent situation. Two types of perceived social support were studied: family and institutional support. Various forms of domestic violence were studied: physical, sexual, economic, dominance-isolation and emotional-verbal violence. The dependent variables were depression, life satisfaction and anxiety. Moderation analyses showed that only family social support interaction with experiencing different forms of violence explains variance in dependent variables. Social support buffer negative mental health outcomes for domestic violence victims.
PO 2.26 State anxiety as predictor of the excessive use of internet and mobile phone: The mediating role of trait anxiety

Cristina JENARO, Universidad de Salamanca, Spain
Noelia FLORES, Universidad de Salamanca, Spain,
Raluca TOMŞA, University of Bucharest, Romania
Diana Paula DUDĂU, University of Bucharest, Romania

Trait anxiety has been defined as a stable tendency that appears to favor the processing bias of selecting primarily the information consistent with the perception of threat. Thus, people high in trait anxiety also tend to be high in state anxiety. On the other hand, problematic use of internet and mobile phone has been repeatedly linked to many forms of anxiety. Considering the increasing concern regarding the excessive use of such technological means and the fact that this issue has been studied less in Romania, we focused our research on testing the relationships between state anxiety, trait anxiety and internet and mobile phone use on a sample of 111 Romanian students (Mage = 21.77; SD = 6.18). The direct effects of state anxiety on both internet and mobile phone use were not statistically significant, while the indirect effects via trait anxiety were statistically significant.

PO 2.27 An alternative look at Borderline Personality Disorder through Network Analysis

Juliette RICHETIN, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy
Emanuele PRETI, University of Milano-Bicocca & Personality Disorders Lab, Italy
Giulio COSTANTINI, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy

Borderline Personality Disorders (BPD) samples are characterized by a series of symptoms dimensions. We argue that these different symptoms do not weight equally. For this reason, an alternative way of analyzing data that would allow for revealing differential relationships involving symptoms dimensions would be desirable. In the recent years, Network approaches have started to develop in Personality and Psychopathology research to overcome some limits of traditional approaches. In this perspective, we believe Network Analysis could be a very promising tool to examine BPD samples. We use network analysis to explore the relationships between the different symptoms dimensions of BPD assessed in a non-clinical sample (N = 1317) with measures of centrality and clustering to examine symptom networks among BPD and identify central symptoms. We discuss the usefulness of alternative ways to analyze data such as network analysis in the understanding of BPD.
PO 2.28 Implicit and explicit anger and Borderline Personality Disorder traits

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Juliette RICHETIN, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy
Giulio COSTANTINI, University of Milano-Bicocca, Italy

Severe interpersonal disturbances are a defining feature of Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD). Such disturbances are connected to rejection sensitivity and intense negative affects – particularly anger. Whereas these relations have been demonstrated at an explicit level, little is known about the implicit traits involved in this interplay. We measured implicit anger (Implicit Association Test) and explicit anger and aggression, rejection sensitivity, impulsivity, and BPD traits in a large sample of university students (N=1254). We explored the relations between anger (both explicit and implicit), rejection sensitivity, and impulsivity testing different patterns of prediction of BPD traits (simple, additive, interactive, mediation). Results are discussed in the broader perspective of the relations between implicit and explicit personality and pathological traits.

PO 2.29 The relationship between implicit self-esteem and depression- A meta-analysis

Nastasia SĂLĂGEAN, West University of Timisoara, Romania
Florin Alin SAVA, West University of Timisoara, Romania

The purpose of this meta-analysis was to evaluate the overall relationship between implicit self-esteem and depression. Three electronic databases (PsychINFO, PubMed and Academic Search Complete) were searched and 30 individual studies were selected, producing a total of 40 effect sizes. The overall result was significant, but the effect size was negligible (r= -0.072, p<.01). Moreover, the overall effect was moderately heterogeneous (Q(32)=89.91, p<.001; I^2=64.41), suggesting the results vary considerably from study to study. Moderator analyses showed that the type of implicit test used produced significant impact on the reported results (Q_between (3)=18.052, p=.001), with the IAT producing the lowest effect size. The order of test presentation as well as the population type used were also analyzed, each producing mixed results. Even though the relationship between implicit self-esteem and depression appears to be small, the test characteristics of the implicit measures may be largely responsible for this result.
**Personality and implicit social cognition**

**PO 2.30 Explicit-self esteem and contingencies of self-worth: the moderating role of implicit self-esteem**

**Cristina MAROIU, West University of Timișoara, Romania**  
**Laurentiu Paul MARICUȚOIU, West University of Timișoara, Romania**  
**Florin Alin SAVA, West University of Timișoara, Romania**

Among the contemporary approaches of self-esteem, the dual-process model and the contingencies of self-worth model have been linked to similar phenomena like narcissism, perfectionism, or negative emotions. The present studies aimed to investigate the way in which implicit self-esteem can moderate the relations between explicit self-esteem and particular contingencies of self-worth. In Study 1, we found that implicit self-esteem moderates the relation of explicit self-esteem with academic competencies and family support. In Study 2, data supported the same moderating role of implicit self-esteem in the relation between explicit self-esteem and family support, while showing that implicit self-esteem also moderates the relation between explicit self-esteem and virtue. Since we used two different ways to assess self-esteem, the converging results from the two studies can be considered to be particularly robust.

**PO 2.31 Agreeableness and Need for Affiliation in the Prediction of Psychopathic Behaviors: The Value of Integrating Implicit Motives and Self-attributed Traits**

**Jazmin N MOGAVERO, St. John’s University, USA**  
**Nathan FRISHBERG, St. John’s University, USA**  
**William F CHAPLIN, St. John’s University, USA**

Need for Affiliation (Naff) is an implicit motive assessed by the Thematic Apperception Test and Agreeableness is an explicit trait assessed by self-report. Superficially, these constructs seem related and there have been efforts in previous literature to integrate this implicit motive and explicit self-description. In data from a community sample (N= 484) we found that Naff and Agreeableness were not highly correlated (r = .07, p =.111). However, both measures made independent contributions (β’s = -.16 and -.36, respectively, p’s <.001) to predicting endorsement of Psychopathic behaviors, which are thought to reflect low agreeableness and affiliation. Thus, the integration of Naff and Agreeableness does not result from their direct association, but from their ability to independently
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combine to predict outcomes that are characterized by both implicit motives and explicit self-descriptions. Discussion focuses on the usefulness of assessing both a self-attributed social behavior and the implicit motive underlying this behavior.

