

ASSOCIATION for RESEARCH in PERSONALITY 5th Biennial Conference

**Sacramento, California
June 8 - 10, 2017**

WELCOME MESSAGE

Welcome to the fifth biennial Conference for the Association for Research in Personality (ARP). After our start in 2009, in Evanston, we have visited Riverside, Charlotte, St. Louis, and now Sacramento, CA. The ARP Conference has become one of the most intellectually exciting and vibrant scientific meetings on the planet. And this year promises to be the biggest and best Conference yet. We will feature a stimulating blend of award talks, symposia, posters, and a Town Hall meeting – and it is all capped off with a gala dinner on Saturday night. Moreover, we are also offering an exciting Preconference on Thursday, focused on advances in research methodology in personality psychology. Organized by Rick Robins, Chris Fraley, and Bob Krueger, the methods Preconference marks the 10th anniversary of their landmark *Handbook of Research Methods in Personality Psychology* (Guilford Press, 2007).

Many people put in countless hours of work to make this conference happen. The first round of thanks and gratitude goes to Wiebke Bleidorn and Rick Robins. Wiebke, with some help from me, has served as the main Program Chair for the Conference. Rick is our dedicated and heroic local host here in Sacramento. Assisting Rick in certain aspects of the planning process were Wiebke again, Simine Vazire, and Kali Trzesniewski. In addition, Josh Jackson, Jennifer Tackett, Katie Corker, and Chris Soto provided invaluable assistance as members of the Program Committee, and Erica Carlson has served as chair of the Poster Award judges. The Executive Officer for ARP – Rebecca Shiner – was also centrally involved in many aspects of the planning process. Special thanks are extended to Erica Baranski, who designed and produced the program brochure.

The scientific study of personality is surging these days. New insights into individual differences and personality processes appear with great regularity in our thriving journals and other scientific venues. Increasingly our best ideas and most intriguing research results are finding their way into the popular press and into the minds and conversations of citizens around the world. There has never been a better time to call yourself a personality psychologist – even if you also claim membership in the tribe of developmental, social, cognitive, clinical, or cultural psychology, or in some other discipline that aims to understand human nature. From neuroscience to narratives, personality psychology is a burgeoning enterprise that is expanding and deepening our understanding of individual persons while providing insights into how we might improve human lives, relieve suffering, and unleash the creative potential of our species. We gather here in Sacramento to share our latest ideas about personality and to celebrate the strength and diversity of our science.

Dan P. McAdams

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Convention Center Floor Plan.....	3
Program Summary.....	4
Abstracts.....	11
<i>Presidential Symposium</i>	11
<i>Henry A. Murray Award Address</i>	11
<i>Early Career and Tanaka Award Symposium</i>	11
<i>Rising Stars Symposium</i>	12
<i>Symposia</i>	13
<i>EAPP Symposium</i>	27
<i>Data Blitz Symposium</i>	36
<i>Poster Session 1</i>	38
<i>Poster Session 2</i>	54

ON - SITE REGISTRATION

Thursday, 7:30am-4:30p.....	Magnolia Foyer
Friday, 7:30am-5:00pm.....	Magnolia Foyer

ORGANIZERS

Program Committee

Wiebke Bleidorn (Co-chair)
 Dan McAdams (Co-chair)
 Josh Jackson
 Jennifer Tackett
 Katie Corker
 Chris Soto

Local Organizers

Rick Robins (Chair)
 Wiebke Bleidorn
 Simine Vazire
 Kali Trzesniewski

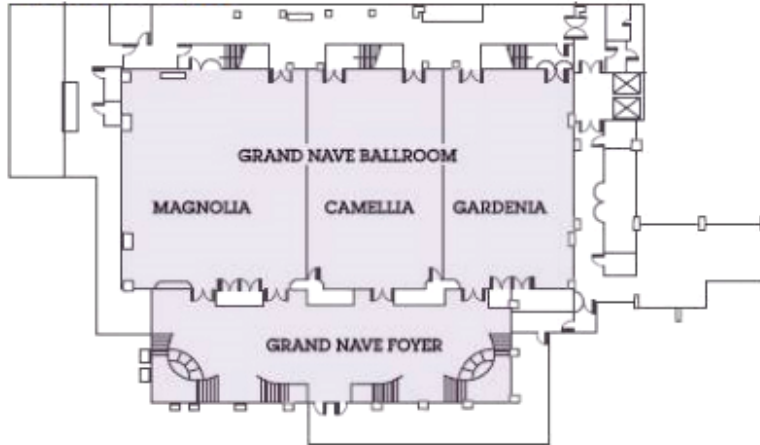
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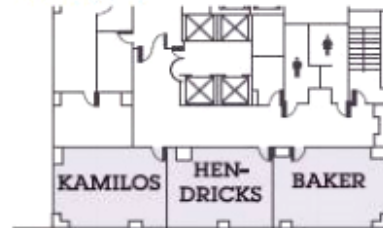
CONFERENCE FLOOR PLAN

Lower Level



**Sheraton Grand
Sacramento**
HOTEL

Level 3



Level 2



Lobby Level

Public Market Bar
Glide's Event Space

Level 4

Sheraton Fitness
Swimming Pool
Executive & Sales-Catering Office

PROGRAM SUMMARY

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 2017

Methods Preconference

Location: Magnolia Room

7:30am- **Breakfast**

8:30am Location: **Magnolia Foyer**

8:30am- **Symposium:** *Caught on camera: Leveraging wearable technology to measure situations and behavior*
9:50am Chair/s: Laura P. Naumann

Attachment styles correlate with behavioral measures of social interactions
Laura P. Naumann, Pamela G. El Gergi

The Netflix escape: Psychologically distressed people captured streaming and gaming more
Melissa R. Jenkins & Laura P. Naumann

Connecting situation cues to situation characteristics
Daniel Lee & Ryne Sherman

Discussant
Oliver P. John

9:50am- **Symposium:** *Using new technologies to study personality expression and change*
11:10am Chair/s: Mathias Allemand & Matthias R. Mehl)

Personality and digital footprints
Michal Kosinski

Using the Electronically Activated Recorder (EAR) to identify the behavioral manifestations of the Big Five personality domains in daily life
Allison M. Tackman, David A. Sbarra & Matthias R. Mehl

Personality and behavior assessment using smartphone sensing methods
Gabriella Harari

Mobile technology-based personality change intervention: Findings of a pilot study
Mirjam Stieger, Sandro Wepfer & Mathias Allemand

11:10am- *New advances for studying personality the long way: Longitudinal structural equation models for evaluating personality development*
12:00pm in context
Brent Donnellan

12:00pm- Lunch
1:00pm

1:00pm- *Causal inference in personality research: What might be possible with modern genetic and genomic strategies?*
1:50pm Bob Krueger

1:50pm- *Personality, the multivariate construct: Statistical and methodological problems (and some solutions)*
2:40pm Ryne Sherman

2:40pm- Coffee Break
2:50pm Location: **Magnolia Foyer**

2:50pm- *Narrative methods: Why you should use them, and how to do so*
3:40pm Kate McLean

3:40pm- *How machine learning can inform personality psychology*
4:30pm Tal Yarkoni

PROGRAM SUMMARY

THURSDAY, JUNE 8, 2017

Main Biennial Conference

5:00pm- **Welcome and Presidential Address**

5:45pm *The psychology of Donald Trump: Perspectives from personality, social, and evolutionary psychology*

Dan P. McAdams, ARP President

Location: **Magnolia Room**

5:45pm- **Henry A. Murray Award Address**

6:30pm Chair: Dan P. McAdams

Explorations in thematic apperception

Awardee: Oliver Schultheiss

Location: **Magnolia Room**

6:30pm- Opening reception

9:00pm *Sponsored by Collabra: Psychology*

Location: **Morgan's Restaurant (1230 J Street)**

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 2017

8:00am- **Breakfast**

9:00am Location: **Magnolia Foyer**

9:00am- **Symposium 1**

10:15am *Personality among the primates: A phylogenetic and neurobiological excursion*

Chair/s: De Young

Location: **Magnolia Room**

Brain bases of individual differences in dispositional negativity

Alexander J. Shackman

Dorsal amygdala neuroplasticity-related molecules decrease early life anxious temperament in non-human primates

Andrew S. Fox, Tade Souaiaia, Jonathan A. Oler, Marissa Riedel, Rothem Kovner, Eva Fekete, Jae Mun (Hugo) Kim, Joseph Nguyen, Patrick H. Roseboom, James A. Knowles, Ned H. Kalin

Structural covariation correlates with personality in chimpanzees (pan troglodytes): A source-based morphometry investigation

Robert D. Latzman & William D. Hopkins

Openness, intelligence, and the evolution of frontal white matter pathways in humans

Rachael G. Grazioplene & Colin G. DeYoung

Symposium 2

The general factor of psychopathology: Nature and links to personality

Chair/s: Ormel

Location: **Bondi Room**

The wide ranging correlates of a general psychopathology factor in adolescent psychopathology

Odilia M. Laceulle, Wilma A.M. Vollebergh, Joanne Chung & J. (Hans) Ormel

The general factor of psychopathology overlaps substantially with trait neuroticism

Jennifer L. Tackett & Benjamin B. Lahey

Does frustration predict the general factor and both internalizing and externalizing psychopathology?

Bertus F. Jeronimus, Harriette Riese, Albertine J. Oldehinkel, & Johan Ormel

Form and function: Toward a biologically valid structural model of psychopathology

Marco Del Giudice

Symposium 3

The role of value-priorities across cultures and across the lifespan

Chair/s: Thalmayer

Location: **Beavis Room**

Value hierarchies within and across cultures: A comparative test of 25 value theories

Gerard Saucier

Understanding the value of being moral: Religiosity moderates the relationships between personal values and morality

Noga Sverdlik, Eyal Rechter & Kiryat Ono

Schools' impact on the development of children's values

Shaul Oreg & Yair Berson

The development of values: Longitudinal findings from the life and time study

Amber Gayle Thalmayer, Gerard Saucier, Sanjay Srivastava, & John C. Flournoy

PROGRAM SUMMARY

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 2017 (cont.)

10:15am- 10:30am Coffee Break

10:30am- 11:45am Rising Stars Symposium

Chair/s: Soto

Location: **Magnolia Room**

Among top STEM graduate students, what early antecedents distinguish ultimate STEM leaders? A 25-Year longitudinal study

Kira McCabe, David Lubinski & Camilla P. Benbow

Searching for healthy neuroticism
Sarah J. Weston, Grand Edmonds,
Sarah Hampson & Patrick L. Hill

Self-criticism and dependency in female adolescents: Prediction of first onsets and disentangling the relationships between personality, stressful life events, and internalizing psychopathology
Daniel Kopala-Sibley, Daniel N. Klein,
Greg Perlman, & Roman Kotov

The psychological structure of humility
Aaron Weidman, Joey T. Cheng &
Jessica L. Tracy

Personality and alcohol use: Is NEO-PI-R linked with self-report and biochemical measures of heavy alcohol consumption?
Martina Luchetti, Antonio Terracciano & Angelina Sutin

12:00pm- 1:15pm Lunch and Business Meeting
Location: **Magnolia Room**

1:15pm- 2:30pm Symposium 6

Individual differences in emotion regulation: Beliefs, goals, and strategy use

Chair/s: Eldesouky & English

Location: **Magnolia Room**

Control yourself! Parent's beliefs that 3 year-old children can control their emotions are linked with maladaptive responses to their children's emotions
Helena Rose N. Karnilowicz, Brett Q. Ford & Iris B. Mauss

Personality, beliefs, and the socio-emotional toolbox: A pilot study with undergraduates
Susan Mauskopf & Oliver P. John

Big Five personality traits predict individual differences in emotion regulation goals
Lameese Eldesouky & Tammy English

Individual differences in interpersonal emotion regulation processes show healthier patterns than intrapersonal processes
Fausto Gonzalez

Symposium 4

What do we do with interpersonal knowledge? social functions of interpersonal perception, gossip, and reputation

Chair/s: Costello & Srivastava

Location: **Bondi Room**

Positive social evaluations and accurate personality impressions: When liking helps and when it hurts
Lauren Human

Perceiving through the grapevine: consensus and accuracy of hearsay reputations
Cory Costello & Sanjay Srivastava

Does negative gossip promote or hinder cooperation? The role of social inclusion
Elena Martinescu, Wiebren Jansen, &
Bianca Beersma

Is it good to know what people think about you? A response surface analysis approach to assessing the social outcomes of meta-accuracy
Erika Carlson & Stéphane Côté

Symposium 5

Advances in self-esteem research

Chair/s: Trzesniewski & Harris

Location: **Beavis Room**

An extended twin family study of self-esteem
Wiebke Bleidorn, Christopher J. Hopwood, Christian Kandler,
Rainer Riemann, & Anke Huffer

Self-reported global self-esteem in 5-7 year-old children
Michelle A. Harris, Kali H. Trzesniewski & M. Brent Donnellan

Puffed-up but shaky: State self-esteem in narcissists
Steffan Nestler, Roos Hutteman,
Michael Dufner, Albrecht C.P. Kufner, Boris Egloff, Jaap J.A. Denissen &
Mitja D. Back

Multilevel risk and protective factors associated with adolescent self-esteem: modeling longitudinal trajectories from the rural adaptation project
Paul R. Smokowski & Carey M. Robertson

Symposium 7

Personality change and life events

Chair/s: Van Scheppingen & Bleidorn

Location: **Bondi Room**

Self-esteem change in the transition to work: A matter of individual differences
Anne K. Reitz & Niall Bolger

Becoming a parent: stability and change in self-control
Manon A. van Scheppingen, Jaap J.A. Denissen & Wiebke Bleidorn

Personality development across the transition to retirement
Ted Schwaba & Wiebke Bleidorn

Changes in affect, cognition, and behavior after the Paris terrorist attacks of November 13, 2015
Maike Luhmann & Wiebke Bleidorn

Symposium 8

Diverse perspectives on prediction

Chair/s: Condon & Mõettus

Location: **Beavis Room**

More power to personality
Rene Mõettus

Obesity differs from other addictive and clinical phenotypes, but uncontrolled eating is similar. A personality profile analysis.
Uku Vainik, Rene Mõettus & Alain Dagher

More than the sum of its parts? Using personality networks to predict outcomes
Emorie D. Beck & Joshua J. Jackson

From big data to narrow traits
David M. Condon

PROGRAM SUMMARY

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 2017 (cont.)

2:30pm- Coffee Break
2:45pm

2:45pm- Symposium 9

Personality and romantic relationships: The early days
Chair/s: Gerlach & Wurst
Location: **Magnolia Room**

The dark triad and attractiveness in speed dating
Emanuel Jauk, Lisa Cossmann & Aljoscha C. Neubauer

Initiation of romantic relationships in speed-dating: Introducing the "date me for science" study and its first results
Stefanie N. Wurst, Sarah Humberg & Mitja D. Back

Predictive validity and adjustment of ideal partner preferences across the transition into romantic relationships
Tanja M. Gerlach, Ruben C. Arslan, Thomas Schultze, Tabea Hannappel, Selina K. Reinhard & Lars Penke

Euclidean mate preference integration across 44 countries
Daniel Conroy-Beam

4:00pm- Coffee Break
4:15pm

4:15pm- Symposium 12

Life narratives in interpersonal contexts
Chair/s: Buehler & Dunlop
Location: **Magnolia Room**

The relational self as actor, agent, and author: How personality layers affect relational well-being
Janina Buehler, Rebekka Weidmann & Alexander Grob

When breaking up is hard to do: The emotional processing of relationship dissolution
Nicole R. Harake & William L. Dunlop

What my story of you says about me: Couple's personal and vicarious life stories are related to agency, communion, and redemption
Katharine W. Panattoni & Dorthie Thomsen

Generativity and the narratives associated with increases in social well-being throughout late-midlife adulthood
Jen Guo

Symposium 10

Personality-informed tailoring across sequential behavioral domains: Applications in marketing, management, and health
Chair/s: Mroczek & Rauthmann
Location: **Bondi Room**

Using big data and personality theory in customer-centric marketing
Sandra Matz, Michal Kosinski, David Stillwell

Increasing work motivation with personalized task framing
Jacob B. Hirsh

A randomized trial of industriousness-based implementation intentions among university students with recent physical activity initiation failures
Tim Bogg & Phuong T. Vo

Personality-informed targeting and tailoring to improve patient and health outcomes
Daniel K. Mroczek, Mitesh B. Rao, David M. Condon, Michael B. Bass, Eileen K. Graham & Sara J. Weston

Symposium 13

The role of individual differences in predicting workforce readiness and retirement in the present and future labor markets
Chair/s: Damian
Location: **Bondi Room**

Perceptions of personality traits' importance across the school-to-work continuum
Alex Casillas, Jason Way & Robert Pulvermacher

Whose job will be taken over by a computer? The role of personality in predicting job computerizability over the lifespan
Rodica Damian, Marion Spengler & Brent W. Roberts

The psychology of economic immobility: How opportunity structures in society and the workplace limit the power of core self-evaluation to determine income growth
Tara S. Behrend & Alexander Gloss

The role of work-related personality traits in the decisions to retire
Margaret E. Beier, Ruth Kanfer & Alex LoPilato

Symposium 11

Assessing associations between personality disorders and romantic relationships across multiple methods and time points
Chair/s: Thomas & South
Location: **Beavis Room**

Using multiple methods to evaluate the association between externalizing psychopathology, personality, and marital satisfaction in a large, diverse sample of couples
Mikhila N. Wildey, M. Brent Donnellan, Kelly L. Klump & S. Alexandra Burt

Normal and pathological personality in Mexican origin couples
D. Angus Clark, M. Brent Donnellan & Richard W. Robins

Personality disorders and longitudinal change in relationship satisfaction
Susan C. South & Michael J. Boudreaux

Personality disorders and spouses moment-to-moment interpersonal behaviors
Lily Assaad, Christopher J. Hopwood, C. Emily Durbin & Katherine M. Thomas

Symposium 14

Personality development in childhood and adolescence: Understanding effects of educational and academic outcomes
Chair/s: Spengler & Wagner
Location: **Beavis Room**

Measuring the Big Five in little kids: Developmental trends in the properties of youth self-reports and parent-reports on the Big Five Inventory-2
Christopher J. Soto, Jennifer L. Tackett & Oliver P. John

Contextualizing academic behaviors and achievement in a comprehensive child personality taxonomy
Kathrin Herzhoff, Kathleen W. Reardon, Alex Cassillas & Jennifer L. Tackett

Against all odds: Personality development in young vocational trainees opposes the maturity principle
Jennifer Deventer, Jenny Wagner, Oliver Lüdtke, Gabriel Nagy & Jan Retelsdorf

Is personality trait change related to later career success? A 10 year longitudinal study
Marion Spengler, Brent W. Roberts, Jenny Wagner & Ulrich Trautwein

PROGRAM SUMMARY

FRIDAY, JUNE 9, 2017 (cont.)

5:30pm- 7:30pm Poster Session A (with Reception): Personality Dispositions and Adaptations to Life
Location: **Camelia Room**

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 2017

8:00am- 9:00am Breakfast
Location: **Magnolia Foyer**

9:00am- 10:15am **Symposium 15**
EAPP invited symposium: Integrating personality structure, process, and development
Chair/s: Schmitt & Baumert
Location: **Magnolia Room**

Disentangling personality constructs by means of experimental validation: The case of need for cognition
Matthias Bluemke, Katharina Groth-Freytag & Daniel Danner

Virtual personalities: Computational modeling of personality structure, process, and change
Stephen Read, Benjamin Smith, Vitaliya Droutman & Lynn Miller

Temperament and personality traits in childhood and adolescence: A rich opportunity for integrating structural, process-oriented, and developmental perspectives
Rebecca Shiner & Colin DeYoung

Integrating personality structure, process, and development: Results from an expert meeting of EAPP and ARP members
Manfred Schmitt & Anna Baumert

Symposium 16
New directions and considerations in the study of child personality
Chair/s: Nave & Tackett
Location: **Bondi Room**

Trajectories of temperamental activity in childhood and their relationship with personality traits, physical activity, and conduct problems in adolescence
Silje Bårdstu, Istad Karevold, I. Bergh & T. von Soest

Acquiescent responding in adolescents Big-Five personality reports: It is a question of "when" and "how" to ask
Richard Goellner, Clemens Lechner & Detmar Meurers

Development and validation of the Tessera Assessment of middle and high school student noncognitive skills
Kate Walton, Richard Roberts & Jeremy Burrus

Toward a greater understanding of child personality's relationship with directly observed behavior in midlife
Christopher Nave, Grant Edmonds, Sarah Hampson, Kyle Sauerberger

Symposium 17
Mean differences in narcissism across cohorts, time, and cultures and the importance of measurement invariance
Chair/s: Wetzel
Location: **Beavis Room**

The narcissism epidemic is dead; long live the narcissism epidemic
Eunike Wetzel, Anna Brown, Patrick Hill, Joanne Chung, Richard Robins, Brent Roberts

Continuity and change in narcissism over time: A 25 Year temporally-lagged study
Emily Grijalva, Eunike Wetzel, Richard Robins, Brent Roberts, Lauren Nickel

Cross-cultural measurement invariance of three narcissism questionnaires between Germany, the United States, and Italy
Brent Roberts, Eunike Wetzel, Felix Lang, Michele Vecchione & Mitja D. Back

PROGRAM SUMMARY

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 2017 (cont.)