**PO 2.32 Influence of Social-Information Processing Patterns on Personality Change**

Marianne Magdalena HANNUSCHKE, *University of Marburg, Germany*
Mario GOLLWITZER, *University of Marburg, Germany*
Mitja BACK, *University of Münster, Germany*
Katharina GEUKES, *University of Münster, Germany*

Research on personality development suggests that personality changes not only as a function of the situations that individuals encounter in their lives, but also as a function of the specific social information processing patterns that individuals adopt when they encounter a situation. For instance, neuroticism may predict the consistent application of a specific interpersonal schema (e.g., other people are arrogant), and this, in turn, may further increase a person’s neuroticism. By analyzing data from the CONNECT study (examining personality development of first-semester psychology students at the University of Münster, Germany), we tested whether consistent biases in the social evaluation of one’s fellow students (a) is predicted by personality traits at the beginning of the first semester (t1) and (b) predicts further changes in one’s personality between t1 and 8 months later (t2). The findings provide nuanced evidence for the concept of person-environment transactions.

**PO 2.33 Gifted, Maladjusted, Male? Student Teachers’ Implicit Attitudes about the Gifted**

Svenja MATHEIS, *University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany*
Franzis PRECKEL, *University of Trier, Germany*

Teachers’ conceptions of giftedness influence which students they identify as gifted and how they behave towards these students. Research findings diverge showing overall positive, negative or ambivalent view that considers gifted students as intellectually strong, but socio-emotionally inferior. We aim to assess teachers’ attitudes towards giftedness by using vignettes (between-subjects experimental design). Pre-service teachers (N=375) rated fictitious students varying in ability (gifted/average) and gender (girl/boy). We used the Attitudes-toward-Gifted-Questionnaire (Preckel, Baudson & Glock, 2014) that assesses intellectual ability, social ability, maladjustment, teacher enthusiasm and self-efficacy for teaching. After establishing scalar measurement-invariance over vignettes, repeated-measures ANOVA showed that pre-service teachers considered gifted students superior regarding intellectual ability, but more maladjusted. Also, they reported significantly lower self-efficacy for teaching the gifted. Furthermore, we found disadvantageous ratings for boys, as
they are described as less intelligent and more maladjusted. Findings indicate the need for teacher education in gifted education.

**PO 2.34 The role of self-control in information processing**

*Nita BUCHHOLZ, Universität Koblenz-Landau, Germany
Axel ZINKERNAGEL, Universität Koblenz-Landau, Germany
Anna BAUMERT, Universität Koblenz-Landau, Germany
Manfred SCHMITT, Universität Koblenz-Landau, Germany*

According to dual process models of information processing explicit attitudes predict controlled behavior whereas implicit attitudes automatic behavior. The availability of control resources should strengthen the explicit, whereas the lack of resources the implicit pathway. We tested these hypotheses in a Study (N = 90) in the domain of disgust sensitivity by experimentally manipulating acute control resources via a depletion task. Furthermore we also took the chronic availability of cognitive control resources into account, measured via the self-control scale as well as via working memory capacity tasks. Results revealed moderator effects for measured working memory capacity, but not for chronic or manipulated control resources.

**Personality & positive psychology**

**PO 2.35 Better and better from the past to the future: The self-improvement effect in temporal comparison**

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Adrian MORAWIAK, SWPS University of Social Sciences and Humanities, Warsaw, Poland
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This poster summarizes the results of a study about perceived self-improvements in temporal comparison. Participants (N=313) ages 18-59 (M=26.91, SD=8.05) rated themselves or their acquaintances on five personality traits (conscientiousness, agreeableness, emotional stability, openness to experience, and extraversion) at their current age and in the past (how they/their acquaintances were 10 years ago) or in the future (how they/their acquaintances will be in 10 years). We found that participants perceived improvements in themselves from the past to the present,
particularly in terms of extraversion and openness to experience, and they expected to continue to improve in the future, particularly in terms of conscientiousness, agreeableness, and emotional stability. Such differences did not occur in the perception of others. These results suggest that people evaluate their past and future personality traits in a manner that allows them to feel good about themselves in the present.

**PO 2.36 Flow in Social Interactions and its Relationship with Personality Characteristics**

Tímea MAGYARÓDI, Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary  
Henriett NAGY, Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary  
Attila OLÁH, Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary

In the present cross-sectional research, we studied the relationship between personality characteristics (Big Five factors and the collection of coping resources as the subsystems of the psychological immune system) and flow experience in social interactions. 811 participants took part in this explorative survey study (age: M = 27.71, SD = 11.98). According to our results dispositional differences can be found between people who experience flow in lower and in higher frequency, extraversion indicates the highest effect size (d = .75). Extraversion, agreeableness, openness to experience and conscientiousness can predict about 16% of the variance of the intensity of optimal experience in interactions, and the mobilization of resources is needed for enhancing the frequency and intensity of flow and flow synchronization. Personality characteristics can help realizing the possible factors, conditions which enable flow experience in social situations when people cooperate in a common activity.

**PO 2.37 Work stress, social support, and life satisfaction over time: The moderating role of extraversion**

Kokou Amenyona ATITSOGBE, University of Lausanne, Switzerland  
Grégoire BOLLMANN, University of Lausanne, Switzerland  
Jérôme ROSSIER, University of Lausanne, Switzerland

This research analyzed the impact of social support and work stress on life satisfaction over time, considering neuroticism and extraversion as moderators. If life satisfaction and social support act as resources, they should promote a decrease in work stress over time, particularly for people more at risk of suffering from stress. This idea was tested with cross-lagged models on 1,182 adults from the working age population of Switzerland. Contrary to expectations, there was no direct relation of resources on work stress over time. However, work stress was related to changes in life satisfaction and social support, with extraversion as a moderator. Independently of neuroticism, for people low
in extraversion, work stress negatively affected resources, and these latter did not affect each other.
In contrast, people high in extraversion showed a positive effect of life satisfaction on changes in
social support and/or vice versa, but no effect of work stress on resources.

**Personality, health & well-being**

**PO 2.38 Emotional well-being in adolescents: The role of gender, positive orientation
and coping**

Ana M. PÉREZ-GARCÍA, UNED, Spain
José BERMÚDEZ, UNED, Spain
Pilar SANJUÁN, UNED, Spain
M. Dolores LARA, UNED, Spain
David GUILLÉN, UNED, Spain

Emotional well-being has been frequently analysed in adults, whereas in adolescents the focus
has mainly been emotional distress (e.g. anxiety, depression). The aim of this study was to analyse
the factors (gender, positive orientation and coping style) that contribute to the emotional well-
being in adolescents (N=485, 52.6% female, aged between 14 and 18 years old). Emotional well-
being was assessed with the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS) for adolescents, positive
orientation was evaluated with the Positivity Scale, and finally coping style (Productive, Non-
productive and Reference to Others) was assessed with the Adolescent Coping Scale. The multiple
regression and path analyses carried out indicated that (1) gender was relevant in the coping used
(compared to male, females reported higher Non-productive and Reference to Others, and lower
Productive strategies); (2) the positive orientation contributed to higher emotional well-being; and (3)
the influence of positivity on emotional well-being was partially mediated by coping.

**PO 2.39 Personality traits predict health care utilization in unhealthy adults**

Sara Jo WESTON, Washington University in St. Louis, USA
Eileen GRAHAM, Northwestern University, USA
David CONDON, Northwestern University, USA
Daniel MROCZEK, Northwestern University, USA

Models that predicting health care utilization (HCU) successfully integrate social and individual factors
(Andersen, 2005) but ignore a major predictor of health: personality traits. Data came from the HRS,
a two-decade study of aging adults (N = 15,109). We used repeated measures of chronic conditions, subjective ratings of health and insurance status as known predictors of HCU. For outcomes, we used a repeated report of whether the participant had used a number of health care services. Personality was measured with the MIDI scales. Personality traits predicted use of health care services above and beyond the effect of known health predictors. The effects of health variables were not attenuated by the addition of personality traits, suggesting that personality does not influence these factors. Traits significantly interacted with these factors to predict HCU. Our results suggest that traits change relationships between health status and HCU, but also through other mechanisms.

PO 2.40 Subjective life satisfaction and personality traits

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Anna FOMINYKH, Psychological Institute of RAE, Russian Federation

Life satisfaction (LS) is a cognitive component of Subjective well-being. In this study life satisfaction is compared with dispositional personality traits and negative personal traits. Subjects: 363 respondents (55.6% women; aged 18 to 70 years, M=25.3 SD=10.7). Methods: SWLS (Diener et al., 1985), HEXACO-PI-R, Dark Triad (SD3). Results. Men slightly more satisfied with their live, than women. Dispositional personality traits determine about 44% of the subjective well-being variance. Life satisfaction is associated primarily with extraversion. There are moderate correlations between LS and emotionality, conscientiousness and agreeableness. There are no significant correlations between life satisfaction and honesty-humility and openness to experience. Narcissism was the only negative personality trait that correlated (positively) with psychological well-being. It confirms the hypothesis that negative personality traits have some adaptive functions. Our results generally correspond to those obtained in foreign studies.

PO 2.41 Well-being: self-evaluations and siblings’ evaluations

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Oxana V. PARSHIKOVA, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russian Federation
Svetlana D. PYANKOVA, Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russian Federation

In the study we examined the associations between self-evaluations and siblings’ evaluations. Subjects: 159 pairs of adult siblings (N = 318; mean age of older sibling – 29.3 years; mean age of younger sibling – 26.4 years). Methods: Eysenck Personality Inventory (EPI), Short Big 5, Locus of Control Questionnaire, Sensation Seeking Scale, Tolerance Scale, Intelligence Scale, Career Success
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Scale, Life Success Scale. Every member of the sibling pair has completed questionnaires twice. Firstly, respondent estimated himself, secondly, questionnaires were completed for the sibling (as “if I were my sibling”). There were found out sibling’s evaluations of Extraversion, Openness to experiences, Intelligence, Career Success and Success Scale are higher than the self-evaluations; siblings’ evaluations of Neuroticism are lower than the self-evaluations. In addition, younger sibling estimates Extraversion, Openness to experiences, Intelligence, Career Success and Life Success of older sibling higher, and Neuroticism lower than older sibling estimates the same characteristics of younger sibling.

PO 2.42 The relationship between life satisfaction and entitlement attitudes among Armenian students

Nvard GRIGORYAN, Yerevan State University, Armenia
Astghik SEROBYAN, Yerevan State University, Armenia

The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between satisfaction of life and three types of entitlement attitudes. Data from 223 students (Mage=19, SD=1.17) was used in the study. Subjects completed two scales: Personal Wellbeing Index Scale (Cummins, R.A. & et al., 2010) and Entitlement Questionnaire (Żemojtel-Piotrowska et al., 2015). Stepwise multiple regression analysis was used. The results indicate that satisfaction with community-connectedness is the positive predictor of active entitlement (β=.264, p=.000). Also, satisfaction with personal relationships (β=.159, p=.019) in case of villagers (β=.147, p=.030) are positive predictors of passive entitlement. Revengefulness is negatively predicted by satisfaction with personal safety (β=-.170, p=.027) and positively predicted by satisfaction with community-connectedness (β=.221, p=.004). These findings indicate that entitlement attitudes are related to different aspects of life satisfaction.