10:15am- Coffee Break
10:30am

10:30am- **Early Career Award and Tanaka Award Winners Symposium** 11:45am

Chair/s: Tackett

Location: **Magnolia Room**

Issues in research on life events and personality change
Wiebke Bleidorn

Psychological situations and person-situation transactions
John F. Rauthamann

Advancing personality psychology using behavior genetics
Daniel A. Briley

Symposium 18

Repeated narration as a context for examining personality development in emerging adulthood

Chair/s: McLean & Adler

Location: **Bondi Room**

Theorizing repeated narration: Why is it important and what does it tell us about personality development?
Kate McLean & Jonathan Adler

How stable are attachment narratives?
Christin Koeber, Theodore Walters & Jeffrey A. Simpson

Narrating ethnic and cultural identity: A consideration of "twice-told" tales
William Dunlop, Nicole Harake, Erica N. Baranski, Tara McCoy & Patrick Morse

The Identity Pathways Project: Using contextualized, repeated narration to examine developmental processes

Symposium 19

What's all the fuss about facets? Do personality facets add value beyond global personality domains?

Chair/s: Danner & Lecher

Location: **Beavis Room**

Germans got grit? Psychometric properties, distribution, and correlates of grit in the German adult population
Clemens Lechner & Beatrice Rammstedt

Can locus of control compensate for background socioeconomic disadvantage during the transition from school to work?
Terry Ng-Knight & Ingrid Schoon

Personality facets predict school achievement over and beyond general cognitive ability
Ricarda Steinmayr & Marion Spengler

Domains vs. facets: How much incremental value do Big-Five facets reveal and why?
Daniel Danner & Beatrice Rammstedt

11:45pm- Lunch on your own (also: Mentoring Lunch in **Magnolia Room**)
1:15pm

1:15pm- **Symposium 20** 2:30pm

Dynamics of personality traits and close social relationships

Chair/s: Borghuis

Location: **Magnolia Room**

Longitudinal changes in attachment orientation over a 69-year period
William Chopik, Robin Edelstein & Kevin Grimm

Dyadic development of personality and relationship quality
Kelci Harris, Josh Jackson & Simine Vazire

Integrating personality with social-psychological models of relationship functioning: How personality traits predict investment dynamics
Chris Fraley

Daily social and emotional experiences mediate long-term personality Trait change in adolescence
Jeroen Borghuis, Wiebke Bleidorn, Klaas Sijtsma & Jaap J.A. Denissen

Symposium 21

Using the empirical structure of personality to strengthen our understanding of psychopathology: The hierarchical taxonomy of psychopathology (HTOP) consortium

Chair/s: Krueger & Forbes

Location: **Bondi Room**

Delineating the joint hierarchical structure of maladaptive personality and mental disorders in a clinical sample
Miriam Forbes

Personality as a foundation for the hierarchical taxonomy of psychopathology
Thomas Widiger

The utility of HiTOP dimensions for psychopathology research
Nicholas Eaton

Personality as a comprehensive organizing framework for psychopathology
David Watson & Jennifer Tackett

Symposium 22

What can we learn from null results? Key null findings from original and replication studies

Chair/s: Cheung & Lucas

Location: **Beavis Room**

Does current mood influence subjective well-being judgments?
Richard Lucas & Brent Donnellan

Does smile intensity in photographs really predict longevity? A replication and extension of Abel and Kruger (2010)
Stefan Schmukle & Michael Dufner

Does upward mobility result in greater well-being? A pre-registered study on regional differences in upward mobility and well-being
Felix Cheung, Patrick Hill & Joshua Jackson

Self-knowledge of within-person variability: interpreting null results
Simine Vazire & Robert Wilson

PROGRAM SUMMARY

SATURDAY, JUNE 10, 2017 (cont.)

2:30pm-
2:45pm Coffee Break

2:45pm-
4:00pm **Symposium 23**
The dynamics of personality and psychopathology
Chair/s: Hopwood
Location: **Magnolia Room**

The co-development of effortful control and externalizing symptoms from late childhood to emerging adulthood among Mexican-origin youth
Olivia Atherton & Richard Robins

Dynamic longitudinal relations between binge eating and interpersonal problems
Christopher Hopwood, Amy Nuttal, Kenneth Locke & Xiaochen Luo

Personality pathology and interpersonal perceptions across interactions among romantic couples
Aidan Wright, Erika Carlson, Stephanie Stepp & Paul Pilkonis

Assessing heterogeneity in dynamic emotional processes
Siwei Liu, Katie Gates & Emilio Ferrer

Symposium 24
On persons and situations: Using experience-sampling to approach their complex effects on state expressions
Chair/s: Geukes & Wagner
Location: **Bondi Room**

Longitudinal stability in daily situations
Katherine Finnigan & Simine Vazire

On spillovers among and between situation experiences and behavior in daily life
Ryne Sherman, Ashley Bell Jones & John F. Rauthmann

Being friendly helps, right? Real-life social interaction behaviors explaining the association between personality and peer relationship development
Jenny Wagner, Steffen Nestler, Katharina Geukes, Roos Hutteman, Albrecht Küfner & Mitja D. Back

Blindfolded and thin-skinned? How daily affect of highly neurotic people relates to their partner's feelings and their perceptions thereof
Swantje Mueller, Jenny Wagner, Gizem Hueluer, Christiane A. Hoppmann, Nilam Ram & Denis Gerstorf

Data Blitz Symposium

Chair/s: Jackson

Location: **Beavis Room**

The Data Blitz will be a symposium comprised of 11 short, data-focused presentations. Titles and authors for all Blitz presentations can be found in the Online Abstract Appendix.

Authors include:
Katie Corker
Angelica Falkenstein
Kai Horstmann
David Newman
Mike Prentice
Kathleen Reardon
Katherine Rogers
Kyle Sauerberger
Roberta Schriber
Nicole Silva
Emily Willroth

4:10pm-
5:00pm *Town Hall Panel Discussion: Replicability and open access journals*
Panelists: Samine Vazire & David Funder
Location: **Magnolia Room**

5:00pm-
7:00pm *Poster Session B (with Reception): Motivation, Development, and the Interpersonal Contexts of Personality*
Location: **Camelia Room**

7:30pm-
midnight *Gala Dinner*
Location: **Tsakopoulos Library (828 I Street)**

SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 2017

8:00am-
11:30am *Executive board meeting with breakfast*
Location: **Williams Boardroom**

ABSTRACTS

Welcome and Presidential Address

The psychology of Donald Trump: Perspectives from personality, social, and evolutionary psychology

Time: Thursday, June 8th 5:00pm-5:45

Location: **Magnolia Room**

Dan P. McAdams, ARP President

Northwestern University

In an extended essay published in the June 2016 issue of *The Atlantic*, I sketched a personality portrait of Donald J. Trump and speculated on what kind of a leader he might be if he were to win the 2016 U. S. Presidential election. Among other things, the article highlighted (1) dispositional traits of high extraversion and low agreeableness (Trump as social actor), (2) a supremely narcissistic goal agenda (Trump as motivated agent), and (3) the peculiar absence of an integrative life story (Trump as autobiographical author). A year later, I now reflect upon that initial portrait, grounded as it was in well-validated concepts of personality science, and suggest that a broader perspective is now needed to apprehend President Trump's overall approach to leadership. In so doing, I first re-visit the social psychological concept of authoritarianism. And then I explore what evolutionary biologists and psychologists have identified as a deeply engrained *dominance* paradigm for leadership in certain primate groups – an ancient template for primate status-seeking which may be traced back 5-7 million years or more to the Common Ancestor shared by divergent human and chimpanzee lineages.

Henry A. Murray Award Address

Explorations in thematic apperception

Time: Thursday, 5:45pm-6:30pm

Location: **Magnolia Room**

Awardee: Oliver Schulthesiss

Friedrich-Alexander University

A person telling an imaginative story about a picture cue showing an ambiguous social situation – the essence of thematic apperceptive tests – provides a rich, complex, and unique record of her or his mental state. Experimental manipulations of this state help to identify those story features that are characteristic of it. This fundamental insight of McClelland (1958) turned Morgan and Murray's (1935) invention into a measurement tool that fulfills a core criterion of modern validity theory: that a measure sensitively reflect variations in the thing it is supposed to measure (Borsboom, Mellenbergh, & van Heerden, 2004). In this talk, I will present research illustrating this property of thematic apperceptive measures. I will show that the content of picture stories can be influenced by such different factors as watching a movie, giving an impromptu presentation before a panel, variations in room temperature, administration of a hormone, being included or excluded by a group, or being exposed to erotic pictures, angry faces, or tasty food. I will also compare findings obtained through traditional content-coding meth-

ods with findings obtained through automated text analysis and discuss the benefits, costs, and prospects of both methods.

Early Career Award and Tanaka Award Winners Symposium

Time: Saturday, June 10th 10:30am-11:45pm

Location: **Magnolia Room**

Chair/s: Jennifer L. Tackett

Issues in research on life events and personality change

Early Career Awardee: Weibka Bliedhorn

Theory and research on personality change have emphasized the role of major life events such as parenthood, unemployment, or retirement. These and other life events presumably impact personality change because they modify, interrupt, or redirect life trajectories by altering individuals' feelings, thoughts, and behavior. However, previous research yielded mixed and sometimes conflicting results concerning the nature and direction of personality change in response to life events. The inconclusive nature of the current state of evidence may be partly explained by the scope and quality of previous studies, many of which were not explicitly designed to test the impact of life events on personality trait change. In this talk, I will present recent prospective research on parenthood and personality change, discuss important gaps and constraints of this work, and conclude with some ideas for future research on the life events and personality change.

Psychological situations and person-situation transactions

2016 Tanaka Awardee: John F. Rauthmann

There has long been a divide between more person- vs. more situation-focused research, embodied roughly in the two disciplines of personality and social psychology. However, both lines of research can be integrated, and this talk will demonstrate one out of many possible ways to do so. First, I outline general principles of how psychological situation research could be conducted so as to enable effectively studying person-situation transactions (i.e., how persons construe, evoke, select, change, or create situations in daily life). Second, I delve into taxonomic issues of structuring psychological situation characteristics. Evidence is currently accruing for replicable and robust dimensions uncovered from independent strands of research. Third, I explain how knowledge of situations can be useful to understanding personality dynamics and processes. I conclude with the plea for more systematic theory, research, and assessment of psychological situations and person-situation transactions to enrich personality science.

Advancing personality psychology using behavior genetics

2017 Tanaka Awardee: Daniel A. Briley

Twin and family studies demonstrate sizeable heritability estimates for personality, and molecular approaches are beginning

to identify specific genetic markers. Beyond these important details, behavior genetics offers numerous tools that can advance personality psychology. In this talk, I focus on recent work examining psychometric factor structure and development of personality across three studies. First, the genetic and environmental factor structure of personality does not always match the phenotypic factor structure, indicating that some factors may be more or less coherent. Second, behavior genetic methods are used to decompose lifespan trends in cumulative continuity, demonstrating that essentially all of the increases in test-retest stability derive from environmental sources. Finally, transactional processes between parents and children for educationally relevant phenotypes are traced across development. Current and on-going work in this area will be discussed, as well as the promise that systematic situation assessment has for filling gaps in the behavior genetic literature.

Rising Stars Symposium

Time: Friday, 10:30am - 11:45pm

Chair: Christopher Soto

Location: **Magnolia Room**

R.1: Self-criticism and dependency in female adolescents: Prediction of first onsets and disentangling the relationships between personality, stressful life events, and internalizing psychopathology
Daniel Kopala-Sibley, Daniel N. Klein, Greg Perlman, & Roman Kotov

There is substantial evidence that personality traits, such as self-criticism and dependency, predict the development of symptoms of depression and anxiety. However, it is unclear whether self-criticism and dependency predict the first onset of depressive and anxiety disorders. Moreover, few studies have examined dynamic personality-stress-psychopathology models. 550 early adolescent females were assessed at three waves over 18 months. Self-criticism and dependency were assessed via self-report, internalizing disorders were assessed with diagnostic interviews, and life events were assessed via interview. Self-criticism and dependency predicted the first onset of nearly all internalizing disorders. Path analyses supported several dynamic models, although personality X stress models, in the form of dual vulnerability, received the most consistent support. Results suggest the traits of self-criticism and dependency represent important risk factors for the first onset of internalizing disorders, and support a range of etiological models of stress in the effects of these traits on psychopathology.

R.2: Among top STEM graduate students, what early antecedents distinguish ultimate STEM leaders? A 25-Year longitudinal study
Kira McCabe, David Lubinski & Camilla P. Benbow

In 1992, the Study of Mathematically Precocious Youth (SMPY)

surveyed 714 first- and second-year graduate students (48.5% female) attending U.S. universities ranked in the top 20 for graduate training in STEM. An extensive biographical survey, the Adjective Check List, Strong Interest Blank, and the Allport-Vernon-Lindzey Study of Values were also administered. Now, 25 years later, these early assessments were shown to distinguish those who ultimately became full professors in STEM at research intensive universities versus their graduate student peers. The Full Professors differed on key measures of ability and interests, but fewer differences were found among traditional personality traits. The implications of how these findings psychologically inform the development of excellence in STEM, with particular emphasis on gender differences in STEM fields, are explored.

R.3: Personality and alcohol use: Is NEO-PI-R linked with self-report and biochemical measures of heavy alcohol consumption?

Martina Luchetti, Antonio Terracciano & Angelina Sutin

This study examines whether the association between personality traits and alcohol consumption extends beyond self-reports to biomarkers of alcohol use. Participants (N=5380; 18-94 years old; 58.2% females) were drawn from a multidisciplinary study of Italian adults. Personality was measured with the NEO-PI-R; self-reported alcohol consumption was classified as abstinent, moderate, and heavy. Standard biomarkers of alcohol use and liver health (gamma-glutamyl transferase [GGT], aspartate and alanine aminotransferase, and mean corpuscular volume of erythrocytes) were assayed from blood samples. Multinomial regressions (reference category: moderate consumption) showed higher Neuroticism, lower Openness, and lower Conscientiousness to be associated with self-reported heavy alcohol consumption. Similar associations were generally found for GGT but not the other biomarkers. The present study replicates previous research on the relation between personality and self-reported alcohol consumption, extends the associations to one biomarker of alcohol use, but suggests that personality is unrelated to general markers of liver health.

R.4: The psychological structure of humility

Aaron Weidman, Joey T. Cheng & Jessica L. Tracy

Researchers to date have uniformly operationalized humility as a socially desirable construct, dismissing lay opinion and theological and philosophical traditions suggesting that humility may have a darker side. To redress this issue, we conducted the first comprehensive, bottom-up analysis of the psychological structure of humility. In five studies employing undergraduates, MTurk workers, and academic experts (N=1,479), we examined conceptualizations of humility and self-reports of naturally occurring and experimentally induced humility experiences. We found converging evidence that humility takes two distinct forms: "Appreciative humility" is elicited by personal success, involves celebrating others' accomplishments, and is associated with authentic pride, guilt, and prestige. In contrast, "self-

abasing humility” is elicited by personal failure, involves negative self-evaluations and hiding from others’ evaluations, and is associated with shame, low self-esteem, and submissiveness. Together, these findings suggest that humility involves two distinct emotional experiences, each of which orients the self toward others’ accomplishments and evaluations.

R.5: Searching for healthy neuroticism

Sarah J. Weston, Grand Edmonds, Sarah Hampson & Patrick L. Hill

Per the theory of “healthy neuroticism”, individuals high in neuroticism can either cope with anxiety through unhealthy behaviors or be motivated by anxiety to address health problems. If this is true, some unidentified construct guides neurotic individuals towards one path over another. One possible guiding construct is trait conscientiousness; other candidates include financial resources and health status, as they provide resources and motivation, respectively, that are necessary to addressing problems. The current study tests each of these potential moderators, using the Hawaii Longitudinal Study of Personality and Health (N = 656). We systematically examined whether conscientiousness, socio-economic status and health change the relationship between neuroticism and self-rated health, health behaviors, and health status (e.g., disease status and clinical indicators). None of the moderators consistently impacted the effect of neuroticism on health, suggesting neuroticism may not have different effects on health. We recommend health researchers focus on facets of neuroticism instead.

Symposium I

Personality among the primates: A phylogenetic and neurobiological excursion

Chair/s: De Young

Location: **Magnolia Room**

Personality traits are substantially influenced by genetic inheritance. Over the last 20 years, personality psychologists have confirmed one implication of this fact: our phylogenetic neighbors, the other primates, exhibit patterns of personality variation similar to those seen in humans. Personality neuroscience is beginning to use this similarity to its advantage, turning to other primate species to study the neural basis of traits. This symposium presents studies ranging across age and species, examining young and adult monkeys, chimpanzees, and humans to investigate how the brain produces personality. Cutting-edge molecular and neuroimaging techniques enable elucidation of structural and functional neural correlates of traits. In addition to shedding light on the neural basis of standard Big Five traits, this research also explores the neural and evolutionary basis of clinically important traits like anxiety and schizotypy. Such phylogenetically informed approaches may be particularly useful in the study of personality as risk for psychopathology.

I.1 Brain bases of individual differences in dispositional negativity Alexander J. Shackman

Dispositional negativity (DN) -the propensity to express more intense or persistent negative affect- is a fundamental dimension of childhood temperament and adult personality with profound consequences for health, wealth, and happiness. Here, I will highlight recent advances in our understanding of the brain bases of DN, focusing on multimodal brain imaging studies in monkeys and children (n=23-592). Our work indicates that trait-like differences in DN reflect altered activity and connectivity in a network of brain regions that includes the central (Ce) nucleus of the amygdala and bed nucleus of the stria terminalis (BST). More recent work suggests that the BST supports persistent anxiety in the absence of immediate danger — a hallmark of the DN phenotype and mediates the genetic transmission of DN from parents to offspring. These observations provide new insights into the neurobiology of DN and a framework for understanding the development of psychopathology and other adverse outcomes.

I.2: Dorsal amygdala neuroplasticity-related molecules decrease early life anxious temperament in non-human primates

Andrew S. Fox, Tade Souzaiaia, Jonathan A. Oler, Marissa Riedel, Rothen Kovner, Eva Fekete, Jae Mun (Hugo) Kim, Joseph Nguyen, Patrick H. Roseboom, James A. Knowles, Ned H. Kalin

An extremely anxious temperament (AT) early in life is a risk factor for the development of stress-related psychopathology. Using a nonhuman primate model of AT, combined with brain imaging, and RNA-sequencing of dorsal amygdala tissue in 46 young rhesus monkeys, we have identified specific molecules that may play a role in early-life anxiety. Importantly, this discovery-based approach revealed specific neuroplasticity-related molecular targets, including neurotrophin receptor kinase 3 (NTRK3), that were inversely associated with AT ($p = .005$, two-tailed uncorrected). To test this hypothesis, we used viral vector technology to overexpress the ligand for NTRK3, NTF3, in the dorsal amygdala region (n=5/group). We found increasing NTF3-levels in the dorsal amygdala was sufficient to alter dorsal amygdala metabolism ($p = .05$) and decrease anxious temperament ($p = .05$). These results support a role for NTF3-signalling in the maintenance of early-life anxious temperament, and outline a neurobiological approach that can help reveal the complex molecular circuits contributing to temperament.

I.3: Structural covariation correlates with personality in chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*): A source-based morphometry investigation Robert D. Latzman & William D. Hopkins

Both human and nonhuman primates possess a largely consistent set of heritable personality traits. Using source-based morphometry, we investigated associations between independent structural components and personality traits in 188 captive

chimpanzees. Whereas few associations emerged in the full sample, consistent with recent studies in humans, associations emerged for a number of components when examined separately by sex. Most notably, sex-specific associations emerged between Openness and Agreeableness and a component that included the cingulate, orbital, and dorsal prefrontal cortex. Further, Openness, Extraversion, and Agreeableness associated differentially with a component that included the anterior cingulate, fronto-insular, superior post-central intraparietal, and inferior frontal cortices. In a unique, highly translationally-relevant animal model largely free from socio-cultural confounds, results suggest sex-specific associations between covariation of grey matter, particularly in the frontal lobe, and personality. The current study provides an example of the way chimpanzees can be leveraged for investigations of the neural basis of personality.