PO 2.43 Personality, lifestyle behaviours, and morphological and physiological risk factors for cardiovascular disease in the general population

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Jean-Philippe ANTONIETTI, University of Lausanne, Switzerland
Jérôme ROSSIER, University of Lausanne, Switzerland
Marie-Pierre STRIPPOLI, Lausanne University Hospital, Switzerland
Jennifer GLAUS, National Institute of Mental Health, Bethesda, USA
Martin PREISIG, Lausanne University Hospital, Switzerland

This study investigated the relationship between personality, lifestyle, morphological, and physiological cardiovascular risk factors (CVRFs). A total of 2,118 participants from the general
population (CoLaus/PsyCoLaus study) aged 40-80 years (M=59.69; SD=10.22) had provided complete information on physical health and lifestyle and completed the NEO Five-Factor Inventory Revised. Our results show a strong cross-correlation between morphological and physiological markers suggesting that their combination could represent the important CVRFs. Extraversion and conscientiousness personality traits were significantly associated with morphological CVRFs, but played a modest and opposite role. Indeed, higher extraversion was related to an increase in scores of morphological characteristics, whereas high conscientiousness was associated with lower level of morphological indicators. No link between personality and physiological markers were found. To conclude, this study shows that cardiovascular diseases are the results of multiple factors that interact and depend of individual differences in term of specific personality profiles.

**PO 2.44 Subjective well-being and migration tendencies in Armenia**

**Anush MKRTCHYAN, Yerevan State University, Armenia**

Although being quite a new direction, the question of Subjective well-being has been widely debated among psychologists and professionals from different spheres. A huge amount of researches has been done in these sphere (E. Diener, D. Kahneman, M. Seligman), however these researches have not fully describe the issue of migration tendencies and its relation with how people think about and experience their lives. My paper addresses the issue of peoples' evaluations about their lives with special attention to their migration tendencies. We conducted survey with 18-50 year old people both in urban and rural areas of Armenia (N=400). The aim is to contribute to the analysis of migration in Armenia in particular to reveal the links between subjective well-being and migration and to develop an evidence-based policy

**PO 2.45 How different type of narcissism, aspirations and contingencies of self-worth interact?**

**Milad SABZEHARA LANGROUDI, University of Moghados Ardabili, Iran**  
**Mostafa MOHAMMADI, University of Lausanne, Switzerland**  
**Fatemeh ASKARI, Shahid Beheshty University, Iran**

Empirical studies already have shown the negative effect of pathological narcissism, extrinsic aspirations and external contingencies of self-worth, but separately. Thus, this study aimed to investigate relationship between narcissism with intrinsic and extrinsic aspirations and internal and external contingencies of self-worth. 502 undergraduate students selected by available sampling and
completed Margolis-Thomas narcissism (Margolis & Thomas, 1980), aspiration (Kasser & Ryan, 1996) and contingencies of self-worth (Crocker, Luhtanen, Cooper, & Bouvrette, 2003). Results showed that Importance, likelihood of attainment and attainment of intrinsic aspirations has negative association with narcissism. It was revealed that Importance of extrinsic aspirations as an external contingency of self-worth has a positive association with narcissism. Importance and attainment of intrinsic aspirations also negatively predicted narcissism. The implication of these results for human well-being in light of the self-determination theory and contingencies of self-worth theory were discussed.

**PO 2.46 Personality and psychological well-being: the relations between psychological well-being, big five and dispositional optimism**

*Henriett NAGY, Eötvös Lorand University, Hungary*
*Timea MAGYARODI, Eötvös Lorand University, Hungary*
*Attila OLÁH, Eötvös Lorand University, Hungary*

This work examines the association between the Big Five personality dimensions, the dispositional optimism, and psychological well-being. In our cross-sectional study 325 persons (37.2 % man, 62.5% woman) completed the Big Five Questionnaire (BFQ), the Scales of Psychological Well-being (PWB) and the Life Orientation test (LOT), and we recorded the most relevant sociodemographic data. Regression analysis showed extraversion, neuroticism and conscientiousness had a significant effect on PWB even after controlling for sociodemographic variables. We found that the dispositional optimism can account for significant additional variables after controlling for sociodemographic variables and the Big Five dimensions. Our finding are consistent with previous research confirming the certain big five factors play important role in the PWB, and demonstrated that dispositional optimism is fundamental affecting one’s psychological well-being.

**PO 2.47 The role of Positive and Negative Emotions in the Relationship between Optimism and psychological well-being: A mediation model**

*Ioannis TSAOUSIS, University of Crete, Greece*
*Evagelos KARADEMAS, University of Crete, Greece*

Previous findings have shown that dispositional optimism is one of the personality traits that appears to have a significant impact on health and adaptation to illness. Furthermore, it has been found that optimism is positively related to patients’ well-being. The main objective of this study was to extend previous findings by examining the mediating role of positive and negative emotions in the relationship between optimism and physical and psychological well-being in a sample of 107
patients with cardiovascular diseases. This was a prospective study, examining optimism in Time 1, emotions in Time 2 (3 months later) and well-being in Time 3 (6 months later). The results showed that positive emotions were found to mediate the association between dispositional optimism and physical well-being. Implications of these results on health and adaptation to illness are discussed and future directions to improve well-being of patients with cardiovascular diseases are suggested.

**PO 2.48 Psychological and social determinants of posttraumatic growth among rheumatoid arthritis and HIV/AIDS patients**

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Włodzimierz ONISZCZENKO, University of Warsaw, Poland
Ewa FIRŁĄG-BURKACKA, Warsaw’s Hospital of Infectious Diseases, Poland
Brygida KWIATKOWSKA, Institute of Rheumatology, Poland.

Explore and compare the intensity of posttraumatic growth (PTG) and its relationship to the resilience, stress coping, spirituality, trauma symptoms and social support among rheumatoid arthritis (n = 250) and HIV/AIDS patients (n=250). Method: This study presents the part of longitudinal project with the use of following psychometric tools: the Posttraumatic Growth Inventory, Resiliency Assessment Scale, Mini-COPE Inventory, Self-Description Questionnaire, PTSD-F Inventory, and Berlin Social Support Scales. Results: Significant predictors of PTG among RA patients were resilience, stress coping (return to religion, acceptance), trauma symptoms, spirituality, and social support (need for support and perceived support). Significant predictors of PTG among HIV/AIDS patients were resilience, stress coping (positive reevaluation, seeking instrumental support, denial, substance use) and social support (need for support). Conclusion: Given the substantial health-related benefits associated with PTG, it is important to shape competences for effective growth promotion among these patient groups.

**PO 2.49 Cross-lagged associations between personality, self-construal, happiness-increasing strategies and happiness level**

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Daniela MOZA, West University of Timisoara, Romania
Irina MACSINGA, West University of Timisoara, Romania
Alin GAVRELIUC, West University of Timisoara, Romania

The purpose of this research is to investigate the relationship between personality, self-construal, various happiness-increasing strategies and levels of happiness over a six weeks period of time. We want to see whether some happiness-increasing strategies lead to increased levels of happiness over and above personality traits (such as extraversion) or self-construal components (such as
self-reliance versus dependence on others). Further, through cross-lagged regression analyses of longitudinal data we test if happiness-increasing strategies are more predictive of happiness than vice versa.

**PO 2.50 The mediating role of self-esteem in the relationship between multidimensional self-construal and well-being**

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Smaranda LAWRIE, *University of California, Santa Barbara, USA*
Alin GAVRELIUC, *West University of Timisoara, Romania*
Heejung KIM, *University of California, Santa Barbara, USA*

Previous research has shown that self-esteem is the main mediator between self-construal and well-being. However, in those studies self-construal has been mainly conceptualized in terms of independence and interdependence and has been examined in relation to subjective well-being only. Recently, a new perspective on cultural models of selfhood was put forward by Vignoles and colleagues (2015) in which self-construal is viewed as an eight-dimensional concept. Therefore, the current study examined the mediating role of self-esteem in the relationship between multidimensional self-construal and various components (psychological, relational, social) of well-being through the more fine-grained lens of the new model. Participants from Romania (N = 217) and USA (N=167) completed self-report measures of self-construal, self-esteem, and well-being. Results showed that, in both samples, self-esteem only mediates the relationship between consistency versus variability, that is, one out of eight dimensions of self-construal, and the various components of well-being.

**PO 2.51 Sensation Seeking and Risky Driving in Youth: The Mediation Role of Risk Perception, Perceived Benefits and Risk Propensity**

Olalla CUTRÍN, *University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain*
Xosé Antón GÓMEZ-FRAGUELA, *University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain*
Lorena MANEIRO, *University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain*
Estrella ROMERO, *University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain*

The aim of this study was to assess the effects of sensation seeking on risky driving behaviours taking into account the indirect effects through the mediation of risk perception, perceived benefits of risk taking as well as willingness to take risks in youth. The sample was composed of 315 young people aged 18 to 27, 49.9 % males, from Galicia (NW Spain). The variables were measured using the Domain-Specific Risk-Taking (DOSPERT) scale and the Brief Sensation Seeking Scale (BSSS). Results showed significant mediation effects. Thus, sensation seeking was negatively related to risk perception, and positively related to perceived benefits and risk propensity. Risk perception and perceived benefits
of risk taking were in turn related to risk propensity, which was directly related to the manifestation of risky driving behaviours. The implications of these findings are discussed regarding the sensation seeking and the prevention of risky driving behaviours in young people.

**PO 2.52 The Role of Impulsivity Facets in Predicting the Frequency of Alcohol Use, Binge Drinking, and Heavy Drinking**

Lorena MANEIRO, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain
Xosé Antón GÓMEZ-FRAGUELA, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain
Olalla CUTRÍN, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain
Laura LÓPEZ-ROMERO, University of Santiago de Compostela, Spain

Impulsivity is a multifaceted construct that has been related to different addictive behaviours. The UPPS-P impulsive scale assesses five different dimensions of impulsivity which could influence such behaviours: negative urgency, positive urgency, (lack of) premeditation, (lack of) perseverance, and sensation seeking. The purpose of this study was to assess the influence of these facets of impulsivity on the frequency of alcohol use, binge drinking and heavy drinking. A total of 315 Spanish youths aged 18 to 27 (49.4 % men) completed self-reports of alcohol use as well as the short Spanish version of the UPPS-P. Results show that positive urgency, (lack of) perseverance, and sensation seeking increased the frequency of alcohol use and were risk factors for binge drinking. Likewise, positive urgency, (lack of) premeditation, and sensation seeking influenced heavy drinking in youths. These results have implications for the prevention of addictive behaviours in young people.

**PO 2.53 Stories of the workplace: Implications for well-being and work-life balance.**

Tara Patricia MCCOY, University of California, Riverside, USA
William Laurence DUNLOP, University of California, Riverside, USA

Participants’ autobiographical narratives pertaining to their work lives were investigated. Narratives were coded for themes of redemption, contamination, and affective tone. Results indicated that redemption in participants’ stories of their work lives was not related to well-being or work life – personal life balance whereas contamination was negatively related to participants’ well-being (trending in significance) and positively associated with participants’ ratings of work life interfering with personal life. Tone was positively related to participants’ ratings of well-being (trending in significance) and found to be positively related to individuals’ personal lives interfering with their work lives. Both outcomes regard a lack of work life – personal life balance; however, individuals tend to have more adaptive narrative themes when personal life interferes with work as opposed to when work life interferes with personal life. Overall, individuals’ construction of narrative identity
within in the workplace is an important consideration for life outcomes

**PO 2.54 The Corporate Evil: Understanding the effects of maladaptive managerial styles on employee well-being**

*Alexander TOKAREV, University of Manchester, UK*
*Paul IRWING, University of Manchester, UK*

The topic of destructive leadership has received substantial attention, but little is known about the effects due to specific negative leadership profiles. This study tested a model in which the effects of psychopathic and narcissistic leadership styles on levels of employee depression were mediated by workplace bullying, together with a proposed moderating effect of resilience. As others’ ratings of personality have been found to have incremental validity over self-report ratings (Connolly & Ones, 2010), 261 employees provided ratings of their managers’ personality using a combination of scales from the IPIP, the DAPP-BQ, the NPI, and the Barratt Impulsivity Scale. The same 261 employees provided self-reports of workplace bullying (Negative Acts Questionnaire-Revised), employee depression (Beck Depression Inventory), and resilience (Workplace Resilience Inventory). SEM analysis showed that the effects of Narcissism and Psychopathy on Depression were due to the core characteristics of Callousness and Manipulativeness, and these were fully mediated by bullying.