1.4: Openness, intelligence, and the evolution of frontal white matter pathways in humans

Rachael G. Grazioplene, & Colin G. DeYoung

Although Openness to Experience and intelligence are correlated with one another, their balance may have implications for evolutionary fitness. Intelligence may determine whether the heightened pattern-identification characteristic of people high in Openness leads to adaptive cognitive abilities, such as creativity, or to the maladaptively overinclusive thinking that characterizes schizotypy. In a community sample ($N = 233$), we used diffusion tensor imaging in MRI to show that the specific correlates of Openness and schizotypy overlap in white matter regions that are thought to be unique to the human evolutionary lineage and are the final regions to undergo normative developmental changes in adolescence. Moreover, new published and unpublished analyses demonstrate that Openness is associated with lower white matter coherence, while intelligence is associated with higher white matter coherence. These observations provide important new insights into the biological bases of Openness and schizotypy in health and psychopathology.

Symposium 2

The general factor of psychopathology: Nature and links to personality

Chair/s: Ormel

Location: **Bondi Room**

Accumulating evidence suggests that the structure of psychopathology in the general population is best reflected by a general psychopathology factor (GF), with high loadings on all individual symptom domains, in addition to weaker internalizing (INT) and externalizing factors (EXT), and perhaps a psychotic factor. However, we must be careful not to reify the general factor as it is based on factor analytic methods and its nature is not thoroughly investigated. Instead, it should be thoroughly investigated. This symposium starts with an introduction to the structure of psychopathology and its links with temperament and life outcomes. The second and third presen-

tation will zoom in on emotional instability (i.e., neuroticism and frustration) in relation to a general factor. Finally, a life history approach is discussed as a theoretical framework for understanding the nature of general psychopathology. The chair/discussant will integrate the findings and briefly present some competing interpretations of the general factor.

2.1: The wide ranging correlates of a general psychopathology factor in adolescent psychopathology

Odilia M. Laceulle, Wilma A.M. Vollebergh, Joanne Chung & J. (Hans) Ormel

It is now well established that the structure of psychopathology is best reflected by a general psychopathology factor (GF), in addition to weaker internalizing (INT) and externalizing factors (EXT). The current study extends previous work by examining how adolescent psychopathology is related to young adult temperament as well as various early-adult life outcomes ($n=1,081$). INT and EXT were related to both temperament and life outcomes in a traditional correlated-factor model. In a bi-factor model, higher scores on the GF were related to more adverse temperament and outcomes, regardless of whether there were links between INT/EXT and the outcomes. Findings demonstrate that general psychopathology explains individual differences in temperament and life outcomes above and beyond the traditional correlated-factor approach. This suggests that the GF consistently reflects an individual's vulnerability that stretches from a susceptibility to mental disorders to adverse outcomes in all major life domains.

2.2: The general factor of psychopathology overlaps substantially with trait neuroticism

Jennifer L. Tackett & Benjamin B. Lahey

The general factor of psychopathology reflects substantial covariation among both internalizing and externalizing psychopathology. Yet, the psychological nature of the general factor of psychopathology has been poorly understood. Across two levels of analysis, we present evidence that the general factor overlaps substantially with trait neuroticism. In a sample of 1,569 twin pairs, we analyze self-reported and parent-reported personality traits and symptoms of psychopathology. We demonstrate substantial overlap between the general factor and neuroticism at both phenotypic and etiologic levels. In addition, these associations are specific to neuroticism and not reflected in other personality traits examined. Taken together, this work suggests that the psychopathology general factor is largely accounted for by neuroticism.

2.3: Does frustration predict the general factor and both internalizing and externalizing psychopathology?

Bertus F. Jeronimus, Harriette Riese, Albertine J. Oldehinkel, & Johan Ormel

Adolescents temperamental frustration is a developmental

precursor of adult neuroticism and psychopathology. We studied mechanisms that could underlie the prospective association between adolescents' high frustration and psychopathology (internalizing/externalizing/general-factor), including stress generation (selection/evocation of stressful life events (SLEs)), cross-sectional frustration-psychopathology overlap (carry-over/common causes), and a direct (non-mediated) vulnerability effect of frustration, including moderation of SLE impact. Frustration and psychopathology were assessed at age 16 with the Early Adolescent Temperament Questionnaire (EATQ-R) and the Youth Self Report (YSR), and psychopathology at age 19 with the Adult Self Report (ASR). SLEs between ages 16-19 were ascertained with the Life Stress Interview, an investigator-based contextual-stressfulness rating procedure (N= 957). Baseline overlap (including carry-over and common causes) explained 50% of the prospective association of frustration, stress-generation about 5%, and a direct vulnerability effect 45%. After adjustment for their overlap, frustration predicted the development of the general factor and externalizing but not internalizing problems.

2.4: Form and function: Toward a biologically valid structural model of psychopathology
Marco Del Giudice

The structural approach seeks to infer the organization of mental disorders from phenotypic and genetic correlations. Structural models converge on correlated dimensions of externalizing, internalizing, and thought disorder symptoms, plus a general 'factor'. Based on evolutionary concepts, I recently advanced an alternative taxonomy based on the fast-slow continuum of life history strategies. Life history strategies coordinate variation in development, behavior, and physiology, and offer an organizing principle for patterns of comorbidity and subtypes within disorders. Simulations show that the life history model successfully reproduces the observed structure of mental disorders. This approach also provides an alternative interpretation of the p factor, as a combination of two distinct and largely independent dimensions of fast life history and reduced cognitive ability. In this talk I examine the relations between the life history model and other structural models, discuss key conceptual and methodological issues, and suggest directions for research and theoretical integration.

Symposium 3

The role of value-priorities across cultures and across the lifespan
Chair/s: Thalmayer

Location: **Beavis Room**

Values are abstract goals that apply across contexts and time and serve as guiding principles in people's lives. Like other personality attributes, they are relatively stable, taking shape during development with input from temperament and cultural context. This symposium includes important new work on values in terms of universal priorities, their role in predicting moral outlooks, and development over the lifespan. Gerard

Saucier tests how theoretical work on values matches empirical observations of priorities from around the globe. Noga Sverdlik (with Eyal Rechter) explores how religiosity moderates the relationship between values and moral views. The development of values in early childhood is addressed by Shaul Oreg and Yair Berson in terms of the influence of school principals on schoolchildren. And Amber Thalmayer reports on the stability of and change in values in early- and middle-adulthood, and the reciprocal role of change in personality attributes (co-authored with Saucier, Srivastava, and Flournoy).

3.1: Value hierarchies within and across cultures: A comparative test of 25 value theories

Gerard Saucier

Previous work has demonstrated important empirical convergence among diverse human populations in how relative priority is assigned to values. Here, value-orderings from 25 authors, mostly philosophers, from the classical world to the present, are compared with respect to convergence with empirical data from Schwartz Values Survey (SVS) across almost 70 countries. For each theory a scoring/ranking algorithm was constructed, then compared to country-level empirical rankings. Theories (e.g. that of Bentham) corresponding best with the empirical pancultural value ordering -- and with orderings evident in most separate populations -- had a common hierarchy: More universal forms of benevolence valued most highly, given higher value than more particularistic forms of benevolence; both these valued over intellectual virtues, which in turn are given a higher value than hedonistic ends. This hierarchy gives a substantial but not comprehensive account of value-orderings: Residuals suggest a complementary account stressing personal-familial flourishing rather than wider altruistic ends.

3.2: Understanding the value of being moral: Religiosity moderates the relationships between personal values and morality

Noga Sverdlik, Eyal Rechter & Kiryat Ono

In four studies conducted among religious and nonreligious Jews in Israel, we explore how level of religiosity moderates the association between values and moral reasoning. In Study 1 (N=338), we show that the relationship between the value "being moral" and other personal values (i.e. universalism, stimulation, security and conformity) is moderated by religiosity. In Study 2 (N=103), we show that religious participants judge individuals who emphasize tradition and security to be more moral, and individuals who emphasize universalism and stimulation values to be less moral, in comparison to nonreligious participants. In Study 3 (N=291), we show that religiosity affiliation moderates the relationship between values and moral disengagement attitudes. Finally, in Study 4 (N=290), we manipulate values accessibility and show that religiosity affiliation moderates the effect of values on dehumanization. Together, these findings show that values serve as a useful tool for deepening our understanding of cultural differences in

moral reasoning.

3.3: *Schools' impact on the development of children's values* Shaul Oreg & Yair Berson

In this research we consider schools' role in shaping children's values. In particular, we focus on the impact of school staff members on the development of schoolchildren's values. Drawing on Schwartz's theory of personal values and on upper echelon theory we argue that through the emphases they place, staff members' values are transmitted to children and ultimately shape their values. We tested our model using data from 252 schools, which include school principals, 3,658 teachers, and 49,401 schoolchildren, collected at three points in time. Our analyses provided overall support for our hypotheses. These findings contribute to understanding the development of children's values and the far-reaching impact of school leaders' values. They also demonstrate effects of schools on children beyond those on academic achievement. We discuss these results and additional school factors that may impact children's values.

3.4: *The development of values: Longitudinal findings from the life and time study* Amber Gayle Thalmayer, Gerard Saucier, Sanjay Srivastava, & John C. Flournoy

The continuity and development of a set of self-focused versus broader-scope values is explored in four ways. Mean-level age difference, longitudinal change, and the cumulative-continuity hypothesis (whether stability increases with age) are tested in a national community sample ($N = 879$). The ways change in personality attributes longitudinally predict or are predicted by changes in values are tested using bivariate ALT models, additionally using student ($N = 278$) and informant ($N = 608$) samples. Values were seen to be as stable as personality attributes over a four-year span, with some age differences and longitudinal trends consistent with the hypothesis of socialization toward broader-scope values. Contrary to the cumulative-continuity hypothesis, stability was not seen to increase with age. Contrary to an essentialist trait perspective, personality attributes failed to show more downstream influence on values than vice-versa. Consistent with Rollo May's theory of values-maturation, higher Mature Values scores led to decreased Neuroticism.

Symposium 4

What do we do with interpersonal knowledge? Social functions of interpersonal perception, gossip, and reputation

Chair/s: Costello & Srivastava

Location: **Bondi Room**

We know a great deal about how people form impressions of others, but what do people do with those impressions? In this symposium, we present research on the social functions of interpersonal perception, gossip, and reputation. Human pre-

sents research showing that the relation between liking and accuracy in interpersonal perception depends upon the context of the relationship between target and perceiver (new friends vs. potential romantic partners). Costello presents research showing high levels of interjudge consensus resulting from gossip, suggesting that impressions, accurate or otherwise, may easily spread through social networks via gossip. Martinescu presents research showing that negative gossip may benefit the group at the expense of the gossip target's well-being. Carlson presents research showing that the consequences of meta-accuracy may be asymmetrical, such that judges and metaperceivers differentially benefit from meta-accuracy. In all, we highlight the complex nature of the social functions of interpersonal perception, gossip, and reputations.

4.1: *Positive social evaluations and accurate personality impressions: When liking helps and when it hurts* Lauren Human

Do positive social evaluations help or hinder our ability to accurately perceive others' personalities? On the one hand, greater liking may promote accuracy by increasing attention and the motivation to understand others. On the other hand, greater liking could interfere with cue detection and utilization in some contexts, such as when meeting a new potential romantic partner. To address this question, the links between liking and accuracy in two social contexts were examined. Among new classmates, greater liking facilitated greater distinctive accuracy over time ($Ns = 122$ & 235 ; $NDyads = 3023$ & 534). In contrast, however, in a speed-dating paradigm, greater liking was associated with forming significantly less accurate impressions of potential romantic partners ($N = 82$; $NDyads = 839$). In sum, positive social evaluations can shape the accuracy of early personality impressions, but whether liking helps or hurts depends on the nature of the social context.

4.2: *Perceiving through the grapevine: Consensus and accuracy of hearsay reputations* Cory Costello & Sanjay Srivastava

Reputations often extend beyond people who have met, communicated to strangers through gossip and hearsay. We present results from 264 participants in a novel laboratory paradigm for studying consensus and accuracy of hearsay reputations. Two participants spent 15 minutes getting to know one another (P1/target). Then each of them (P1) told a naive participant (P2) about the person they met (target). Participants rated themselves and the target on the Big 6 personality domains. We found evidence of consensus in hearsay reputations: impressions formed by the P1 and P2 about the target were moderately correlated (r 's from .20 to .54). For some traits, hearsay consensus was greater than direct observers' accuracy, suggesting that hearsay can form a consistent but wrong reputation. We found limited evidence of hearsay accuracy: P2 impressions and target's self-reports correlated most

strongly for Extraversion ($r = .25$). We discuss implications for how reputations propagate through social networks.

4.3: Does negative gossip promote or hinder cooperation? The role of social inclusion

Elena Martinescu, Wiebren Jansen, & Bianca Beersma

Negative gossip may be categorized as prosocial behavior, because it has been shown to protect groups against individuals who behave selfishly or uncooperatively (Feinberg et al, 2012; Sommerfeld et al, 2007). However, group protective negative gossip may cause harm to its targets. In three studies (a correlational study, $N = 592$, an experiment, $N = 85$, and a scenario study, $N = 553$), we investigated how gossip affected targets. Results indicated that people who were targets of negative gossip spread with the goal to protect the group felt socially excluded and experienced negative emotions. Gossip targets expressed high work effort intentions (behaviors visible to others), but low contributions that were voluntary (organizational citizenship behaviors) or unobservable to others (private donations to group members), suggesting that negative gossip pressures targets to conform to group norms, but also, lowers prosocial behavior, because gossip harms targets' psychological well-being and feeling of social inclusion.

4.4: Is it good to know what people think about you? A response surface analysis approach to assessing the social outcomes of meta-accuracy

Erika N. Carlson & Stéphane Côté

Intuitively, people who know how others perceive them likely have better quality relationships, but the degree to which meta-accuracy is beneficial might depend on the valence of impressions and who reports on quality (metaperceiver or judge). Using response surface analysis (RSA), the current talk explores the link between meta-accuracy for core personality traits and relationship quality among friends ($N=270$) and for a romantic partner ($N=322$). Results suggested that metaperceivers enjoyed their relationships more with people they were less accurate about (e.g., neuroticism, openness) while judges reported enjoying relationships more with metaperceivers who were more versus less accurate about the impressions they made (e.g., agreeableness, conscientiousness). Judges also enjoyed their relationships more with metaperceivers who were aware of making positive rather than negative impressions. Possible explanations for this asymmetry are discussed as well as how RSA can be used to better understand correlates of accuracy.

Symposium 5

Advances in self-esteem research

Chair/s: Trzesniewski & Harris

Location: **Beavis Room**

This symposium is focused on gaining insights into the nature of self-esteem with the goal of stimulating new work on un-

derstanding the development of self-esteem and how to promote positive, stable self-esteem. Bleidorn et al. examine the etiology of self-esteem through an extended twin-family design and show that the shared environment shapes self-esteem through demographic rather than familial factors. Trzesniewski et al. provide evidence that self-esteem can be assessed younger than previously thought (age 5) and show that self-esteem at this young age has similar psychometric properties and bases as the self-esteem of older children. Geukes et al. examine short-term fluctuations in self-esteem across moments, days, and weeks within the context of realistic social contexts to study the intrapersonal dynamics that lead to unstable self-esteem. Smokowski and Evans identify interpersonal risk and protective factors that lead to changes in self-esteem across adolescence for students from a rural, low-income, violent community.

5.1: An extended twin family study of self-esteem

Wiebke Bleidorn, Christopher J. Hopwood, Christian Kandler, Rainer Riemann, & Anke Huffer

Behavioral genetic studies suggest that both genes and environments impact the emergence and development of individual differences in self-esteem. However, different studies have emphasized either the role of genes or of environmental influences in shaping self-esteem, and the pathways through which genes and environments exert their influence on self-esteem remain unclear. The present study uses data from more than 4,000 twin families and an extended twin family design (ETFD) to further our understanding of the etiology of self-esteem. Compared to classic twin designs, ETFDs allow for finer grained descriptions of the causes of phenotypic variation, produce less biased parameter estimates, and provide more information about the sources of shared environment. Results suggest that individual differences in self-esteem are influenced by genetic, nonshared environmental, and shared environmental factors. Perhaps surprising, the latter are not passed from parent to offspring but reflect the influence of non-parental factors such as shared demographic factors.

Self-reported global self-esteem in 5-7-year-old children

Michelle A. Harris, Kali H.

Trzesniewski & M. Brent Donnellan

Research on global self-esteem has been limited to adults and children eight and older because of a lack of a validated measure for children younger than eight. This gap in research is due to historical theory suggesting that young children are unable to verbalize global self-evaluations. In the current study, we developed the Lifespan Self-Esteem scale through adaptation of existing self-esteem measures and administered it to 438 children aged 5-13 from the community. The goal was to test whether 5-7-year-olds' self-reports of self-esteem are reliable and qualitatively similar to those of older children. Results showed that children's self-reports were reliable ($\pm 5-7=.71$, $-13=.86$) and valid (e.g., similar correspondence ratings and

ABSTRACTS

correlations with third variables). In addition, both age groups gave similar, rational bases (e.g., social support) for what makes them feel good or bad about themselves overall. In summary, children aged 5-7 have fully-developed global self-esteem, contrary to previous theoretical claims.

5.3: *Puffed-up but shaky: State self-esteem in narcissists*

Steffan Nestler, Roos Hutteman, Michael Dufner, Albrecht C.P. Kűfner, Boris Egloff, Jaap J.A. Denissen & Mitja D. Back

Different theoretical conceptualizations characterize grandiose narcissists by high, yet fragile self-esteem. Empirical evidence, however, has been inconsistent, particularly regarding the relationship between narcissism and self-esteem fragility. Here, we aim at unraveling this inconsistency by disentangling the effects of two theoretically distinct facets of narcissism (i.e., admiration, rivalry) on the two aspects of state self-esteem (i.e., level, variability). We report on data from a laboratory-based and two field-based studies (total $N = 596$) in realistic social contexts, capturing momentary, daily, and weekly fluctuations of state self-esteem. Results of the three studies and their meta-analytical integration indicated an important dissociation: Admiration was related to high (and rather stable) levels of state self-esteem, whereas rivalry was related to (rather low and) fragile self-esteem. These differentiated effects explain why the analysis of narcissism as a unitary concept has led to inconsistent past findings and provide deeper insights into the intrapersonal dynamics governing state self-esteem.

5.4: *Multilevel risk and protective factors associated with adolescent self-esteem: modeling longitudinal trajectories from the rural adaptation project*

Paul R. Smokowski & Carey M. Robertson

Understanding what risk and protective factors impact adolescent self-esteem is vitally important in order to create successful interventions to enhance self-esteem in this vulnerable population. Using a three level Hierarchical Linear Model, the current study examined how risk (e.g., parent-adolescent conflict) and protective factors (e.g., social support) across ecological levels (e.g., family, school) impacted self-esteem in adolescents over a three-year period. A racially/ethnically diverse group of over 4,000 middle and high school students from a rural, low income, violent community participated in the current study. Findings indicated that over time self-esteem decreased significantly. Aggression, parent-adolescent conflict, peer rejection, and school hassles were risk factors associated with significant decreases in self-esteem. Protective factors including future optimism, parent and friend support, school satisfaction, ethnic identity, and religious orientation were associated with significant increases in self-esteem. Findings highlight the importance of bolstering protective factors as a means of increasing adolescent self-esteem.

Symposium 6

Individual differences in emotion regulation: Beliefs, goals, and strategy use

Chair/s: Eldesouky & English

Location: Magnolia Room

Emotions serve important functions, such as motivating action and communicating with others. However, there are times when people want to regulate their emotions. In this symposium, we highlight important individual differences relevant to distinct stages of the emotion regulation process (identification, strategy selection, implementation). The first presentation examines parents' implicit beliefs about their children's emotion regulation and how it predicts parental responses. The second presentation explores self-efficacy beliefs and outcome expectancies for emotion regulation tools, including links to personality and adjustment. The third presentation discusses how personality traits predict distinct emotion regulation goals, and how goals may explain trait-strategy use links. The fourth presentation evaluates a new interpersonal emotion regulation measure, and compares how people typically regulate their own emotions versus the emotions of others. Together, these studies demonstrate the many ways individuals differ in their emotion regulation patterns, and how the consequences of these differences can extend beyond emotion.

6.1: *Control yourself! Parent's beliefs that 3 year-old children can control their emotions are linked with maladaptive responses to their children's emotions*

Helena Rose N. Karnilowicz, Brett Q. Ford & Iris B. Mauss

In adults, believing emotions are controllable has been linked with better psychological health (Tamir et al., 2007). However, it may be maladaptive to believe that children can control their emotions, especially if the child is in a developmental stage in which they can't control their emotions. Parents ($N=237$) reported their beliefs about how much 3, 5, and 7 year olds can control their emotions and how they react to their own children's negative emotions. Only parents' beliefs that 3 year-olds can control their emotions were related to greater maladaptive responses (e.g., more punitive, $r=.17$, $p=.009$) and less adaptive responses (e.g., less coping, $r=-.24$, $p=.001$) to their own children's negative emotions. These results held when controlling for potential confounds, including parents' depression and children's temperament. This suggests that beliefs about the malleability of emotions may have negative consequences when applied to individuals who are less capable of emotion control.