**PO 2.55 Work Life Balance: An exploratory study and the way forward**

*Maria MICHAELIDIS, University of Nicosia, Cyprus*
*Evie MICHAELIDIS, University of Surrey, United Kingdom*
*Evropia VOUKELATOU, University of Nicosia, Cyprus*

The present study examined factors affecting work-life balance of Cypriot employees. A mix method design was implemented for this study. Quantitative and qualitative methods were used; questionnaires composed of sixteen Likert-type statements, investigating work-life balance, were distributed to 261 randomly selected employees. Furthermore, fifteen structured interviews were conducted. The qualitative results demonstrated that factors such as long working hours, taking work home and being contacted after work, were shown to be significant factors of influencing negatively employees, causing additional pressure and contributing to their feelings of being overwhelmed with their heavy workloads. Over half of the participants stated that they cannot cope with their work overload. They conveyed that their jobs are too time consuming and expressed dissatisfaction with the absence of job rotation. Lastly, they reported feelings of guilt about not spending enough time with their families and blaming the economic crisis for the work-life balance crisis in Cyprus.
PO 2.56 The contribution of Positive Illusions, Self-Esteem and Attachment Dimensions to the Decline in Marital Satisfaction During the Transition to Parenthood

Abira REIZER, Ariel University, Israel
Julie FREY GROSS, Ariel University, Israel

Couples tend to experience a decline in their marital satisfaction when they become parents. This study examines whether self-esteem, attachment dimensions, and positive illusions regarding partner traits may buffer marital satisfaction decline following the birth of the first child. The sample consisted of 76 couples who completed research questionnaires during the third trimester of pregnancy as well as three months after childbirth. Results indicated that higher levels of positive illusions for both partners, lower levels of attachment anxiety for both partners, and higher levels of husbands’ self-esteem, may buffer the decline in wives’ marital satisfaction. However, husbands’ positive illusions and positive self-esteem may buffer the decline in marital satisfaction among the husbands. Thus, findings of the current study suggest that, while there is a decline in marital satisfaction following the birth of a first-born child, the decline can be diminished for some individuals.

PO 2.57 Neuroticism, extraversion and perfectionism as parallel mediators between conscientiousness and decisional procrastination: An attempt to grasp more clues for healthier perfectionism

Diana Paula DUDĂU, University of Bucharest, Romania

Many papers have emphasized that perfectionism might come in two flavors – adaptive/positive and maladaptive/negative perfectionism – but there have also been inconsistent results in this regard and some authors disagree with such strong dichotomy. The goal of the current study was to provide evidence on whether conscientious perfectionism might be healthier than self-evaluative perfectionism, in the context of decisional procrastination, while considering that the personality portrait of decisional procrastinators might be shaped mostly of neuroticism and extraversion. The study involved a non-clinical sample of 109 Romanian participants with various professions (Mage = 34.26; SD = 11.18). The parallel mediation analysis indicated that the negative effect of conscientiousness on decisional procrastination was modeled only through neuroticism and self-evaluative perfectionism, suggesting that the idea of two forms of perfectionism different in their maladaptive implications might also be suitable for Hill’s (2004) conceptualization. However, these forms might not be necessarily placed at opposite poles.
PO 2.58 A three dimensional prediction model for the types of organizational commitment

Lavinia Iuliana TANCULESCU, National School of Political and Administrative Studies, Romania

Various aspects of personality contribute to the prediction of various results within the organization, personality being a decisive factor also to the development of a certain type of organizational commitment (Erdheim & collab., 2006). But not the only one. The paper presents the predictor role of the personality-psychological needs – values triad, for the forms of the organizational commitment, using the frameworks of the Big-Five personality factors (Costa & McCrae, 1990), the self determination theory (Ryan & Deci, 2000) and organizational commitment (Allen & Meyer, 1996). The results of this research that included 523 Romanian participants (61.8% women; Mage = 38.88, SDage = 10.48) support the hypotheses, namely there are obtained much improved models from the point of view of prediction when adding the three types of predictors: personality, psychological needs and values, as against the case where only one or two of these categories of predictors are considered.

PO 2.59 Going the Extra Mile: Perseverance as a Key Character Strength at Work

Hadassah LITTMAN-OVADIA, Ariel University Israel, Israel
Shiri LAVY, The University of Haifa, Israel

Character strengths are durable positive attributes that contribute to well-being in life and at work. The present study seeks to identify character strengths most highly associated with work performance and counter-productive work behaviors, and explores the role of individuals’ sense of meaning at work and work orientation in mediating these associations. An international sample (N = 686) completed measures of strengths endorsement, work performance, counter-productive work behaviors, sense of meaning at work, and work orientation. Results pointed to perseverance as most highly associated with work performance and most negatively associated with counter-productive work behaviors. These associations were mediated by working individuals’ sense of meaning at work, and perceptions of work as a career and as a calling. These findings highlight the contribution of perseverance to work performance and counter-productive behaviors, beyond the role of other character strengths, and highlight work meaningfulness and work orientation as psychological
PO 2.60 Person and organizational context. Study of Russian idioms.

Olga LVOVA, Saint Petersburg State University, Russian Federation

Since K. Lewin it is known that behavior depends on the person and the situation. In order to understand and predict one's workplace behavior, we need to assess not only one's personality, but organizational and job context one works in as well. For the personality assessment there are widely accepted and used methods. There are no such assessment tools for organizational and job context. In order to develop one, main components of the context should be identified. According to the lexical approach they are encoded in the language. We conducted a research using Russian idioms. 845 native Russian speakers were offered to choose from the list of idioms those, that described their organization. Based on the results the list of 150 most commonly used idioms was created. 10 experts sorted this list. This data was cluster analyzed, which allowed as to identify the characteristics of organizational and job context.