6.2: *Personality, beliefs, and the socio-emotional toolbox: A pilot study with undergraduates*

Susan Mauskopf & Oliver P. John

The socio-emotional toolbox is a school-based program teaching children how to talk about relationships and emotions. However, these 12 tools were not derived from psychological theory or research. The present research examined the tools in 300 undergraduates to test whether they are commonly used, in what contexts, and whether beliefs and expectancies mediate use. Participants reported how frequently they use each tool and two kinds of beliefs about each tool. The BFI-2 measured antecedent personality traits; depressive symptoms and social support were adjustment indicators. Self-efficacy beliefs and outcome expectancies were higher for relationship-focused tools

ABSTRACTS

than emotion-focused tools. Tool use was related differentially to adjustment outcomes: use of the Garbage Can Tool predicted lower depressive symptoms, whereas the Empathy Tool predicted greater social support. Mediation analyses showed personality predicts tool use because individuals differ in self-efficacy beliefs and outcome expectancies. Finally, tool use may moderate the link between personality and adjustment.

6.3: *Big Five personality traits predict individual differences in emotion regulation goals*

Lameese Eldesouky & Tammy English

Personality traits have been found to predict individual differences in how people regulate their emotions. However, little is known about whether personality predicts why people engage in emotion regulation. Differential underlying motivation or goals might explain personality differences in strategy use. In this study, undergraduates ($N = 394$) completed measures of personality (Big Five), habitual emotion regulation goals, and habitual strategy use (suppression, reappraisal). Extraverted and agreeable individuals pursued more pro-hedonic goals (feel positively) and pro-social goals (help someone), but fewer performance goals (complete tasks). Agreeable and conscientious individuals pursued fewer contra-hedonic goals (feel negatively). Neurotic individuals pursued more contra-hedonic goals and impression management goals (impress someone), while open individuals pursued more performance goals. When accounting for goals, extraversion and openness were less predictive of suppression and reappraisal use, respectively. Findings suggest there may be distinct personality profiles for emotion regulation goals and that goals might explain trait-strategy links.

6.4: *Individual differences in interpersonal emotion regulation processes show healthier patterns than intrapersonal processes*

Fausto Gonzalez

Most emotion regulation research has focused on intrapersonal processes, rather than on the interpersonal aspects of emotion regulation. We address individual differences in the ways people try to regulate the emotions of others with the ERQ-Other, a version of the Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (ERQ; Gross & John, 2003) adapted to study interpersonal regulation. Further, because we expected Acceptance to be a particularly common strategy in interpersonal regulation, we added it as a third strategy. More than 1,000 participants completed the original ERQ, the new ERQ-O, and psychological and social outcome variables. The 3 new “other regulation” scales were internally consistent and formed three distinct factors. Attempts to regulate the emotions of another person showed a healthier pattern than self-regulation (John & Gross, 2004): healthy strategies (reappraisal and acceptance, about 70% endorsement) were used more often for other than self, and unhealthy strategies (suppression, about 25%) less often.

Symposium 7

Personality change and life events

Chair/s: Van Scheppingen & Bleidorn

Location: **Bondi Room**

Theory and research have emphasized the impact of life events on personality change. This symposium will discuss recent longitudinal research on the relation between life events and personality change in adulthood. The first three contributions will discuss how normative life events in the domains of love and work (e.g., parenthood, retirement) influence personality stability and change in adulthood. The fourth talk will focus on a recent non-normative event that potentially affected a broader population, by studying how the Paris terrorist attacks influenced people indirectly exposed to the attacks. Using advanced longitudinal methods and data from prospective multi-wave studies, the four talks demonstrate how changes in life circumstances and major events provide unique opportunities to study stability and change in personality.

7.1: *Self-esteem change in the transition to work: A matter of individual differences*

Anne K. Reitz & Niall Bolger

Self-esteem in young adulthood plays a critical role for positive lifespan development. Yet, not much is known about the conditions and contingencies of self-esteem development in young adulthood. We studied whether the transition from university to work is related to mean-level change and rank-order change. We assessed 209 27-year old German Master's students before graduation and after, one year later, when half of them had started a fulltime job and half of them did not. Results revealed that those who started a job did not differ in their mean-level change from those who did not, but they showed significantly larger rank-order change. Daily diary-based assessments of events varied considerably among individuals who started a job, which helped explain some of the individual differences in their self-esteem change. In sum, findings underline the need to focus more on the individual's change and experience to better understand self-esteem development during life transitions.

7.2: *Becoming a parent: Stability and change in self-control*

Manon A. van Scheppingen, Jaap J.A.

Denissen & Wiebke Bleidorn

Self-control is a distinctively human trait that is beneficial for a variety of life outcomes, including relationship satisfaction, health, educational achievement, and avoiding criminal behavior. A critical issue concerns the extent to which self-control changes across the life-span and in response to major life events. The present research used prospective 4-wave longitudinal data from 250 Dutch couples to examine changes in self-control in first-time parents as compared to couples who did not have children during the research period. Results revealed significant decreases in mothers' self-control as compared to women without children. Fathers did not show significant changes in self-control during the transition to parenthood. These results suggest that the changes and challenges of having a newborn baby have a negative impact on maternal self-control. Discussion will focus on the implications of the results for theory and research on self-control change in adulthood.

7.3: *Personality development across the transition to retirement*

Ted Schwaba & Wiebke Bleidorn

ABSTRACTS

Retirement is a major life experience in old age that impacts a person's behavior, identity, and social networks. However, little is known about how the transition to retirement affects personality trait development. In this study, we chart Big Five trait trajectories 1) in the years before retirement 2) immediately following retirement, and 3) in the years after retirement. We do so using a large, representative sample of the Netherlands that has contributed five waves of personality data (N = 690). To isolate the particular effect of retirement on personality development, we compare change in retirees with change in a propensity-score matched subsample of non-retirees (N = 456). We find little association between retirement and mean-level personality development. However, retirement is associated with an increase in individual differences in personality development. These results suggest that the transition to retirement may affect personality development differently depending on the circumstances of the event.

7.4: *Changes in affect, cognition, and behavior after the Paris terrorist attacks of November 13, 2015*

Maike Luhmann & Wiebke Bleidorn

Terrorist attacks are supposed to hit not only the direct victims, but the entire society. In this prospective longitudinal study, we examined changes in mood, life satisfaction, information seeking, perceptions of the likelihood of future terrorist attacks, and terror-related cognitions and behaviors two, four, and eight weeks after the terrorist attacks of November 13, 2015 in Paris in a sample of individuals indirectly affected by the attacks (N = 201). Average mood levels dropped significantly after the attacks compared to pre-attack levels, but recovered within eight weeks. Average levels of life satisfaction did not change significantly across this time period. Information seeking, perceptions of the likelihood of future terrorist attacks, and terror-related cognitions and behaviors declined over the eight weeks after the attacks. Together, these findings indicate that while terrorist attacks may cause changes in affect, cognition, and behavior even among people targeted only indirectly, these changes are only temporary.

Symposium 8

Diverse perspectives on prediction

Chair/s: Condon & Mõettus

Location: **Beavis Room**

Against a backdrop of broad support for the Big Five, there is widespread recognition of the need for more narrow construals of traits. This is mainly driven by the aim of explaining variability in important outcomes with increasingly predictive approaches to personality modeling. This symposium offers a diverse range of perspectives on prediction. Vainik et al. demonstrate the utility of narrow facets for distinguishing between overlapping-yet-distinct phenotypes. Mõettus describes methods for developing outcome-specific models and illustrates the utility of this approach with body mass index and related outcomes. Beck and Jackson show how network models represent personality traits as complex, dynamic systems of items rather than mean-level

aggregations. Condon introduces a new set of measures and evaluates their predictive utility against existing scales and a range of outcomes. The diversity of these topics are an encouraging sign of the potential for increased predictive power in personality.

8.1: *More power to personality*

Rene Mõettus

Representing personality trait-outcome associations faces two seemingly contradictory challenges. The associations are often unspecific, with similar configurations of desirable (or undesirable) trait levels tracking outcomes that differ in nature and only share a positive (or negative) valence. And yet the associations are often driven by some specific outcome-relevant aspects of the traits. I will describe a way of representing personality-outcome associations that addresses both of these challenges. The approach, based on building predictive models using the smallest personality units (items, also called nuances), generally increases the out-of-sample predictive power of personality ratings for the distinctive aspects of outcomes. Perhaps most interestingly, the approach also allows the co-variations of different outcomes to be accounted for by shared personality profiles. I will illustrate the approach by predicting Body Mass Index and several related outcomes from personality ratings and quantifying the extents to which they overlap in their personality profiles (N = 3,561).

8.2: *Obesity differs from other addictive and clinical phenotypes, but uncontrolled eating is similar. A personality profile analysis*

Uku Vainik, Rene Mõettus, & Alain Dagher

Obesity has been proposed to be similar to other addictive phenotypes such as alcohol abuse, gambling, or smoking. For instance, uncontrolled eating (UE) is the most common obesity-associated trait. Here, we compare the NEO-PI-R's facet-based personality profiles of obesity and UE with profiles of other addictive and clinical phenotypes (ACPs). Profiles of 20 phenotypes were extracted from 11 studies (N=7028). NEO-PI-R profiles of ACPs were correlated strongly with each other (mean $r = 0.75$, $SD = 0.16$) and with UE ($r = 0.71$, $SD = 0.13$). Obesity had low association with clinical profiles ($r = 0.1$, $SD = 0.16$), and medium association with UE ($r = 0.21$, $SD = 0.05$) and addictions ($r = 0.36$, $SD = 0.1$). Obesity-addiction similarities were driven by facets of Neuroticism, Openness, and Conscientiousness. In summary, for a more complete understanding of obesity, we need to look past the addiction-like conceptualisation commonly seen in UE.

8.3: *More than the sum of its parts? Using personality networks to predict outcomes*

Emorie D. Beck & Joshua J. Jackson

The vast majority of predictive models in personality focus on associations between personality traits and different outcomes. Trait approaches rely on average levels of trait relevant manifestations, which means that patterns of manifestations are not incorporated into the prediction. In contrast, network approaches represent personality traits as a complex system made up of

local interactions between individual items included in a trait inventory at a person-specific level. Network models can thus describe patterns of interactions between personality manifestations, which may be useful to predict behavior and outcomes. To test whether network personality measures can predict important outcomes, we used ESM data collected over two weeks (N = 372 participants, total assessments N = 17,715). We assess the relationship between population and individual level temporal and contemporaneous networks with numerous long-term outcomes (e.g. GPA and relationship satisfaction). Implications for the conceptualization of predictive models of personality are discussed.

8.4: *From big data to narrow traits*
David M. Condon

The search for more predictive models of individual differences has led to the development and increasing use of hierarchical assessment frameworks. However, the methodological challenge of administering very large item sets has severely limited comparative evaluations of these frameworks and highly-powered replications of their structure. Using a publicly-available data set with 700 IPIP items and 125,000 participants, we compare the predictive validity and psychometric properties of many of the most widely-used measures (including more than 200 different scales). We then demonstrate novel techniques for improving prediction and introduce a new framework that incorporates these approaches. We also show how this framework can be used to establish common metrics for widely studied constructs (e.g., the Big Five) through the use of statistical linking procedures. We conclude with a proposal to further improve predictive power using more collaborative data collection methods among personality researchers.

Symposium 9

Personality and romantic relationships: The early days
Chair/s: Gerlach & Wurst
Location: **Magnolia Room**

The current symposium focuses on the early phases of romantic relationships i.e., romantic attraction and relationship formation and explores the role of individual differences, partner preferences and mate value therein. Emanuel Jauk reports on two speed-dating studies investigating the role of narcissism and psychopathy for romantic attraction. Stefanie Wurst presents first results from the "Date me for Science" study, a large longitudinal speed-dating study, and focuses on the role of mate value for dating decisions. Tanja Gerlach examines the predictive validity of partner preferences for later partner choices and consecutive adjustment of preferences using data from a prospective study on relationship formation. Daniel Conroy-Beam reports on a large-scale cross-cultural study investigating the multivariate integration of mate preferences as well as their predictive validity for different mating outcomes. Together, the talks shed new light on the factors driving romantic choices and crucially inform ongoing debates in relationship research.

9.1 : *The dark triad and attractiveness in speed dating*

Emanuel Jauk, Lisa Cossmann & Aljoscha C. Neubauer

Though Dark Triad traits (narcissism, psychopathy, and Machiavellianism) are generally perceived as undesirable, they might foster interpersonal attraction in brief acquaintance situations. We conducted two speed dating studies to investigate the attractiveness of Dark Triad traits in real-life scenarios. In study I (N = 90), narcissism was positively associated with mate appeal for short- and long-term relationships in both sexes; psychopathy was associated with short-term appeal in women. Results were attributable to the shared variance among narcissism and extraversion in men, and narcissism/psychopathy and physical attractiveness in women. Study II (N = 110) sought to replicate and extend these findings using more fine-grained indicators of interpersonal perception. We were particularly interested in whether individuals consciously perceive and value their dating counterparts' narcissistic/psychopathic traits, or whether other characteristics determine their choices. Data are currently being analyzed; both studies underpin the functionally adaptive aspect of Dark Triad traits in brief acquaintance situations.

9.2: *Initiation of romantic relationships in speed-dating: Introducing the "date me for science" study and its first results*
Stefanie N. Wurst, Sarah, Humberg & Mitja D. Back

Choosing a romantic partner is one of the most important decisions in life. Little is known, however, about the processes taking place between initial romantic encounters and the later formation of romantic relationships. We introduce a new speed-dating study (400 heterosexual singles, age: 18-28) with a 6-week follow up phase which was designed to fill this gap and longitudinally investigate key behavioral, perceptual, and judgmental processes in first and subsequent romantic encounters. The study assessed a variety of (1) personality traits, (2) interpersonal perceptions immediately after each speed-date (including romantic attraction), and (3) interaction behaviors and interpersonal outcomes in the weeks after the speed-dating event. All speed-dates were also videotaped. We will present first results from these data about how (self-and other-perceived) mate value influences dating decisions, including influences of (a) actor's mate value, (b) mate value of the speed-dating partner, and (c) the interplay of those two mate values.

9.3: *Predictive validity and adjustment of ideal partner preferences across the transition into romantic relationships*
Tanja M. Gerlach, Ruben C. Arslan, Thomas Schultze, Tabea Hannappel, Selina K. Reinhard & Lars Penke

Although empirical research has investigated what we ideally seek in a romantic partner for decades, the crucial question of whether ideal partner preferences guide who we pursue as a romantic partner has remained largely unanswered so far. In the Gratingen Mate Choice Study (GMCS), we employed a naturalistic prospective design and investigated partner preferences in a large sample of predominantly heterosexual singles. We tracked the same individuals across a period of five months upon a possible transition into romantic relationships. Partner preferences prospectively predicted the characteristics of later partners;

ABSTRACTS

mate value did not moderate the preference-partner characteristics associations. Further, preferences were less stable for those who entered a relationship. Subgroup analyses of preference adjustment towards partner characteristics revealed that participants adjusted their preferences downwards when partners fell short of initial preferences. Results and implications are discussed against the background of ongoing controversies in mate choice and romantic relationship research.

9.4: *Euclidean mate preference integration across 44 countries*
Daniel Conroy-Beam

Human mating research has generated considerable knowledge about the content of human mate preferences, but relatively little understanding of how we integrate our many preferences to make mating decisions. Emerging evidence suggests that human mate choice psychology integrates mate preferences according to a Euclidean algorithm which represents preferences and potential mates as points within an n-dimensional preference space. I will report the results of a cross-cultural test of this hypothesis using data from $n = 14,405$ people from across 44 different countries. Findings reveal that people across cultures strongly fulfil their mate preferences in Euclidean terms and that individual differences in Euclidean mate value have power to predict mating outcomes including mate preference fulfillment, assortative mating, and the calibration of ideal standards. These findings contribute to validating a multidimensional, Euclidean model of mate preference psychology for understanding how human psychology translates mate preferences into downstream mating outcomes.

Symposium 10

Personality-informed tailoring across consequential behavioral domains: Applications in marketing, management, and health

Chair/s: Mroczek & Rauthmann

Location: **Bondi Room**

Interest has been increasing in the use of personality information to tailor or optimize a wide variety of individual-level actions, from health interventions to marketing approaches to voter micro-targeting in elections. This symposium showcases new efforts in this area, with applications to a broad array of domains. In the domain of marketing, Matz et al. will discuss increasing the effectiveness of advertising campaigns on Facebook through personality-based personalization technologies. In the domain of management, Hirsh will show how personality-based framing of a work task can lead to increased employee engagement. In the health domain, Bogg and Vo will describe a randomized trial of a personality-informed intervention designed to optimize physical activity, and Mroczek et al. will describe the creation of a device-based instrument that allows tailoring of treatment and wellness plans by physicians through personality-informed risk assessment of patient and health outcomes.

10.1: *Using big data and personality theory in customer-centric marketing*

Sandra Matz, Michal Kosinski, David Stillwell

Anticipating and serving consumers' individual needs is a crucial aspect of customer-centric marketing. In this talk, we discuss how a combination of Big Data analytics and personality theory makes it possible to understand and meet consumers' needs on a psychological, rather than purely behavioral or demographic, level. Based on self-reported personality scores and Facebook profile information from 73,085 myPersonality users, we show that as little as one Facebook Like is enough to successfully target groups of consumers based on their personality, using existing behavioral targeting tools. We further demonstrate the effectiveness of personality targeting in several real-life advertising campaigns on Facebook that together attracted more than 15,000 clicks: Marketers can attract up to 63% more clicks and up to 1,400% more conversions by matching products and marketing messages to consumers' personality characteristics. We will discuss our findings with regard to the potential risks and benefits of such personalization technologies.

10.2: *Increasing work motivation with personalized task framing*
Jacob B. Hirsh

Employee engagement is theorized to reflect the extent to which a person can express his or her valued self-aspects at work. In a sample of 406 full-time employees from diverse occupations, those participants who felt better able to express their personally valued traits in their jobs demonstrated increased engagement and a heightened perception of meaning and purpose at work. These effects were observed even when controlling for differences in job characteristics and personality. In a second study, 382 full-time employees were asked to describe how their jobs facilitate the expression of their most valued personality traits. Relative to a control group, those participants who reflected on the congruence between their work tasks and personalities reported increased employee engagement and job satisfaction. These studies suggest that work motivation can be improved by tailoring the framing of a task to match employee personality profiles.

10.3: *A randomized trial of industriousness-based implementation intentions among university students with recent physical activity initiation failures*

Tim Bogg & Phuong T. Vo

The utility of a personality-informed approach for implementation intention formation for physical activity initiation and maintenance was tested among university students. Participants ($N = 221$) were randomized to one of three conditions (information only, implementation intention, or industriousness-based implementation intention) and participated in psychoeducational group sessions. Group differences were found in mean step rates after three weeks, with the information-only group having the lowest step rate and the industriousness-based implementation intention group having the greatest step rate. Participants in the industriousness-based implementation intention condition also showed moderate-sized increases in physical activity at 2- and 6-month follow-ups. The results provide preliminary evidence that the efficacy of implementation intentions for

ABSTRACTS

physical activity might be improved through realistic appraisals of previous levels of effort (i.e., industriousness), as well as on-going monitoring of effort exerted for physical activity. More generally, the findings suggest personality-informed tailoring may augment the utility of existing behavioral change modalities.

I0.4: Personality-informed targeting and tailoring to improve patient and health outcomes

Daniel Mroczek, Mitesh Rao, David M. Condon, Michael B. Bass, Eileen K. Graham, & Sara J. Weston

This study was an effort to build a practical tool to improve patient outcomes, using item-level personality information in two datasets: a hospital dataset (Northwestern Memorial Hospital; N=200), and a national sample (Health & Retirement Study, N=7,209). In the patient data, outcomes were unscheduled returns to Emergency Department, patient followup with a PCP post-discharge, and filling a prescription. In HRS, outcomes were onset of 8 chronic or acute conditions: heart disease, cancer, diabetes, lung disease, psychiatric conditions, arthritis, hypertension, and stroke. Logistic models were used to predict outcomes. Odds ratios were converted to risk ratios based on prevalence rates of outcomes. These formed the basis of a risk scoring algorithm indexing the likelihood of these outcomes in new sets of patients. Risk scores inform physicians of the chances of a given outcome, allowing enhanced resources (medication reminders, follow up calls, more frequent visits) to be directed toward higher-risk patients.