PO 2.61 Academic Adjustment Questionnaire revisited: relationships with academic dishonesty

Aurel Ion CLINCIU, Transilvania University of Brasov, Romania
Ana-Maria CAZAN, Transilvania University of Brasov, Romania
Robert IVES, University of Nevada, Reno

The paper presents the results of a study conducted on a sample of 194 undergraduate and master students, from Transilvania University of Brasov. The aim of the study was to highlight the unidimensionality of the motivation construct included in the Academic Dishonesty Questionnaire (ADQ, Ives, 2016, in press). We also focused on the associations between motivation, academic dishonesty and the dimensions of the Academic Adjustment Questionnaire (AAQ, Clinciu și Cazan, 2014). The results showed that the motivation construct was unidimensional, consisting of the sum of three facets. The correlations between ADQ and AAQ and its facets were moderate, suggesting that AAQ could include another dimension, the academic dishonesty as a third dimension of academic adjustment, along with Academic Neuroticism and Procrastination. Further research will focus on the convergent validation of the AAQ revisited, using Baker and Siryk's SACQ (Student Adjustment to College Questionnaire) and Gadzella’s SSI (Student-life Stress Inventory).
PO 2.62 Development and Validation of Korean Personality Rating Scale for Children in Korean Sign Language

Dawon JEONG, Chungbuk National University, South Korea
Soontaeg HWANG, Chungbuk National University, South Korea
Hyeseon JO, Chungbuk National University, South Korea
Sunghoon BAE, Chungbuk National University, South Korea

The purpose of this study was to develop KPRC-KSL and to examine reliability and validity of the scale. Development of KPRC-KSL followed procedures: items review of experts, translating into KSL items, back-translation, comparing back-translated questions to original items, confirming final items via performing deaf people. To examine reliability and validity on the KPRC-KSL, deaf who have 3-18 years child(n=100) performed KPRC-KSL and their child(n=30) filled in KPRC-Child Report Form. We verified internal consistency, test-retest reliability and inter-rater reliability. The results showed KPRC-KSL had adequate internal consistency and test-retest reliability, and inter-rater reliability had significant correlation. However, there were different pattern between raters. This is because Children focused on their internal problems, whereas parents focused on children’s behavioral problems. This finding suggests it is important to consider the diverse informant’s report. In conclusion, KPRC-KSL is reliable and valid rating scale for evaluating mental health problems of children raised by parents with deaf.

PO 2.63 Developments and Validations of Korean-Beck Depression Inventory-II and Korean-Beck Anxiety Inventory in Korean Sign Language

Hyejeong JEONG, Chungbuk National University, South Korea
Soontaeg HWANG, Chungbuk National University, South Korea
Hyeseon JO, Chungbuk National University, South Korea
Sunghoon BAE, Chungbuk National University, South Korea

Although deaf people commonly experience depression and anxiety, they have difficulties evaluating their emotional problem because of their limited reading skills. The purpose of this study was to develop K-BDI-II and K-BAI in Korean Sign Language (KSL), and to verify the reliability and validity. The development stage is first, expert group translated original items of each instruments into KSL. Second, KSL items of both instruments were back-translated into text. Original item was compared with back-translated text. Finally, we had professionals advice about items and video, and completed
the development of KSL version instruments. To verify reliability and validity, we asked 150 adult deaf persons for conducting KSL version instruments. 50 bilingual persons carried out both original and KSL version instruments. We verified internal consistency and test-retest reliability, and conducted exploratory factor analysis. In conclusion, reliability and validity of two instruments was proved. We expect these instruments will be useful to deaf people.

**PO 2.64 The relation between traffic locus of control and driving behavior**

**Corneliu Eugen HAVĂRNEANU, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, Romania**
**Grigore HAVĂRNEANU, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, Romania**
**Cornelia MĂIREAN, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, Romania**
**Simona POPUŞOI, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, Romania**

Previous studies showed that traffic locus of control is a key human factor that influences safe driving behavior. The aim of the present study is to assess the relation between traffic locus of control, risk perception, and risky behavior. The second aim is to assess the relation between locus of control and specific driving outcomes (offences and active accidents). Our sample consisted of 1907 participants (Mage = 37.68, SD = 13.78, 49.2% men), who completed scales for measuring the above presented variables. The results showed that both internal and external locus of control are positively associated with risk perception, and negatively with risky behavior. Further, the higher is the tendency to consider other drivers responsible for being involved in car accident, the higher is the number of traffic offences. The results are discussed from the perspective of their implications for traffic behavior.

**PO 2.65 Big Five personality traits and employees’ job crafting behavior: Staying engaged and performing well**

**Şerban A. Zanfirescu, University of Bucharest**
**Andreea Butucescu, University of Bucharest**

Positive organizational research shows that through job crafting employees can proactively make their work more engaging and thus increase their overall well-being and performance. The aim of the current research is to examine to what degree personality dimensions serve as determinants of job crafting which, in turn, predicts work engagement and perceived in and extra role performance. On the basis of the literature on personality and the job demands–resources model, the present study hypothesized that employees with high Conscientiousness and Openness would be most likely to craft their own jobs, in order to stay engaged and perform well. Structural equation modelling
analyses were used on a sample of 131 participants from medical staff, in order to offer support for the proposed model. This research provides important insights into the effects of Big Five personality traits on job crafting behavior and its relation with positive outcome, such as work engagement and performance.
### Tuesday, July 19, 2016

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>11:00 - 19:00</td>
<td><strong>Pre-conference workshops &amp; Registration</strong></td>
<td><strong>Aula Magna</strong></td>
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<td>19:15 - 20:00</td>
<td><strong>Opening ceremony</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>20:00 - 22:30</td>
<td><strong>Welcome reception</strong></td>
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### Wednesday, July 20, 2016