Symposium 11

Assessing associations between personality disorders and romantic relationships across multiple methods and time points

Chair/s: Thomas & South

Location: **Beavis Room**

People with Personality Disorders (PDs) have diminished relationship satisfaction, but limited research has examined how PDs influence relationship functioning across time and contexts. Using large and diverse samples, we examined influences of PDs and personality traits on romantic relationships. Wildey and colleagues replicate and extend prior findings that externalizing traits relate to reduced marital satisfaction across several methods. Clark and colleagues found that Negative Emotionality better predicted marital quality over several years than Antisocial PD, although both relate to marital dissatisfaction cross-sectionally, and South and colleagues found that multiple assessments of PDs predicted lower rates of self and partner satisfaction over several years. Assaad and colleagues tested associations between spouses' PD symptoms and their moment-to-moment behaviors and found PDs were consistently associated with lower levels of both spouses' warmth. These studies highlight how personality and PDs influence relationship satisfaction in real-time and longitudinally, and elucidate exciting directions for future research.

I1.1: Using multiple methods to evaluate the association between externalizing psychopathology, personality, and marital satisfaction in a large, diverse sample of couples

Mikhila Wildey, Brent Donnellan, Kelly L. Klump & Alexandra Burt

The current study evaluated associations between externalizing psychopathology, personality, and marital satisfaction in a sample of 811 married couples. Personality and psychopathology were assessed using dimensional measures, and marital satisfaction was assessed via both self-report and observer-report using videotaped interactions. Observer-report of positive and negative affect were also examined. Results were directly compared to those from Humbad et al. (2010) to test for replication. Results were consistent with those reported in Humbad et al. (2010), such that greater externalizing psychopathology remained a significant predictor of lower marital satisfaction, even after controlling for personality traits. Importantly, dimensional measures of externalizing psychopathology showed stronger associations with marital satisfaction when compared to symptom count measures used in Humbad et al. (2010). Greater externalizing psychopathology also remained associated with lower marital satisfaction after controlling for observer-rated positive and negative affect, whereas only greater negative emotionality predicted lower levels of observer-rated marital satisfaction.

I1.2: Normal and pathological personality in Mexican origin couples Angus Clark, Brent Donnellan, & Richard W. Robins

The symptoms of Antisocial Personality Disorder (ASPD) may have long-term negative consequences for marital quality. Previous research with European Americans has found that ASPD negatively predicts couple functioning, even when controlling for general Negative Emotionality (NEM; Humbad et al., 2010). The current study extends this work by testing whether ASPD symptoms are related to marital quality over time after adjusting for trait NEM, using longitudinal data from a sample of 438 Mexican Origin dyads followed over seven years. Data were analyzed using the underutilized but powerful common fate growth model (CFGM; Lederman & Macho, 2014). Results showed that ASPD symptoms were only trivially related to marital quality over time, but NEM was related to worse marital quality at the outset of the study. Results suggest a limited role for specific personality pathology in midlife marital quality compared to more general trait dimensions, though results may be skewed by self-selection processes.

I1.3: Personality disorders and longitudinal change in relationship satisfaction

Susan South, Michael Boudreaux & Thomas F. Oltmanns

In the current study, we examine how personality disorder (PD) traits are related to longitudinal change in marital satisfaction. We utilize data from the St. Louis Personality and Aging Network (SPAN), a community-based study of personality and health in older adults. The sample was assessed at baseline for PD traits through the use of self-report, informant-report, and structured interview; satisfaction from the participant and from a spouse/cohabitating partner was assessed at baseline and five follow-ups: 6, 12, 18, 24, and 30 months. Higher levels of PD at baseline were associated with lower relationship satisfaction at

ABSTRACTS

baseline. Informant-report, self-report, and ratings from structured interview were also related to change in own or partner's relationship satisfaction, but for different PDs. Findings suggest that even in long-term couples, there is variability in how satisfaction changes over time, and these changes can be captured by maladaptive personality traits reported in later adult years.

11.4: Personality disorders and spouses moment-to-moment interpersonal behaviors

Lily Assaad, Christopher J. Hopwood, C. Emily Durbin, & Katherine M. Thomas

Personality disorders (PDs) are associated with higher rates of relationship distress and dissolution and are theorized to assert their maladaptive influence via ongoing relationship behaviors; however, limited research has assessed how PDs are associated with behaviors as they unfold between partners. Using Actor-Partner Interdependence Models, we tested the hypothesis that spouses' ($n = 122$ dyads) self-reported PD symptoms would relate to lower levels of observed moment-to-moment warmth among actors and partners. Across four distinct discussions (two positive, two conflict), we observed lower levels of warmth in both partners when either spouse, particularly husbands, reported more PD symptoms. Results for dominance differed across PD dimensions, mostly in theoretically predictable ways (e.g., narcissism related to higher dominance and avoidance to lower dominance). By examining behaviors in real-time social contexts across multiple situations, we highlight promising avenues for studying how PD symptoms are associated with dynamic interpersonal processes in romantic relationships.

Symposium 12

Life narratives in interpersonal contexts

Chair/s: Buehler & Dunlop

Location: **Magnolia Room**

Individual differences in life narratives have been associated with several important variables, such as subjective well-being, personal growth, and ego development. Less is known, however, about the interplay between life narratives and social relationships. The present symposium seeks to fill in this substantive gap by presenting four talks that rest at the intersection between narrative psychology and relationship research. The first contribution incorporates the three-layer framework of personality to investigate the ways in which dispositional traits, life goals, and autobiographical stories correspond with romantic relationship satisfaction. The second contribution focuses on the associations between narrative accounts of relationship dissolutions (i.e., break-ups) and adult romantic attachment styles. The third contribution considers relations among life narratives and narratives about one's romantic partner. Whereas the first three contributions focus on personal and relational well-being, the fourth contribution zooms out by examining aspects of autobiographical narratives in relation to social well-being and generativity.

12.1: The relational self as actor, agent, and author: How personality layers affect relational well-being

Janina Buehler, Rebekka Weidmann & Alexander Grob

The self may be represented as an actor (on the basis of personality traits), agent (on the basis of personal goals), and author (on the basis of life narratives). In the current study, we examined coherence among these self-views in relation to romantic relationship satisfaction. A sample of 110 participants ($M=35.5$ years) who were currently involved in a romantic relationships reported their traits, life goals, completed a life story interview, and rated their relationship satisfaction. Factor analyses revealed three overarching patterns (getting ahead, getting along and getting involved), arising across dispositional traits, life goals, and life narratives. In addition, regression analyses highlighted Agreeableness among traits and relationship goals among goals as significant positive predictors of relationship satisfaction. Among life narratives, coded sequences of contamination negatively predicted relationship satisfaction. These results underline personality coherence across layers and highlight the significance of narratives in the interpersonal setting of romantic relationships.

12.2: When breaking up is hard to do: The emotional processing of relationship dissolution

Nicole R. Harake & William L. Dunlop

We examined narrative accounts of breakups in relation to attachment styles. In Study 1, 396 participants ($M=31.18$ years) provided narratives describing their most difficult breakups and indicated who in the relationship initiated its dissolution. In Study 2, 115 participants ($M=32.24$ years) provided accounts of instances, in which they did and did not initiate a previous breakup (i.e., each participant provided two narratives). Narratives were coded for exploration (connecting the self to the negative emotional impact of the experience) and resolution (using the event as a catalyst for positive self-transformation). Participants also indicated their anxious and avoidant tendencies within romantic relations. Across studies, levels of resolution were (1) highest among stories in which participants initiated the breakup and (2) negatively correlated with both anxious and avoidant attachment. These results suggest that narratives in which one initiates the breakup are more thoroughly processed and carry important implications for functioning within this domain.

12.3: What my story of you says about me: Couple's personal and vicarious life stories are related to agency, communion, and redemption

Katharine W. Panattoni & Dorte Thomsen

Despite growing recognition of the importance others' stories hold for one's own self-understanding, little is known about how the perceptions of a romantic partner's life stories are related to the features of one's own life story. This study examined relations between themes of agency, communion, and redemption in personal life stories and the life stories told about participants' romantic partners (i.e., vicarious life stories) among a sample of 102 individuals drawn from 51 couples. Results revealed positive associations between (1) levels of agency, communion and redemption in participants' personal and vicarious life stories, and (2) levels of agency and communion in participants' stories about

ABSTRACTS

their partners and their partners' own stories. These findings suggest that one's own narrative identity may influence the construction of his or her romantic partner's life story, and vice versa. Thus, vicarious life stories represent a fruitful direction for future personality and relationship research.

12.4: Generativity and the narratives associated with increases in social well-being throughout late-midlife adulthood

Jen Guo

Recent research suggests that American adults who score high on self-reported measures of generativity (the commitment towards promoting the well-being of others within their community) tend to construe their lives as heroic narratives of redemption (McAdams & Guo, 2015). This narrative prototype, titled the redemptive self, is characterized by a set of themes describing how a gifted protagonist with steadfast moral principles overcomes suffering to make a positive difference in the world. The present study integrates qualitative measurements and longitudinal quantitative methodologies to examine whether the ways in which 157 late-midlife adults construct their personal narrative impacts their trajectories of social well-being over time. Findings indicated that generativity and the redemptive self-narrative were positively associated with both psychological and social well-being concurrently. Growth curve modeling suggested that generativity and a narrative emphasis on moral steadfastness predicted a significant increase in social well-being throughout late-midlife adulthood.

Symposium 13

The role of individual differences in predicting workforce readiness and retirement in the present and future labor markets

Chair/s: Damian

Location: **Bondi Room**

In four talks, we show that individual differences impact perceived and actual workforce readiness, job selection and satisfaction, economic outcomes, and retirement decisions. These effects held above and beyond social background, but social background and structures were also shown to shape individual differences. Methodologically, this symposium has several strengths: large and diverse samples, longitudinal designs, real-world outcomes, and a wide range of participant ages. First, Casillas shows which personality traits are perceived to be most important for achieving school and work success. Second, Damian shows which individual differences predict prospectively selection into occupations that are likely to persist in future labor markets as computers displace jobs. Third, Behrend shows how socioeconomic factors determine work outcomes by affecting individual differences. Fourth, Beier shows how personality impacts decisions to exit the workforce. This symposium highlights the role of individual differences, social structures, and their interplay in shaping human capital and labor markets.

13.1: Perceptions of personality traits' importance across the school-to-work continuum

Alex Casillas, Jason Way & Robert Pulvermacher

A nationwide survey was conducted to measure the perceived importance of behavioral representations of a HEXACO-based framework for achieving school and work success. Ratings of 8,969 subject matter experts across the school to work continuum (i.e., teachers, college instructors, workforce supervisors) were collected and compared with one another. 83% of respondents rated these dimensions as "important" or "highly important" at the K-12, postsecondary, and workforce levels. Raters across groups of the school-to-work continuum generally agreed on their ratings, with Sustained Effort (Conscientiousness) and Acting Honestly (Honesty) considered the most important, and Socializing with Others (Extraversion) considered the least important. However, respondents disagreed about the importance of Keeping an Open Mind (Openness) and Getting Along with Others (Agreeableness). These findings will be discussed in terms of how they relate to preparing students and workers for the demands of 21st-century jobs.

13.2: Whose job will be taken over by a computer? The role of personality in predicting job computerizability over the lifespan
Rodica Damian, Marion Spengler & Brent W. Roberts

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

13.3: The psychology of economic immobility: How opportunity structures in society and the workplace limit the power of core self-evaluation to determine income growth
Tara S. Behrend & Alexander Gloss

This study explores how socioeconomic factors in society and the workplace determine economic outcomes by affecting individual differences, work attitudes, income from work, and the interrelationship of those factors with one another. We develop a model that explores how socioeconomic opportunity structures in society and the workplace shape pathways from core self-evaluation (CSE) to job satisfaction and from job satisfaction to income growth. We test this model using a three-decade longitudinal probability sample. Our results demonstrate that two manifestations of opportunity structures, namely socioeconomic background and occupational constraints, play unique

ABSTRACTS

roles in shaping the interrelationship of CSE and job satisfaction with income growth. We discuss implications of our results including the interrelationship of socioeconomic factors with individual autonomy at work and the role that autonomy at work might play in shaping economic mobility.

3.4: *The role of work-related personality traits in the decisions to retire*

Margaret E. Beier, Ruth Kanfer & Alex LoPilato

The goal of the current study was to examine the influence of personality relative to individual resources such as health and finances on retirement decisions. Surveys were administered over a two-year period with a sample of highly educated workers ($N = 461$). Established work-related personality assessments included promotion focus ("My greatest work motivation comes from the chance to learn"), prevention focus ("I am always mindful of how my performance will affect my job security"), and work centrality ("Work is one of the most important aspects of a person's life"). Retirement decisions were operationalized as estimated age to exit a primary job or exit the workforce. We found that work centrality and promotion focus were significantly positively related to both outcomes. Moreover, when all measures were estimated simultaneously using path analysis, personality remained a significant determinant of retirement decisions, and was more important than individual health or perceptions of job-fit.

Symposium 14

Personality development in childhood and adolescence: Understanding effects of educational and academic outcomes

Chair/s: Spengler & Wagner

Location: **Beavis Room**

Despite empirical support of the link between personality and academic achievement, it is a rather open question how this relationship unfolds across time and if such patterns differ from childhood to young adulthood. Related to this endeavor is the important question of adequate methods of personality measurement in young children and adolescents. The current symposium addresses these research questions by combining four talks that (1) use a validation study and three different cross-sectional and longitudinal data sets, (2) employ self- and parent reports of personality as well as school records of achievement, and (3) examine diverse samples from childhood to young adulthood. With this symposium we want to point out the potential as well as challenge of integrating the developmentally rich phase from childhood to emerging adulthood into the existent framework of personality development across the lifespan while considering the importance of educational and academic outcomes.

14.1: *Measuring the Big Five in little kids: Developmental trends in the properties of youth self-reports and parent-reports on the Big Five Inventory-2*

Christopher J. Soto, Jennifer L. Tackett & Oliver P. John

Children's and adolescents' behavior can be conceptualized in terms of the Big Five personality trait domains. However, exam-

ining the development of the Big Five at younger ages is complicated by measurement issues, such as the reliability and validity of parent-reports and youth self-reports. The present research investigated developmental trends in the psychometric properties of the Big Five Inventory-2 (BFI-2), a hierarchical measure of the Big Five domains and 15 facet traits. Study 1 examined youth self-reports from ages 8 to 20. It found that the BFI-2's expected structure could be recovered by late childhood, and that the inventory's measurement properties reached their adult asymptotes by mid-adolescence. Study 2 examined parent-reports from ages 3 to 18. It found that the measurement properties of BFI-2 parent-reports were comparable to those of adult self-reports and peer-reports. These findings indicate that the BFI-2 can be used to examine personality development throughout childhood and adolescence.

14.2: *Contextualizing academic behaviors and achievement in a comprehensive child personality taxonomy*

Kathrin Herzhoff, Kathleen W. Reardon, Alex Cassillas & Jennifer L. Tackett

Associations between noncognitive skills (e.g., personality) and academically relevant behaviors in childhood are vastly understudied, despite implications for child adaptation and success and a better understanding of the school-to-work continuum. In the present study, we constructed a developmentally sensitive personality taxonomy with maximal relevance for academic behaviors and outcomes. We collected data from parents and school records of over 500 6-to-17-year-old children. Analyses identified personality traits most relevant for academic behaviors and outcomes, which were different across academic domains, and further examined the hierarchical structure of child personality traits and academic behaviors using an iterative factor analytic approach. Current research on relevant personality facets is scattered across different literatures: developmental, I/O, personality & social – so the proposed contribution seeks to present a thoughtfully delineated taxonomy of personality facets that are practically relevant from childhood into adulthood, and that are predictive of consequential academic and organizational outcomes.

14.3: *Against all odds: Personality development in young vocational trainees opposes the maturity principle*

Jennifer Deventer, Jenny Wagner, Oliver Lüdtke, Gabriel Nagy & Jan Retelsdorf

Personality development in young adults that do not follow the college track has not been investigated sufficiently. In this study we attempt to close this gap by assessing the personality development (BFI, Rammstedt & John, 2005) of young German adults (age $T1 = 18.01$ yrs) in 3-year vocational training (NT1 = 2080, NT2 = 1600, NT3 = 913). Longitudinal growth curve analyses show increases in Neuroticism, decreases in Agreeableness, and decreases in Conscientiousness. The trainees also report a gradual decrease in Extraversion and Openness across the three-year span. These trajectories of personality development are contrary to the maturity principle that has been established in

ABSTRACTS

many samples of college students. Therefore, a more differentiated perspective on personality development is needed. Further analyses investigate social aspects as well as characteristics of vocational training, e.g., autonomy, relatedness, and competence at the work place as well as identification with company as determining factors.

I4.4: Is personality trait change related to later career success? A 10 year longitudinal study

Marion Spengler, Brent W. Roberts, Jenny Wagner & Ulrich Trautwein

Personality traits play an important role in predicting later career success, but also develop over time. Young adulthood is a time of rapid and continuous personality development, which might be relevant when it comes to the adaptation after important life transitions. Individuals who adapt better during these transitions might end up with more positive life outcomes. Despite the knowledge of personality traits being related to a diverse variety of outcomes there is no study that investigated the relation of personality trait change and outcomes. We used a longitudinal sample ($N = 4,532$; $M = 19.6$, $SD = 0.9$ at Time 1) from Germany to examine the influence of personality change on different measures of career success, relationship, and health ten years later. We especially investigated how personality change at the transition from secondary school to university is related to income, occupational status, marriage, and subjective health.

Symposium I5

EAPP Invited Symposium: Integrating personality structure, process, and development

Chair/s: Schmitt & Baumert

Location: **Magnolia Room**

The symposium brings together contributions integrating structural, process-oriented, and developmental personality research. Using the case of needs as an example, Bluemke & Groth argue and show empirically that the sensitivity of personality test items to experimental inductions of personality states (process) can serve as an estimate of construct validity (structure). Read et al. suggest that interactions between motivational states and situational affordances contribute to both, intra-individual variability in behavior (process) and, over time, result in stable interindividual trait differences (development). Using neuroticism as an example, Shiner & Young demonstrate that a narrow temperament trait elicited by a specific class of negative stimuli in early childhood turns into a broad personality trait including negative emotional responses to a wide range of stimuli in adolescence (structure and development). Schmitt & Baumert report results from an expert meeting of ARP and EAPP members on the necessity of integrating personality structure, process, and development.

I5.1: Disentangling personality constructs by means of experimental validation: The case of need for cognition

Matthias Bluemke & Katharina Groth

Borsboom et al. (2004) argued that a test is only valid when the

attribute exists and variations in the attribute causally produce variations in test scores. The first statement is axiomatic. The second statement was partially tested by experimental induction of three related motives: need for cognition (NfC), personal need for structure (PNS), and personal fear of invalidity (PFI). Outcomes were replicated with English- and German-speaking participants in an online experiment ($N = 1231$). Flat-hunting scenarios triggered different psychological states, but PNS and PFI items were unaffected, indicating that PNS and PFI might be stationary constructs that cannot be induced. The NfC-induction resulted in larger variances of NfC responses, and the responsive subset of NfC items fit an (essentially) unidimensional measurement model better than any previous NfC model. This model held across cultures, genders, and experimental groups. An experiment clarified the nature of personality processes and disentangled related constructs.

I5.2: Virtual personalities: Computational modeling of personality structure, process, and change

Stephen J. Read, Benjamin Smith, Vitaliya Droutman & Lynn C. Miller

How can the same underlying psychological/neurobiological system exhibit both stable between-individual differences (traits) and high 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 motivations interacting with motivationally relevant situations. 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 states, and competition among alternative motives. Over time, individual differences in initial underlying motive propensities and in reward/punishment learning histories in situations sought/avoided, differentially impact stable action tendencies. Here we present a biologically-based theoretical framework, based on structured motivational systems, and embodied in a computational model, demonstrating how stable personality characteristics can develop, even as individuals exhibit considerable within-person variability in personality states and personality-related behavior across time and situations. This has implications for cross-situational consistency and change.

I5.3: Temperament and personality traits in childhood and adolescence: A rich opportunity for integrating structural, process-oriented, and developmental perspectives

Rebecca Shiner & Colin G. DeYoung

Over the first two decades of life, children and adolescents undergo significant and rapid biological and psychological changes; these changes result in substantial changes in the temperament and personality traits that youth display over time. In this talk, we present a model of temperament and personality traits in childhood and adolescence that takes these changes into account and that integrates structural and process-focused perspectives on early-emerging traits. We use the trait of Negative Emotionality (NEM) or Neuroticism to illustrate what such a model has to offer. NEM/Neuroticism develops from a narrow trait involv-

ABSTRACTS

ing negative responses to immediately present stimuli in early childhood to a broad, cognitively complex trait encompassing negative emotional responses to a wide range of stimuli by adolescence. We explore the changes in biological and psychological process that may account for this expanding nature of the NEM/Neuroticism trait and its changing structural relationships with other traits over time.

15.4: Integrating personality structure, process, and development: results from an expert meeting of EAPP and ARP members
Manfred Schmitt & Anna Baumert

Theory and research on personality and individual differences can be grouped according to their foci on (1) structures of inter-individual differences, (2) intra-individual processes that guide behavior, and (3) development. These research areas have progressed in largely isolated ways. We propose that integration is necessary to advance understanding of personality. An expert meeting of EAPP and ARP members discussed the potential of this proposal based on three key questions: (I) Explanation of behavior: What mechanisms and processes can explain concrete behavior in specific situations? (II) What mechanisms and processes can explain the occurrence of population-level covariation of inter-individual differences in behavior in the broad sense (i.e. personality structure; consistent and stable patterns of individual differences)? (III) What mechanisms and processes can explain enduring changes in relatively consistent and stable patterns of behavior? Answers to these questions, on which consensus was reached among the experts, will be presented at the conference.

Symposium 16

New directions and considerations in the study of child personality
Chair/s: Nave & Tackett
Location: **Bondi Room**

This multi-method symposium highlights a number of important new directions and considerations in the study of child personality. Bardstu and colleagues use a multi-wave longitudinal study of Norwegian children and families to uncover how early child temperament relates to adolescent personality traits, health behaviors, and conduct problems. Gollner and colleagues use sophisticated latent multiple group modeling on German students to uncover how acquiescent responding may be more of an issue than previously thought with child personality self-report assessments. Walton and colleagues explain that U.S. state education systems are looking to “nonacademic factors” that may determine student success. They introduce an innovative multi-method assessment, Tesser, used with middle and high school students and demonstrate personality’s relationship to academic performance. Finally, Nave and colleagues use directly observed behavior and factor and item-level analysis to examine how child personality relates to multiple task-relevant behaviors and cognitive performance during a cognitive assessment in mid-life.

16.1: Trajectories of temperamental activity in childhood and their relationship with personality traits, physical activity, and conduct problems in adolescence

Silje Bårdstu, Istad Karevold, I. Bergh & T. von Soest

Longitudinal studies on temperamental activity in childhood are scarce. This study aimed to investigate the development of temperamental activity throughout childhood and how such development is related to personality traits, health behaviors, and conduct problems in adolescence. Longitudinal survey data from a Norwegian population-based study following 939 children and their families from age 1.5 years to 16.5 years over seven waves were used. Results from growth curve analyses showed that temperamental activity on average decreased from age 1.5 to 8.5. High initial level and small decrease in activity through childhood predicted high extraversion in adolescence. Moreover, children with little decrease in activity were more physically active in adolescence compared to children with larger decreases, whereas level and change in childhood activity did not predict subsequent conduct problems. These findings illustrate how temperamental activity may be a resource by directing children’s dispositional activity into healthy, rather than risk-related behaviors in adolescence.

16.2: Acquiescent responding in adolescents Big-Five personality reports: It is a question of “when” and “how” to ask
Richard Goellner, Clemens Lechner & Detmar W. Meurers

Acquiescence, or the tendency to agree with items regardless of content is a major challenge for the assessment of personality, particularly during the years of childhood and adolescence. Using data from $N = 2,408$ fifth and $N = 1,874$ eighth grade students in Germany, the present study examined the extent to which students’ ability to comprehend personality questionnaire items (BFI; John, Donahue, & Kentle, 1991) impacts their acquiescent responding. Results of latent multiple-group models revealed that acquiescence was prevalent in all of the Big-Five items and dimensions, whereby higher levels of acquiescence was found for younger students and students with a lower reading ability. In addition, linguistic complexity analysis showed that acquiescent responding was more likely on items with a lower lexical density (i.e., proportion of content words). In sum, the item wording of personality inventories might have a larger impact on individuals’ responding tendencies than formerly expected.

16.3: Development and validation of the Tesser Assessment of middle and high school student noncognitive skills
Kate E. Walton, Richard D. Roberts & Jeremy Burrus

Personality predicts academic and job performance, at times on par with cognitive ability. In light of this, there is growing political consensus that personality should be assessed in schools. The Every Student Succeeds Act emphasizes “nonacademic factors” in states’ accountability systems. However, challenges associated with noncognitive measures demand new and innovative assessments. Recently, we developed Tesser, an innovative, multi-method assessment of students’ noncognitive skills. Tesser became operational in 2016, and thus far has been administered to over 2400 middle and high school students in public, charter, and independent schools across the country. The assessment has proven to be reliable and valid, predicting a signifi-

ABSTRACTS

cant amount of variance in academic performance. Specifically, traits associated with conscientiousness and emotional stability significantly predict GPA.

16.4: *Toward a greater understanding of child personality's relationship with directly observed behavior in midlife*

Christopher S. Nave, Grant W. Edmonds, Sarah E. Hampson, Kyle S. Sauerberger

The current study uses a prospective, longitudinal design and lifespan perspective to understand how child personality relates to directly observed adult behavior and performance during cognitive testing. Using the Hawaii Personality and Health Cohort, teacher assessments of child Big Five personality ($N = 207$) in elementary school were correlated with directly observed behaviors during a videotaped cognitive test four decades later. Past work suggested Openness and Conscientiousness may relate to task-relevant academic behaviors. Childhood Openness was associated with several behaviors, even after controlling for participant's cognitive performance. Childhood Conscientiousness associations with behavior were less clear. For greater conceptual clarity, single item ratings from teachers were examined to help unpack how child personality relates to task-relevant behaviors in a cognitive test. Items related to imagination, curiosity, and adaptability showed particularly strong connections with numerous task-relevant behaviors. Using behavior as a possible mechanism between child personality and cognitive performance will be discussed.

Symposium 17

Mean differences in narcissism across cohorts, time, and cultures and the importance of measurement invariance

Chair/s: Wetzel

Location: **Beavis Room**

Narcissism is a fascinating multi-faceted trait that is related to important outcomes. This symposium combines the investigation of research questions on mean differences in narcissism in several areas with the investigation of the measurement invariance of the applied instruments (a pre-requisite for the interpretation of mean differences). The first talk by Eunike Wetzel addresses cohort differences in narcissism in students from the 1990s, the 2000s, and the 2010s. In the second talk, Emily Grijalva will report the results of a 25-year longitudinal study on changes in narcissism from young adulthood to middle age. The third talk by Brent W. Roberts addresses whether people from three countries (Germany, the United States, Italy) differ in their mean narcissism levels on three narcissism questionnaires. In all studies, the measurement invariance of the applied instruments is investigated and non-invariance controlled for in obtaining estimates of mean differences.

17.1: *The narcissism epidemic is dead; long live the narcissism epidemic*

Eunike Wetzel, Anna Brown, Patrick Hill, Joanne M. Chung, Richard W. Robins, Brent W. Roberts

There is a debate concerning whether today's college students

are more narcissistic than their predecessors (the "narcissism epidemic"). In the current study, we used data from three cohorts of students ($N_{1990s} = 1,166$; $N_{2000s} = 33,647$; $N_{2010s} = 25,412$) to test whether narcissism levels (overall and specific facets) varied across generations. We also tested whether our measure, the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI), showed measurement equivalence across time, a critical analysis that had been overlooked in prior research. We found that several NPI items were not equivalent across cohorts. Models accounting for non-equivalence of these items indicated a small decline in overall narcissism between the 1990s and the 2010s ($d = 0.28$). At the facet-level, leadership ($d = 0.29$), entitlement ($d = 0.19$), and vanity ($d = 0.12$) showed decreases. Our results directly contradict the notion that today's college students are more narcissistic than earlier generations of college students.

17.2: *Continuity and change in narcissism over time: A 25 year temporally-lagged study*

Emily Grijalva, Eunike Wetzel,

Richard W. Robins, Brent W. Roberts, Lauren Nickel

This study examined the development of narcissism between young adulthood and middle age using data from a cohort of students who participated in the Berkeley Longitudinal Study between 1992 and 2016 ($N_{Time1} = 497$; $N_{Time2} = 246$). We first assessed the measurement equivalence of our narcissism inventory (the Narcissistic Personality Inventory), as well as continuity and change in narcissism. Further, we investigated whether narcissistic young adults were more likely to experience certain life events (e.g., positive and negative events, as well as agentic and communal events). Finally, we examined life events impact on change in narcissism (i.e., whether certain events tended to subsequently increase or decrease narcissism). Overall, narcissism decreased from young adulthood to middle age, though different facets showed different patterns of change.

17.3: *Cross-cultural measurement invariance of three narcissism questionnaires between Germany, the United States, and Italy*

Brent W. Roberts, Eunike Wetzel, Felix Lang, Michele Vecchione & Mitja D. Back

In cross-cultural research, it is necessary to ensure that the applied questionnaires measure the same constructs in the populations under investigation. The goal of this study was to investigate the measurement invariance of three narcissism questionnaires (Narcissistic Personality Inventory, Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire, Brief Pathological Narcissism Inventory) and to investigate mean differences in narcissism between three countries: Germany ($N = 953$), the United States ($N = 971$), and Italy ($N = 300$). All questionnaires contained some non-invariant items, both concerning factor loadings and item intercepts. Results on mean differences from partial invariance models varied across questionnaires and facets within questionnaires. For example, regarding the NPI facets, Germans reported higher mean levels on leadership compared with Americans ($d = 0.22$), but lower vanity ($d = 0.34$) and entitlement ($d = 0.21$). Models not controlling for non-invariance resulted in different (biased) estimates, illustrating the importance of taking

ABSTRACTS

measurement invariance into account.

Symposium 18

Repeated narration as a context for examining personality development in emerging adulthood

Chair/s: McLean & Adler

Location: **Bondi Room**

Personality development can raise paradoxes. Development is often viewed as change, and personality as stability. However, the majority of personality development research focuses on traits, and narrative identity ought to develop differently. Indeed, personal stories must evolve with new interpretations and experiences, but identity should also contain stability. We address how much and what kind of change and stability is healthy, and focus on emerging adulthood as a developmental period when individuals are maximally in transition, but also seeking stability. First, we will provide a theoretical overview for why and when we should expect stability/change at this level of personality, how it differs from the level of traits, and how an examination of this topic may expand our study of personality development. Next, three empirical papers examine repeated narration in the context of attachment representations, ethnic identity, and career identity, with links to traits, identity exploration and commitment, and well-being.

18.1: Theorizing repeated narration: Why is it important and what does it tell us about personality development?

Kate C. McLean & Jonathan Adler

A defining marker of personality is stability across context and time. Decades of research have focused on issues like aggregation, and rank-order and mean-level stability — all in the context of traits. However, the same principles for stability and change may not apply to other domains of personality, like narrative identity. In this talk we examine how the narrative level of personality differs from traits in terms of its developmental course. That is, where should we expect change and stability and why? In laying the theoretical groundwork for this remarkably understudied, and under-theorized concept of repeated narration (we are aware of only three papers on the subject) we will set the stage for the three empirical papers on this novel topic, and suggest that thinking about personality development at the level of narrative deepens our understanding of personality development more broadly.

18.2: How stable are attachment narratives?

Christin Koeber, Theodore E.A. Waters & Jeffery A. Simpson

If personal stories are to be considered a key part of personality, they ought to exhibit some stability over time. Stability of personal narrative can take two forms, stability in style or in content which is currently under-studied. Here we compared repeated Adult Attachment Interviews of 151 participants, assessed across a seven-year period (age 19 and 26 years), with respect to stability of both schematic (adjectives describing the primary caregivers) and autobiographical representations (narratives of specific early caregiving experiences). Preliminary

results indicate that 26% of schemas and autobiographical narratives were repeated when talking about mothers and 20% when describing fathers across the two assessment points. Overall, results support the long-term stability of both schematic and autobiographical representations of early experience and suggest that not only is narrative style (McAdams et al., 2006) relatively stable but also narrative content.

18.3: Narrating ethnic and cultural identity: A consideration of “twice-told” tales

William L. Dunlop, Nicole Harake, Erica N. Baranski, Tara P. McCoy & Patrick J. Morse

We considered the stability of the content of self-definitional narratives pertaining to participants' ethnic and cultural backgrounds. During the fall and spring quarters of the same academic year, college students (N=129) were asked to describe (a) previous experiences in which their ethnic and/or cultural background was made salient and, (b) instances in which they deviated from the norms associated with their ethnic/cultural group. During the first assessment, participants also provided demographic information and completed a number of personality inventories. 43% and 47% of participants repeated their salient and deviation experiences across time points, respectively. Furthermore, narrating the same salient ethnic/cultural experience across assessments was associated with lower levels of neuroticism and (marginally) higher levels of ethnic affirmation and commitment. This suggests that those who possess greater stability in the content of their ethnic/cultural narrative identity hold a more adaptive trait profile and greater identification with their ethnic group.

18.4: The Identity Pathways Project: Using contextualized, repeated narration to examine developmental processes

Jennifer P. Lilgendahl

Although narrative identity is a developmental construct, few studies have examined patterns of narration over time. The Identity Pathways Project is a longitudinal study of college students that uses repeated narration to examine dynamic developmental processes in identity-relevant contexts. We examined two narrative processes (exploratory processing, positive ending) coded from academic and romantic high and low points at three waves: end of freshman, sophomore, and junior year (N = 90). First, rank-order stability was higher for exploratory processing than positive endings but not explained by traits. Second, exploratory processing of academic high points increased from freshman to sophomore year, implicating positive experiences in major selection, an identity-salient event. Third, correlational analyses showed that the relationship of narratives to measures of identity and well-being changed in developmentally meaningful ways over time. Results highlight the value of using contextualized, repeated narration to examine mechanisms of identity development during college.

Symposium 19

What's all the fuss about facets? Do personality facets add value

ABSTRACTS

beyond global personality domains?

Chair/s: Danner & Lechner

Location: **Beavis Room**

On a global level, personality can be described along only a few dimensions such as the Big Five or agency and communion. However, recently personality research revived specific facets of these global traits such as grit or perceived control. This symposium addresses the incremental value of personality facets.

Clemens Lechner investigates grit in a representative sample of the German population and demonstrates that grit has added value beyond general conscientiousness. Terry Ng-Knight demonstrates that perceived control, a facet of agency, can compensate for background socioeconomic disadvantage. Ricarda Steinmayr shows that personality facets predict school achievement over and above general cognitive ability in high school students. Daniel Danner will use bi-factor models and demonstrate that the facet structure of the Big Five Inventory bears incremental predictive and conceptual value.

19.1: Germans got grit? Psychometric properties, distribution, and correlates of grit in the German adult population

Clemens Lechner & Beatrice Rammstedt

Grit - the passion and perseverance for long-term goals has received considerable attention as a personality trait relevant for success in educational and occupational settings. We used large-scale data from the German PIAAC study and its longitudinal follow-up (PIAAC-L) to contribute to the debate as to whether the grit construct adds to the study of personality and life outcomes. In Study 1, we investigated the psychometric properties of a five-item grit scale (covering the perseverance facet) among German adults ($N = 6,231$) and the distribution of grit in socio-demographic subgroups (age, gender, education, employment status). In Study 2, we investigated in a subsample of employed respondents ($N = 2,410$) how grit relates to Conscientiousness and cognitive ability; and whether grit incrementally predicts occupational success (income, status) and motivation (work engagement, participation in further education) over these other traits. Our findings offer qualified support for the added value of the grit construct.

19.2: Can locus of control compensate for background socioeconomic disadvantage during the transition from school to work?

Terry Ng-Knight & Ingrid Schoon

Associations between parental social background and personality factors are generally modest in size suggesting that personality attributes have a unique contribution on attainment outcomes. We shift focus beyond dispositional traits such as the 'big five', to the more contextualized adaptations that characterize individuals' attempts to operate as self-determining or agentic beings in a social world. In particular, we focus on the role of perceived control, conceptualized as an indicator of individual agency, as a potential moderator of the association between disadvantaged family SES and difficulties in the transition from school to work. We find support for a 'resource substitution' hypothesis in a large population representative sample of young people in Eng-

land ($N=15,770$). Specifically, the greater transition difficulties faced by disadvantaged young people (compared to more privileged peers) were entirely ameliorated by high levels of perceived control.

19.3: Personality facets predict school achievement over and beyond general cognitive ability

Ricarda Steinmayr & Marion Spengler

There is growing body of research on the role of personality in the prediction of school achievement. Nevertheless, less is known about the role of specific facets in this interplay. The present study therefore investigates the predictive power of personality facets for academic achievement beyond intelligence in two independent adolescent student samples (mean age = 16). The NEO-PIR was assessed in sample 1 ($N = 243$) whereas the PRF was used in sample 2 ($N = 342$). After controlling for intelligence, facets of Openness (aesthetics, and ideas), Agreeableness (straightforwardness, and tender-mindedness), and Conscientiousness (competence, dutifulness, achievement striving, and self-discipline) were positively related to GPA (grade point average) in sample 1. Achievement, aggression, endurance, impulsivity, order, play, and understanding were predictive of GPA beyond intelligence in sample 2. The results indicate that assessing personality at the facet level may help to understand more precise the associations of personality and academic achievement.

19.4: Domains vs. facets: How much incremental value do Big-Five facets reveal and why?

Daniel Danner & Beatrice Rammstedt

There is growing interest in personality facets beyond the Big-Five domains extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, negative emotionality, and openmindedness. This interest is driven by the conceptual enrichment of the Big Five framework as well as by the incremental predictive value of specific facets beyond global domains. Using the 60-item Big-Five Inventory 2, a German and a US online sample (both $N=1,000$, quoted for gender, age, education), and bi-factor structural equation models, we examine the incremental validity of fifteen Big-Five facets beyond the Big-Five domains. Results indicate that some but not all facets reveal incremental construct validity and incremental criterion validity (additional variance explained in education, income, health, and life-satisfaction). Furthermore, some domains and facets reveal reversed relations with outcome variables. In sum, these results suggest that a facet structure can enrich the Big-Five framework and our understanding of the relations between broad personality domains and life outcomes.

Symposium 20

Dynamics of personality traits and close social relationships

Chair/s: Borghuis

Location: **Magnolia Room**

A broad literature stresses the connection between the development of personality traits and social relationships. This symposium discusses recent research on the dynamics of personality traits and close social relationships, such as romantic partners,

ABSTRACTS

friends, and family members. Chopik will present data on the development of attachment orientation and its effects on close relationships across the life span. Fraley, Harris, and Borghuis will present longitudinal studies on the associations between Big Five personality traits and relationship functioning and quality. Fraley and Harris will focus on the role of personality traits in predicting relationship outcomes in adulthood. Borghuis will discuss the mediating effects of daily social and emotional experiences on long-term personality trait change in adolescence. Using advanced longitudinal methods, the four talks demonstrate the value of incorporating personality traits into the study of social relationships and vice versa.

20.1 *Longitudinal changes in attachment orientation over a 69-year period*

William J. Chopik, Robin S. Edelstein & Kevin J. Grimm

Researchers have documented many important links between individual differences in attachment and behavior, emotion, and cognition in close relationships. However, relatively little attention has been paid to attachment processes from a lifespan perspective - one that examines changes from childhood until older adulthood. The current study used a Q-Sort-based measure of attachment to examine changes in attachment orientation from age 3 to 72 using data from the Block and Block Longitudinal Study, the Intergenerational Studies, and the Radcliffe College Class of 1964 Sample (total N = 628). Attachment anxiety increased during childhood and adolescence before decreasing in adulthood. Attachment avoidance increased slightly until middle age before declining in older adulthood. We close with a discussion on the enduring effects of close relationships across the lifespan. These findings provide much-needed insight into how attachment orientations change over long stretches of time and the implications of these changes for close relationships across the lifespan.

20.2: *Dyadic development of personality and relationship quality*

Kelci Harris, Josh J. Jackson & Simine Vazire

This study examines three questions: 1) how does personality influence stability and change in self-reported relationship quality with friends and romantic partners? 2) how does personality influence stability and change in partner-reported relationship quality? 3) are these associations the same for friend and romantic partner dyads? 117 friend dyads and 47 romantic partner dyads completed assessments of their Big Five personality and relationship quality over two years of college. We created dyadic multivariate growth curve models by combining the Actor-Partner Interdependence Model with latent growth curves for each relationship partner's personality and relationship quality. We predicted that extraverted students would see their relationships as good, and improving, while extraversion would have little effect on their partner's perceptions. Additionally, we predicted that the models for friend dyads and romantic partner dyads would differ for extraversion. As with previous research, neuroticism and agreeableness will be important for relationship development across relationship types.

20.3: *Integrating personality with social-psychological models of relationship functioning: How personality traits predict investment dynamics*

F. Chris Fraley

One of the leading models of relationship functioning is the investment model (e.g., Rusbult, 1980). According to the model, people are most likely to persist in their relationships when they are satisfied, have investments in the relationship, and have poor alternatives. In this research we use the Big Five personality traits to predict investment dynamics. Dating/married adults (N=380) from the community completed measures of personality and then reported on their relationship functioning once a week for up to a year. Between-person analyses showed that people high in Agreeableness and Conscientiousness were more likely than others to report higher levels of satisfaction (and lower alternatives) in their relationships, which, in turn, were related to greater commitment. At the within-person level, some of the investment model associations were moderated by personality. This research suggests that incorporating personality into relationship research may help us better understand why some relationships persist and others don't.