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<td>8:00 - 9:00</td>
<td><strong>Registration</strong></td>
<td><strong>Aula Magna</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>9:00 - 10:00</td>
<td><strong>Keynote lecture 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Aula Magna</strong></td>
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<td>10:00 - 10:30</td>
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<td>10:30 - 12:10</td>
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<td><strong>Outdoor lunch break</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Aula Magna</strong></td>
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<td>14:30 - 16:10</td>
<td><strong>Parallel Sessions</strong></td>
<td><strong>Aula Magna</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Aula Magna</strong></td>
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<td>18:20 - 20:00</td>
<td><strong>Poster Session 1</strong></td>
<td><strong>Aula Magna</strong></td>
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### Thursday, July 21, 2016

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<td>14:30 - 16:10</td>
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<td>16:10 - 16:40</td>
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<td>A01 (ground floor)</td>
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<td>18:00 - 19:00</td>
<td>EAPP General Assembly</td>
<td>A33 (3rd floor)</td>
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<td>20:00 - 23:30</td>
<td>Conference dinner</td>
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**Friday, July 22, 2016**

**Keynote lecture 5**
Ulrich ORTH  
University of Bern, Switzerland  
Self-esteem across the life span: stability and change  
Chair: Manfred SCHMITT | Aula Magna

**Coffee Break**
1st floor, Main Hall of Aula Magna

**Parallel Sessions**
IS 8 Culture and personality  
Chair: Arzu Healo
IS 9 Integrating personality structure and processes  
Chairs: Anna Baumert, Marco Perugini, Manfred Schmitt
IS 10 Modeling types of equivalence on Romanian data: generations, genders, and contexts of administration  
Chair: Dragoș Iliescu
IS 11 Effects of childhood adversity on adult personality and subjective wellbeing  
Chair: Bertus Filippus Jeronimus
IS 12 Teacher personality  
Chair: Aljoscha Neubauer
S 13 Capturing personality in daily life: insights from daily diary, digital records, and ambulatory assessment methods  
Chairs: Gabriella Harari, Anne Reitz
S 14 The impact of changes in health and cognition on adult personality development  
Chair: Julie Specht
S 15 Personality change and life events  
Chairs: Monan A. van Scheppingen, Wiebke Bleidorn
S 16 Time course dynamics of the Dark Triad  
Chair: David J. Hughes
S 17 Personality, academic behavior, and social interactions  
Chair: Alin Gavrelcic
S 18 The role of life narrative in personality psychology  
Chair: Dan P. McAdams
S 19 The black box of romantic relationships: relationship processes explaining the associations between personality and outcomes in romantic couples  
Chair: Alexander Grob
S 20 How does personality develop across adolescence and what are the driving forces?  
Chairs: Richard Goellner, Marion Spengler
S 21 Theoretical and measurement developments to maximize the predictive validity of personality  
Chair: David J. Hughes

**Outdoor lunch break**
“Vineri 15” (Friday 15) Terrace, across the street of the West University of Timisoara

**Keynote lecture 6**
Simine VAZIRE  
University of California, Davis, USA  
What personality psychology can contribute to the replicability movement, and what we can learn from it  
Chair: Martina HREBICKOVA | Aula Magna

**Parallel Sessions**
IS 11 Culture and personality  
Chair: Arzu Healo
IS 12 Teacher personality  
Chair: Aljoscha Neubauer
S 13 Capturing personality in daily life: insights from daily diary, digital records, and ambulatory assessment methods  
Chairs: Gabriella Harari, Anne Reitz
S 14 The impact of changes in health and cognition on adult personality development  
Chair: Julie Specht
S 15 Personality change and life events  
Chairs: Monan A. van Scheppingen, Wiebke Bleidorn
S 16 Time course dynamics of the Dark Triad  
Chair: David J. Hughes
S 17 Personality, academic behavior, and social interactions  
Chair: Alin Gavrelcic
S 18 The role of life narrative in personality psychology  
Chair: Dan P. McAdams
S 19 The black box of romantic relationships: relationship processes explaining the associations between personality and outcomes in romantic couples  
Chair: Alexander Grob
S 20 How does personality develop across adolescence and what are the driving forces?  
Chairs: Richard Goellner, Marion Spengler
S 21 Theoretical and measurement developments to maximize the predictive validity of personality  
Chair: David J. Hughes

**Coffee Break**
1st floor, Main Hall of Aula Magna

**EAPP Early achievement award**
Wiebke BLEIDORN  
University of California, Davis, USA  
Personality development in adulthood  
Chair: Jerome ROSSIER | Aula Magna

**Keynote lecture 7**  
Florin Alin SAVA, West University of Timisoara  
Dragoș ILIESCU, University of Bucharest  
Romanian Psychology: past, present and future challenges  
Chair: Laurențiu P. MARICUȚOIU | Aula Magna

**Poster Session 2**
1st floor, Main Hall of Aula Magna

**Saturday, July 23, 2016**

**Keynote lecture 8**
Sarah HAMPSON, Oregon Research Institute, USA  
Lifespan trait mechanisms: findings from the Hawai’i longitudinal study of personality and health  
Chair: Marco Perugini | Aula Magna

**Parallel Sessions**
S 18 New frontiers in research on psychological situations and person-situation transactions  
Chairs: John Rauthmann, David Funder
S 19 The black box of romantic relationships: relationship processes explaining the associations between personality and outcomes in romantic couples  
Chair: Alexander Grob
S 20 How does personality develop across adolescence and what are the driving forces?  
Chairs: Richard Goellner, Marion Spengler
S 21 Time course dynamics of the Dark Triad  
Chair: Michael Paul Grosz
S 22 Personality in educational context  
Chair: Cornelia Măirean

**Lunch bag**
1st floor, Main Hall of Aula Magna
The European Association for Personality Psychology (EAPP) is an organization that aims at promoting personality psychology in Europe. The EAPP currently has over 200 active members from countries all over the world.

The EAPP has been organizing biannual European Conferences on personality psychology since 1982, and is also actively involved in organizing and promoting expert meetings, summer schools, workshops and seminars. The EAPP also has its own official journal: the European Journal of Personality.

WE ARE HAPPY TO WELCOME YOU IN TIMISOARA!...