20.4: *Daily social and emotional experiences mediate long-term personality trait change in adolescence*

Jeroen Borghuis, Wiebke Bleidorn, Klaas Sijtsma & Jaap J.A. Denissen

Theories of personality development have emphasized the effects of repeated daily experiences on long-term changes in broad personality traits. However, research on this topic is scarce. To address this gap, the present study examined associations between daily social and emotional experiences and Big Five personality trait change in a six-year longitudinal study among Dutch adolescents (N = 869). Using multi-level and path modelling, we examined the relationships between adolescents' personality traits and their average level of — and within-person variability in — daily negative affect and relationship conflict. In addition, we tested whether the within-person contingency between daily conflict and negative affect predicted personality trait change over time. The results are largely in line with bottom-up approaches to personality change and suggest that adolescents' daily social and affective experiences mediate change in broad personality traits. Discussion focuses on the implications for theories of personality development.

Symposium 2 I

Using the empirical structure of personality to strengthen our understanding of psychopathology: The Hierarchical Taxonomy of Psychopathology (HiTOP) Consortium

Chair/s: Krueger & Forbes

Location: **Bondi Room**

The Hierarchical Taxonomy of Psychopathology Consortium (HiTOP; Kotov, Krueger, Watson et al., in press at Journal of Abnormal Psychology) aims to synthesize extant empirical research on the structure of psychopathology into a single hierarchical and dimensional model of the spectra that underlie mala-

ABSTRACTS

daptive individual differences, spanning eleven chapters of the DSM-5. The currently articulated hierarchical structure from the consortium integrates the spectra that have been found to underlie mental disorders and the dimensional structure of maladaptive personality. The relationships between these domains and normative personality provide further opportunities to extend the scope and utility of the HiTOP framework. This symposium through two original studies and two reviews of extant research will examine specific examples of how efforts to leverage concepts from the broader literature in personality psychology are strengthening the HiTOP effort and extend the capabilities of HiTOP as an empirically based and clinically useful alternative to traditional classification systems.

21.1: *Delineating the joint hierarchical structure of maladaptive personality and mental disorders in a clinical sample*

Miriam K. Forbes

A large body of research has focused on identifying the optimal number of dimensions to model individual differences. However, recent research has shifted away from this focus as it has become increasingly clear that ostensibly competing models with varying numbers of factors can be synthesized in empirically derived hierarchical structural models. We examined the convergence between top-down and bottom-up statistical methods for elucidating hierarchies - using data based on structured clinical interviews in an outpatient psychiatric sample ($n = 2900$) - to delineate the joint hierarchical structure linking maladaptive personality and mental disorders. This hierarchy highlights the overlap and distinctions among the underlying spectra of maladaptive personality and mental disorders, and aligns with the HiTOP synthesis of extant research.

21.2: *Personality as a foundation for the hierarchical taxonomy of psychopathology*

Thomas A. Widiger

The Hierarchical Taxonomy of Psychopathology (HiTOP; Kotov et al., in press) is an effort to provide an empirically-based dimensional structural model of psychopathology. The HiTOP is not yet entirely comprehensive but it does cover the majority of psychopathology, including disorders of 'Axis I' (e.g., mood, anxiety, eating, and substance use) and 'Axis II' (i.e., personality). General (or normal) personality may provide a singularly unique and fundamental role within this hierarchical structural model. There already exists within personality a dimensional hierarchical structural model that may serve as a foundation for HiTOP. The hierarchical dimensional structure of personality closely parallels the HiTOP structure, consistent with the well-established finding that the broad domains of general personality provide a temperament disposition or vulnerability for the onset of both Axis I and Axis II HiTOP psychopathology.

21.3: *The utility of HiTOP dimensions for psychopathology research*

Nicholas R. Eaton

Comorbidity research has identified a set of transdiagnostic dimensions that organize mental disorder on a fundamental level.

For instance, mood and anxiety disorders can be modeled as reflecting an internalizing factor, which is largely trait neuroticism; similarly, the common personality core of substance use-, impulsivity-, and antisociality-related disorders reflects externalizing, which relates to trait disinhibition. Studies in this area have primarily focused on description, measurement, and expanding this latent structure. Less is known, however, about the utility of these transdiagnostic variables. For instance, how do HiTOP dimensions compare to diagnoses in the prediction of important outcomes? This presentation will review HiTOP constructs' utility, as predictors, outcomes, mediators, and moderators. It will also focus on the use of these personality-related variables to integrate piecemeal findings from various literatures, including how mental health disparities research on oppressed populations (e.g., race/ethnic minorities, LGBTQ individuals) can be informed by HiTOP-oriented, transdiagnostic investigation.

21.4: *Personality as a comprehensive organizing framework for psychopathology*

David Watson & Jennifer L. Tackett

Common forms of psychopathology - such as depression and social anxiety - are strongly linked to personality. It therefore has been proposed that traits provide a basic organizing framework for structuring and assessing psychopathology. The full extent of psychiatric symptomatology that is linked to personality has not been empirically investigated, however. We will examine relations between traits and a much broader range of symptoms than have been considered before. We then will use these data to create a more comprehensive structural model of psychopathology. We report data from several samples, but will focus on a sample of community adults ($N=405$); these participants completed comprehensive measures of normal-range personality traits, as well as self-report and interview-based measures of depression, generalized anxiety, social anxiety, panic, posttraumatic stress, agoraphobia, specific phobia, obsessions, compulsions, mania, substance use, externalizing, psychosis/schizotypy, dissociation, eating pathology, sleep disturbance, illness anxiety, hair pulling, skin picking, body dysphoria, hoarding, and tic disorder.

Symposium 22

What can we learn from null results? Key null findings from original and replication studies

Chair/s: Cheung & Lucas

Location: **Beavis Room**

Publication bias refers to the tendency for authors and editors to selectively submit or accept manuscripts that found statistically significant results. Publication bias is pervasive in psychology, with more than 95% of studies reporting significant results (Sterling, Rosenbaum, & Weinkam, 1995). However, theoretically-informed and methodologically-sound studies are informative regardless of the direction of the results. The goal of this symposium is to highlight the value of null findings in personality psychology. This symposium features a set of original and replication studies that found null results. Lucas tests the role of current mood in subjective well-being judgments. Schmukle pre-

ABSTRACTS

sents new data on whether positive affectivity predicts longevity. Cheung focuses on the link between regional upward mobility and well-being in a pre-registered study. Vazire discusses whether individuals have self-knowledge about the fluctuations in their personality and behavior. Together, these null results advance our understanding of key questions in personality psychology.

22.1: *Does current mood influence subjective well-being judgments?*
Richard Lucas & Brent Donnellan

Disagreement exists in the literature regarding the extent to which subjective well-being is influenced by relatively stable factors such as personality and life circumstances versus transient factors such as mood or temporarily salient life domains. These debates affect our understanding both of the factors that lead to high levels of well-being and the processes by which well-being judgments are made. In addition, these debates inform our understanding of the validity of well-being measures, as responses to these measures are often expected to be closely linked to stable features of respondents' lives. In this talk, I summarize the results of ten studies that fail to find substantial mood effects on life satisfaction judgments, focusing both on the implications for theories of well-being and for debates about the standards that should be used to interpret null results.

22.2: *Does smile intensity in photographs really predict longevity? A replication and extension of Abel and Kruger (2010)*
Stefan Schmukle & Michael Dufner

The results of a study by Abel and Kruger (2010) indicated that smile intensity coded from photographs of professional baseball players who were active in the year 1952 predicted these players' longevity. The exceptional study represents a rare instance in which longevity was predicted by a non-self-report measure of positive affectivity and in which the temporal distance between assessments of positive affectivity and survival status was more than four decades long. Aiming to replicate this result, we analyzed a non-overlapping sub-sample taken from the same database (players from the three years preceding and succeeding 1952) in a pre-registered study. Even though the sample size was substantially larger than in the original study ($N=477$ vs. $N=196$), the effect did not replicate. Also when positive affectivity was coded not by human observers, but by emotion recognition computer programs ($N=\text{up to } 13,531$), no effect on longevity was present.

22.3: *Does upward mobility result in greater well-being? A pre-registered study on regional differences in upward mobility and well-being*
Felix Cheung, Patrick L. Hill & Joshua Jackson

Income inequality has risen in recent years and gained increasing attention in public discourse. Promoting upward mobility is a potential solution to income inequality. The goal of the current study is to test whether upward mobility predicts greater well-being and whether upward mobility attenuates the negative effects of income inequality. Upward mobility was operationalized as intergenerational mobility (i.e., changes in income rank across

generations). In a pre-registered study on 917,331 US workers, results supported neither the main effect nor the moderating role of upward mobility on life satisfaction. Follow-up exploratory analyses corroborated the confirmatory analyses. The null results were robust across different measures of well-being (e.g., self-reported health), different measures of upward mobility, and different analytical strategies. The current results consistently indicated that regional upward mobility may have little to no association with well-being.

22.4: *Self-knowledge of within-person variability: Interpreting null results*
Simine Vazire & Robert E. Wilson

Do people know how much their personality and behavior fluctuates? Theories of personality suggest that some people are more consistent than others (Bem & Allen, 1974), and personality research has recently focused on individual differences in variability (e.g., Fleeson, 2001). We tested whether people have insight into how much they vary. To test this, we correlated self-reports of variability ($N = 434$) with peer reports of variability, variance in Experience Sampling Method (ESM) self-reports of personality states, and variance in EAR-coded personality states. We found no relationship between self-reports of variability and these measures of actual variability. However, we also found no evidence that the various measures of actual variability (peer-report, ESM, EAR) correlate with one another, raising problems for how to interpret null effects for self-knowledge (see also Baird, Lucas, & Donnellan, in press). We conclude that measuring within-person variability may not be as straightforward as previously thought.

Symposium 23

The dynamics of personality and psychopathology

Chair/s: Hopwood

Location: **Magnolia Room**

Structural relations between personality and psychopathology variables are increasingly established in cross-sectional research using a variety of measurement methods. It is now clear that personality represents an individual differences substrate for psychopathology risk, maintenance, and resilience, as well as a viable system for explaining heterogeneity within different disorders. This body of research has had a notable impact on psychiatric taxonomy, and supports investigations into how personality might dynamically impact or relate to psychopathology over time. We present data on dynamic connections between personality and psychopathology across three levels of time: years, months, and days. This work contributes to furthering an evidence based framework for conceptualizing mental health symptoms using well-characterized personality variables.

23.1: *The co-development of effortful control and externalizing symptoms from late childhood to emerging adulthood among Mexican-origin youth*
Olivia A. Atherton & Richard W. Robins

A vast amount of research demonstrates the deleterious effects

ABSTRACTS

of poor effortful control on behaviors and life outcomes over time. However, little is known about how effortful control co-develops with various forms of externalizing problems. We use data from a longitudinal study of 674 Mexican-origin youth to examine rank-order and mean-level co-developmental processes from late childhood to emerging adulthood (age 10 to 18). We find that effortful control shows high rank-order stability and mean-level decreases, whereas externalizing problems show moderate rank-order stability and mean-level increases across this period. We demonstrate both similar and divergent co-developmental patterns between effortful control and multiple forms of externalizing problems, and discuss implications for future research aimed at understanding the development of dysregulation.

23.2: *Dynamic longitudinal relations between binge eating and interpersonal problems*

Christopher L. Hopwood, Xiaochen Luo, Amy K. Nuttal & Kenneth D. Locke

It is widely recognized that interpersonal problems are important factors in the development, maintenance, and treatment of binge eating disorder (BED), but the nature of this association remains unclear. We used bivariate latent change score models to test longitudinal associations between BED and interpersonal problems in 107 women in treatment for BED who were assessed at baseline, 12-weeks, 24-weeks, and 36-weeks. Results suggest that interpersonal problem severity and binge eating symptoms are associated longitudinally but do not influence each other dynamically. Lower levels of interpersonal dominance longitudinally predicted decreases in binge eating problems and lower binge eating symptoms predicted longitudinal increases in dominance. Binge eating symptoms positively predicted decreases in interpersonal warmth. These findings delineate the distinct roles of interpersonal severity and styles in binge eating disorder and highlight the importance of using dynamic models to examine personality-psychopathology connections.

23.3: *Personality pathology and interpersonal perceptions across interactions among romantic couples*

Aidan G.C. Wright, Erika N. Carlson, Stephanie D. Stepp & Paul A. Pilkonis

The personality disorders (PDs) are primarily disorders of interpersonal functioning. Biases in interpersonal perception is one hypothesized contributor to the notable interpersonal impairments in PD. However, no research has systematically examined how PD impacts perceptions across situations in naturalistic settings. We studied the effect of clinically assessed PD features on social interactions among romantic couples (psychiatric patients and their significant others). Ninety-four dyads (N=188) completed a 21-day ecological momentary assessment protocol with yoked smartphones (i.e., dyads were prompted to rate the same interactions), targeting social behavior. Couples provided responses to N=1657 shared interactions. Multilevel SEM was used to estimate actor-partner interdependence models, which allowed us to examine within-dyad patterns of association between self and other ratings of the same interpersonal behavior,

and the moderating effect of borderline and narcissistic PD features on these links. Results demonstrate the effect of PD on self-other convergence in ratings of the same situational behavior.

23.4: *Assessing heterogeneity in dynamic emotional processes*

Siwei Liu, Katie Gates & Emilio Ferrer

With the increased use of convenient data collection devices such as smartphones, intensive longitudinal measurements of emotions have become more and more popular, which provides opportunities for researchers to study emotions as dynamic processes. However, current analytic methods typically attempt to arrive at one model that describes the entire sample. We argue that individuals are likely different in the structure of their emotional processes. As such, researchers should assess the degree of heterogeneity in these processes prior to conducting analyses. In this talk, we provide (1) definitions of types of homogeneity in dynamic processes that can exist across individuals and (2) a structural equation modeling approach for assessing the degree of heterogeneity and producing satisfactory group-level and individual-level solutions. We illustrate the utility of this approach with an empirical example of daily measurements of emotions from 189 dyads of romantic partners recruited from local communities in a northern California city.

Symposium 24

On persons and situations: Using experience-sampling to approach their complex effects on state expressions

Chair/s: Geukes & Wagner

Location: **Bondi Room**

In their daily life, individuals experience diverse situations that are “beyond well-established effects of person characteristics” shape their concurrent state expressions in affect and behavior. The present symposium aims at an integration of person and situation effects on state expressions. It showcases findings from four intensive experience-sampling studies, targeting these effects from young adulthood to old age, with multiple methodologies, and with different operational definitions of the situation (subjective, objective, by interaction partner). The first two studies focus on the stability of situational experiences (Finnigan & Vazire) and potential situational sequence effects (Sherman et al.). Adding a long-term perspective, the second set of studies emphasizes the social nature of situational state expressions, within an emerging student network (Wagner et al.) and in older couples (Mueller et al.). The major aim of this symposium is to accentuate the benefit of a balanced investigation of person and situation effects, as well as their potential interaction.

24.1: *Longitudinal stability in daily situations*

Katherine M. Finnigan & Simine Vazire

Lewin (1936) posited that behavior is a function of the person and the situation. Much of personality research has focused on the person part of this equation, but the situation part has been neglected until recently. One unexamined question is whether there are stable individual differences in the situations people

ABSTRACTS

experience. We explore these questions using a longitudinal study of daily life (N = 388) that included three waves of experience sampling assessments, each one year apart. Using latent autoregressive models, we found that individual differences in situation experiences were quite stable over time. Subjective aspects of situations (e.g., how stressful the situation was) were as stable as personality states, but external aspects of situations (e.g., watching TV) appear to be less stable. These findings suggest that the situations people experience may be a stable individual difference, and that the stability of environments may contribute to the stability of behavior.

24.2: *On spillovers among and between situation experiences and behavior in daily life*

Ryne A. Sherman, Ashley Bell Jones & John F. Rauthmann

How does a previously experienced situation affect behavior/affect in the next situation? How does behavior/affect in a prior situation affect the next situation that one experiences? This talk presents results from two experience sampling studies. In the first (N=217), participants provided real-time reports of their behavior and situation experiences on up to 8 (randomly selected) situations over each of 7 consecutive days. In the second (N=300), participants provided reports of behavior and situation experiences for the entire set of situations they experienced during a 24 hr period utilizing a novel method for cued recall (i.e., viewing photos taken every 30 s during that day). In general, cross-over effects from situation-to-behavior and behavior-to-situation were weak, despite consistency in both behavior and situation experiences over time. This suggests that although behavior and situation experiences are consistent across daily life, prior situations and actions have little effect on succeeding actions and situations.

24.3: *Being friendly helps, right? Real-life social interaction behaviors explaining the association between personality and peer relationship development*

Jenny Wagner, Steffen Nestler, Katharina Geukes, Roos Hutteman, Albrecht C.P. Küfner & Mitja D. Back

According to process-oriented models, personality influences the development of peer relationships, and social behaviors mediate this process. Yet, little empirical support exists for these notions. Here, we address this research gap by testing the mediating role of peer-perceived friendly, sociable, and dominant behaviors in realistic social interactions in the personality-peer relationship association. In a sample of N=120 students, social situations were assessed using a time- and event-based smartphone-application including partner-reports of behaviors in addition to agentic and communal relationship measures, and interpersonal traits. First analyses showed that interpersonal traits were related to short-term acquaintance levels in agentic and communal relationship indicators and that these relations could be explained by personality effects on peer-reported real-life sociable and friendly behavior. Only few personality effects were revealed on relationship change over longer periods of time. Overall, the results of this study provide deeper insight into the behavioral processes connecting personality and friend-

ship development.

24.4: *Blindfolded and thin-skinned? How daily affect of highly neurotic people relates to their partner's feelings and their perceptions thereof*
Swantje Mueller, Jenny Wagner, Gizem Hueluer, Christiane A. Hoppmann, Nilam Ram & Denis

Neuroticism is characterized by emotional instability and heightened sensitivity to threatening cues. Although recent theory and research highlight the importance of social context for day-to-day fluctuations in affect, little is known about the micro-processes through which neuroticism shapes affective experiences in social relationships. Using experience sampling data from 98 older couples (aged 67-93) who provided up to 42 reports of their own affect, perceptions of their partner's affect, and perceptions of their partner's satisfaction with mutual interactions, we test whether individuals high in neuroticism (1) have higher empathic accuracy (i.e., ability to accurately judge their partner's feelings), (2) show more emotional contagion (i.e., stronger coupling between their own and their partner's affect), (3) perceive their partner as less satisfied with their mutual interactions, and (4) react more strongly to such negative perceptions. Results link neuroticism to interpersonal perceptions and highlight the role of social context for daily affect dynamics.

Data Blitz Symposium

Time: 2:45pm-4:00pm

Location: **Beavis Room**

Moderated by: Christopher Soto

1. *Who gets the job: Values and priorities among academic hiring committees*

Katie Corker

Only about 37% of PhD earners in social and personality psychology reported securing faculty jobs the year after their PhD (NSF, 2010-2014). The academic job market is competitive, and the question remains: what criteria do faculty use when selecting new colleagues? Over 400 psychologists (including 199 professors) answered questions about their values and their perception of their departments' values when hiring new assistant professors. Results supported five distinct factors including: research flair and grants, teaching, open science, social fit, and other issues. Showing pluralistic ignorance, respondents reported that their colleagues undervalued topics that were rated on average as important (teaching, social fit), and they reported that their colleagues highly valued factors that were, in fact, less important (research flair and grants). Open science was rated least important of the five factors, but nearly all respondents viewed open science practices as neutral or positive for a candidate's chances.

2. *Individual differences and the tendency to brace for the worst*
Angelica Falkenstein & Kate Sweeny

Across 9 studies (N = 1431), the current research investigated inter-individual variability in the tendency lower expectations as important news approaches, often referred to as bracing for the

worst. Specifically, the current research investigated if trait-like individual differences in how people anticipate the future, namely dispositional optimism and defensive pessimism, moderate the robust tendency to embrace pessimism in the face of an important outcome. Participants across the 9 studies included in this endeavor reported their expectations while awaiting important news of some kind. The studies differed in the type of outcome participants anticipated (e.g., attractiveness feedback, bar exam results), study context (lab or field), and study design (between- or within-subjects). Although trait-like differences in future outlooks related to average level of expectations, findings consistently indicated a lack of inter-individual variability in the tendency to lower expectations and brace for the worst in the face of important news.

3. *The exclusive link of behavior and situational perception – unveiled by happiness*

Kai Horstman & Matthias Ziegler

Behavior is explained and predicted by situational perception, social roles, mood and affect (Rauthmann, Sherman, & Funder, 2015). Some evidence has been presented before that situational perceptions (e. g. Sherman, Rauthmann, Brown, Serfass, & Jones, 2015) and affect (e. g. Lench, Flores, & Bench, 2011) separately predict behavior. Applying a multilevel-model to predict behavior with situational perception, happiness, personality and situational perception traits to a dataset collected by Sherman and colleagues (2015, N = 210), we show that current affect is a strong predictor of in situ self-ratings of behavior. Furthermore, we show that predicted exclusive links between situational perception and behavior are only specific when including happiness as an additional predictor. We conclude that for a complete picture of how external situational factors predict behavior, the current state of the person has to be recognized as well.

4. *Distinguishing between- and within-person relationships between searching for meaning in life and well-being*

David Newman, John B. Nezlek & Todd M. Thrash

Research on searching for meaning in life has focused on trait level relationships rather than within-person relationships. To advance our understanding of this construct, we conducted a daily diary study in which 254 undergraduate students completed daily reports of presence and search for meaning in life and well-being for two weeks (n = 3,288). They also completed trait reports of these measures and the Big Five. Between persons, search was positively related to neuroticism and was negatively related to presence and well-being, whereas within persons, daily search was positively related to presence and well-being. Relationships between daily search and daily well-being were mediated by daily presence of meaning in life. Lagged analyses indicated that greater search on one day led to greater presence the next day. The results of these multilevel modeling analyses suggest that the potential consequences of searching for meaning in life differ across levels of analysis.

5. *Is morality a basic psychological need?*

Mike Prentice & Eranda Jayawickreme

Feeling like a good or moral person appears to weigh heavily in people's conceptions of themselves and others and how they interpret behavior (Goodwin, 2015). To date, however, research has not entertained the possibility that people may have a moral need that can be satisfied and thwarted separately from self-esteem and other basic psychological needs. The present research applies the rubric for analyzing fundamental psychological needs from which Sheldon et al. (2001) concluded that autonomy, competence, and relatedness are fundamental psychological needs to morality. Participants wrote about un/satisfying, meaningful, and pleasurable events and then rated the extent to which various candidate psychological needs, including morality, were satisfied during that episode. We find that morality is as or more important than autonomy, competence, or relatedness during satisfying and meaningful life events. These findings suggest that morality may also be a fundamental psychological need and warrants further investigation as such.

6. *Relational aggression as a precursor for Cluster B personality disorder: The context of disagreeableness*

Kathleen Reardon & Jeremy Biesanz

Relational aggression (RAgg) has been hypothesized to be a developmentally appropriate precursor for Cluster B Personality Disorder. Specifically, these constructs show most overlap in the personality domain of antagonism. In order to understand the developmental underpinnings of this relationship, the aim of this talk is to detail how RAgg in youth is situated, on a facet level, in the trait space represented by Disagreeableness in a youth model of personality pathology. The caregivers of 911 youth (ages 6-18) reported on their youth's RAgg and personality pathology. Using structural equation modeling, it was demonstrated that RAgg is highly related to several facets within the domain, including Narcissistic traits, Hyperexpressive traits, and Dominance-egocentrism, but not entirely overlapping with youth Disagreeableness. These facet relationships provide a nuanced picture of the psychological nature of RAgg in youth, and foreshadow the potential relevance of RAgg behaviors for the later development of Cluster B Personality Disorder.

7. *Not so nice to meet you: The influence of prejudice on first impressions*

Katherine Rogers, Kathrin Herzhoff, Avante J. Smack & Jennifer L. Tackett

Much research has examined the behavioral, cognitive, and affective consequences of prejudice in interactions, but less research has examined the impact of prejudice on first impressions in more naturalistic, face-to-face interactions. Across two samples, one from a large Canadian university (N = 467) and one from a midsize southeastern university (N = 149), participants met in small groups ranging in size from 4 - 12. Within each group, participants met in dyads for brief, unstructured interactions before providing impressions of their partner. This was repeated until every participant met with every other participant in their group. Additionally, participants completed self-reports of personality and prejudice, as well as basic demographic questions.

ABSTRACTS

Using the Social Accuracy Model (Biesanz, 2010), results indicate that prejudice impacts the positivity of impressions and the tendency to view others as similar to the average, but not the accuracy of impressions.

8. *Personality and directly-observed behavior*

Kyle Sauerberger, Gwen Gardiner & David Funder

Many studies investigating personality's relationship with outcomes of interest solely use self-report measures. However, method invariance may artificially inflate correlations, and does not allow for the investigation of diverse perspectives that may contribute uniquely to behavioral prediction. Using informant-rated personality and observer-rated behavior, we seek to further examine this link. Participants (N = 256) took part in three social interactions: an unstructured chat, a cooperative task, and a competitive task. Behavior from these video-recorded interactions was rated by research assistants using the Riverside Behavioral Q-sort (RBQ). Two informants nominated by each participant rated the participant's personality using the California Adult Q-set (CAQ). Correlations between CAQ and RBQ items show far more significant relationships than would be expected by chance. Finally, we present differences in personality-behavior relationships across the three interactions.

9. *Dispositional contempt: Emerging insights into the contempt-prone personality*

Joanne M. Chung, Katherine S. Sorensen, Jonas G. Miller & Richard W. Robins

Contempt is an emotion that involves looking down on and distancing others who violate important standards. Although everyday experience suggests that people differ in the tendency to feel and express contempt, research has only begun to examine contempt as a stable disposition. Across several studies using self-report and emotion elicitation methods (total N = 5,827), we develop a new measure of dispositional contempt and explore its network of associations with a range of theoretically relevant variables. We find that dispositional contempt (1) is distinct from related emotion dispositions (e.g., dispositional anger, envy, hubristic pride) and is most inversely related to dispositional compassion and Big Five Agreeableness, (2) involves being antisocial and "superior" but also self-denigrating and emotionally fragile, (3) predicts contemptuous reactions to relevant stimuli, and (4) predicts poor relationship functioning. Taken together, results elucidate the contempt-prone personality and provide a new framework for understanding contempt.

10. *Negative social exchanges mediate the personality-mortality association*

Nicole Silva & Nicholas A. Turiano

Since personality is associated with mortality, research is needed to examine the mechanisms explaining this association. One potential mechanism is negative social exchanges (NSEs) which represent the aversive and undesirable behaviors that are directed toward an individual. We utilized data (N = 7049; Mage = 46; Range 20 - 75) from the Midlife Development in the U.S.

Study to test whether NSEs mediated the association between the Big Five personality traits and 20-year mortality risk. Adjusting for age, gender, ethnicity, education, and marital status, results indicated that NSEs from friends mediated the personality-mortality association. Specifically, those lower in conscientiousness (IE = -.01, CIs [-.02 - .00]) and those higher in neuroticism (IE = .01, CIs [.01 - .02]) or openness to experience (IE = .01, CIs [.00 - .01]) reported greater NSEs from friends, which increased mortality risk. Findings underscore the important role social network factors have on the personality-mortality association.

11. *Intra-individual variability in life satisfaction: Range across people, stability across time, and correlates with psychological health*

Emily Willroth, Eva Beetz, Oliver P. John & Iris B. Mauss

Life satisfaction (LS) is typically conceptualized as a relatively stable component of subjective well-being. However, this approach fails to capture potential individual differences in the degree to which LS fluctuates across time (LS variability). The present research (N = 146 women from the community) used daily diaries to examine LS variability. Results suggest that LS variability ranges widely across individuals (iSD = 0 - 1.46 on a 7-point scale), and is somewhat stable (r = .35) when reassessed eight weeks later. Antecedents of greater LS variability included Big Five Neuroticism and greater emotional volatility (a stronger influence of mood on LS assessed within the individual across time). In terms of outcome variables, greater LS variability was associated with worse psychological health, above and beyond mean LS and more strongly than affect variability. These results suggest that LS variability is a somewhat stable individual difference with important implications for psychological health.

Poster Session I

Poster Session A (with Reception): Personality Dispositions and Adaptations to Life

Location: **Camelia Room**

Poster 1.01

Thin slices of natural behavior: When am I most "me"?

Andrew Beer¹ & Alician M. Hyatt²

University of South Carolina Upstate¹

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It is possible that some behaviors permeate an individual's experience; they occur throughout the day, regardless of constraints. Others, however, may occur infrequently yet mark differences between individuals nonetheless. In order to examine this question, we strategically extracted sub-samples of naturalistically recorded data (via Electronically Activated Recorder) during a two-day observation period (N = 84). We performed two primary sets of analyses on the nearly sixty behaviors coded in the set. First, we examined the consistency of behavior from morning to evening. While some behaviors showed fairly strong consistency (e.g., swearing, sighing, listening to music), others showed very little consistency (e.g., talking with groups, singing).

ABSTRACTS

Secondly, we examined the part-total correlations for those behaviors that showed inconsistency and found that, in general, early evening samples correlated more strongly with the full sample in these cases. These results indicate that observation during evening hours may better capture individual differences in behavior.

Poster 1.02

Development and validation of the Circumplex Scales of Interpersonal Problems

Michael J. Boudreaux¹, Daniel J. Ozer², Thomas F. Oltmanns¹ & Aidan G. C. Wright³

Washington University in St. Louis¹

University of California, Riverside²

University of Pittsburgh³

The interpersonal circumplex (IPC) is a well-established model of social behavior that spans personality and clinical science. Although several measures are available to assess interpersonal functioning within an IPC framework, researchers studying interpersonal difficulties have relied primarily on a single measure, the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems (IIP). The purpose of this research is to describe the development and validation of a novel 64-item measure of interpersonal problems, called the Circumplex Scales of Interpersonal Problems (CSIP). A set of eight 8-item circumplex scales was developed and validated in two large university samples. Results from confirmatory circumplex analyses indicated that the CSIP fit well to a quasi-circumplex model. The CSIP converged with the IIP and the Revised Interpersonal Adjective Scales, and associated with broader assessments of personality and distress. The CSIP augments the item content of the IIP, and provides an alternative means for studying the interpersonal consequences of personality and psychopathology.

Poster 1.03

Development of a short form of the abridged Big Five-Dimensional Circumplex Model to aid with the organization of personality traits

Meredith Bucher & Douglas Samuel

Purdue University

Although broad agreement has emerged regarding the use of the FFM domains in understanding human personality, there is less consensus on the lower-order facets. Given the usefulness of these traits, it is imperative to integrate facets from various models and reach consensus on the lower-level structure. The Abridged Big Five-Dimensional Circumplex (AB5C) model provides a useful framework for organizing facets due to its conceptual organization and inclusiveness. The IPIP-AB5C has shown promise but is hampered by its length. The current study developed a short form of the IPIP-AB5C using an iterative process including IRT methods. Then, the short form was used to organize facets from two commonly used measures. The IPIP-AB5C-SF maintained key features including a factor structure matching the full form and facets that correlated in expected ways with other measures. It also displayed the potential utility of the AB5C framework for organizing facets across various measures of personality.

Poster 1.04

What are the central features of psychopathy? A network analysis approach to understanding the structure of psychopathy

Michael Carnovale¹, Erika N. Carlson¹, Donald R. Lynam², Joshua D. Miller³

University of Toronto Mississauga¹

Purdue University²

University of Georgia³

The defining characteristics of psychopathy, or the degree to which certain features are central to the construct, are unclear. Yet, knowing which features are central might inform our conceptualization, assessment, and treatment of psychopathy. Using self-reports of the Elemental Psychopathy Assessment (N=2065), we employed network analysis to identify central features of psychopathy and examined possible differences in these features, between men and women, and between high (top 25%) and low (bottom 25%) scorers. Overall, results suggest that traits of antagonism (e.g., self-centeredness, callousness, manipulation) and disinhibition (e.g., opposition, urgency) were relatively central. There were also minor gender differences (e.g., callousness in females) and level of psychopathy differences (e.g., low invulnerability in high psychopathy) with respect to which features were especially characteristic. Implications for the structure, assessment, and treatment of psychopathy are discussed.

Poster 1.05

Is vulnerable narcissism really narcissism? Untangling the jingle jungle of narcissistic tendencies

Jonathan M Cheek

Wellesley College

The characterization of two faces of maladaptive narcissism as Grandiosity-Exhibitionism (overt) and Vulnerability-Sensitivity (covert) by Wink (1991) has become fairly well accepted in contemporary personality and social psychological research (e.g., Miller et al., 2011), although other researchers have doubted the existence of vulnerable narcissism and preferred to describe the two kinds of narcissism as adaptive and maladaptive (e.g., Davis, Claridge, & Cerillo, 1997). A significant barrier to resolving these issues into a model of three kinds of narcissism, as suggested by Wink (1992), is the fact that the widely-used 40-item NPI contains a confusing mixture of maladaptive and adaptive overt narcissism items (Raskin & Terry, 1988) but completely ignores the existence of maladaptive covert narcissism (cf. Gabbard, 1989). I present data from an Amazon Mechanical Turk survey of 420 adults and a sample of 175 college students to show that covert narcissism is narcissistic and to suggest clarifications in nomenclature.

Poster 1.06

Using item response theory to improve and streamline the Child Behavior Questionnaire

D. Angus Clark¹, M. Brent Donnellan¹ & C. Emily Durbin²

Texas A&M University¹

Michigan State University²

ABSTRACTS

The Child Behavior Questionnaire (CBQ; Rothbart et al., 2001) is the most popular measure for assessing temperament and early emerging personality traits. However, its length (195 items) may overburden parents. Accordingly, Item Response Theory (IRT) was used to create a more efficient CBQ by identifying less informative items in a sample of 605 children (ages 3 to 7 years). Reports from mothers formed the calibration sample, and reports from fathers served as a semi-independent validation sample. Factor analyses were used to assess scale dimensionality, and graded response IRT models were used to evaluate scales. All original CBQ scales contained items that could be removed without compromising measurement precision or content coverage. Refined scales also demonstrated similar levels of inter-rater agreement and predictive power as the originals. Results indicate it is possible to abbreviate the full CBQ by as much as 40% without incurring a substantial drop in measurement quality.

Poster 1.07

Uncovering the structure of agreeableness

Michael L. Crowe¹, Donald R. Lynam² & Joshua D. Miller¹
University of Georgia¹
Purdue University²

There are several models of the lower-order structure of Agreeableness, but empirically derived descriptions of the domain are largely non-existent. We examined the factor structure of Agreeableness items from multiple scales to empirically determine the facet-level structure of the domain. Participants (N = 1205) completed 131 items from 22 Agreeableness scales. A series of factor analyses were conducted to identify a hierarchy of the domain, from a single factor to increasingly more specific factors. A five-factor solution consisting of facets labeled Compassion, Morality, Trust, Affability, and Modesty was identified. Factors from all levels of the hierarchy were compared to current measures of the domain as well as criterion variables. Associations with criterion variables at the lower-level of the Agreeableness domain showed significant divergence. Results highlight how specific Agreeableness traits unfold from broad to specific facets and how these levels of the hierarchy are represented in existing measures of the domain.

Poster 1.08

Behaviors, the Big Five, and beyond

Lorien G. Elleman, David M. Condon & William Revelle
Northwestern University

The Big Five personality traits are thought to reflect actual patterns of behaviors, emotions, and cognitions. However, little research has examined what kinds of “real world” behaviors are associated with each trait. The current study uses recent data from an online survey to examine the links between 200 self-reported behaviors (from the Oregon Avocational Interests Scales) and the Big Five traits (from the IPIP Big-Five Factor Markers). The study finds that 1.) these behaviors provide some “real world” validity for the Big Five, 2.) each Big Five trait is differentially associated with behaviors for different groups of

participants (e.g., men and women), and 3.) in some cases clumps of these behavioral items can be more predictive of outcomes of interest (e.g., BMI and smoking) than the Big Five. This study makes a strong case for future research into factors and facets based upon items that reflect actual behaviors.

Poster 1.09

Effectiveness of factor enumeration rules on personality data.

S. Mason Garrison
Vanderbilt University

The study of individual differences is inexorably linked with factor analysis (FA). Many generally accepted theories, such as the Five Factor Model (Goldberg, 1990), were developed using FA. Measures, based on those theories were developed and refined, using FA. This cycle leaves differential psychology vulnerable because FA is often misused in construct validation research (Distefano & Hess, 2005), and the standard cut points for determining good fit aren't designed for personality-like data (Kang, et al, 2016). The current study examined the effectiveness of factor enumeration rules on personality data; do the commonly used methods, such as Minimum Average Partial procedure, and various goodness-of-fit indices, recover the correct number of factors? Monte Carlo simulations (~16,650,000) of personality-like data reveal that low factor loadings and high correlations between factors lead to a general tendency to underfactor. Large sample sizes and high quality measures can combat this tendency to underfactor.

Poster 1.10

Personality correlates of traditional and criterion-based projection measures

J. P. Gerber, Colin Ponzani & Kylee Thomas
Gordon College

Little is known about the individual differences that contribute to people assuming their personality is similar to others (social projection). This study examined individual differences, and also the feasibility of criterion-based measures of projection. 121 MTurk participants rated the traits of themselves, three historical figures (Jesus, Gandhi, Gwyneth Paltrow), and completed criterion-based questions for five celebrities. Following this, they completed measures of cultural orientation, the Big Five, self-monitoring, need-for-closure, the need to belong, and social comparison orientation. When within-person correlations were correlated with individual difference measures, the following emerged: (1) As in previous studies, there was great variability in the amount of social projection. (2) Traditional projection measures correlated highly, suggesting an individual differences trait. (3) Our criterion-based measures were not successful. (4) Extraversion and collective individualism were positively related to projection, while neuroticism showed a negative relationship. (5) Unlike Collisson (2013), need-to-belong did not correlate with projection.

Poster 1.11

Nomological network comparison of dimensional models of impulsive traits

ABSTRACTS

Sarah A. Griffin, Donald R. Lynam & Douglas B. Samuel
Purdue University

Impulsivity is a trans-diagnostic dimension critical to understanding psychopathology and a variety of maladaptive life outcomes. Many operationalizations of impulsivity exist across the literature, each with distinct nomological networks. Research suggests that “impulsivity” is actually a multi-faceted construct with at least four facets representing unique pathways to maladaptive behaviors: positive/negative urgency, sensation-seeking, premeditation, and perseverance. Thus, it is crucial that any maladaptive trait model capture the nuances among these traits and associated outcomes. This study investigated the conceptualization of impulsogenic traits within the DSM-5 Alternative Personality Disorder and CAT-PD trait models to determine how well each captured the distinct nomological networks of these traits. Questionnaire and behavioral-task data were collected from 450 community-dwelling adults oversampled for involvement in legal and/or mental health systems. Results showed that both trait models capture impulsivity broadly; however, results were mixed regarding DSM-5 and CAT-PD traits’ ability to capture specific nuances of lower-order impulsogenic traits.

Poster 1.12

Dark leadership: A meta-analysis of psychopathy and leadership outcomes

Peter Harms¹, Karen Landay¹, Marcus Crede²
University of Alabama¹
Iowa State University²

Recent reviews of dark leadership have demonstrated that although dark traits such as narcissism can make it more likely that individuals will ascend to leadership positions, they are not necessarily associated with lower levels of leadership effectiveness. In the present paper, we meta-analytically examine the relationships between dark personality and leadership outcomes using psychopathy, a much more toxic form of dark personality. Specifically, we examine the relationship between psychopathy and leadership emergence ($k=42$), leader effectiveness ($k=40$), and leadership styles ($k=15$). Results indicate that individuals with higher levels of psychopathy tend to have subordinates with lower job satisfaction and are viewed as less charismatic, but that there is no significant relationship between psychopathy levels and leader emergence or other forms of leader effectiveness. The measure used to assess psychopathy significantly moderates many of these effects. Implications for theory as well as for human resource management practice are discussed.

Poster 1.13

The Interpersonal Circumplex Model and Big Five personality traits in Japan: A comparison and meta-analysis

Yasuhiro Hashimoto & Atsushi Oshio
Waseda University

This study investigated relationships between interpersonal traits (warmth and dominance) and Big Five personality traits in Japan, and compared the findings with the results of a meta-analysis of previous studies. Participants, 521 Japanese university students,

completed a Japanese version of the International Personality Item Pool-Interpersonal Circumplex (IPIP-IPC-J) and one of two Big Five scales. We conducted a meta-analysis, summarizing 60 correlations from 6 previous studies involving 2274 adult participants, and obtained population correlation coefficients between interpersonal traits and Big Five personality traits. Big Five personality traits were plotted on the IPC space and angular locations were estimated: degrees of Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Neuroticism, and Openness were 53, 333, 352, 242, and 66, respectively, in Japan, and 50, 322, 345, 220, and 39, respectively, in previous studies. Results showed that the relationships between interpersonal traits and Big Five personality traits in Japan and other countries were quite similar.

Poster 1.14

Integrating models of personality pathology: The example of BPD

Sarah A. Heuckeroth, R. Michael Furr, Elizabeth Mayfield Arnold & William Fleeson
Wake Forest University

This research is intended to enhance understanding of personality pathology as a constellation of dimensional personality constructs and to examine how the DSM5 (Section III) proposed dimensional framework maps on to the traditional categorical framework. Community and outpatient participants ($n=175$) were oversampled for Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) (15.4% BPD). They completed a clinical interview (SIDP-IV), producing a categorical diagnosis of BPD. Additionally, they completed the Levels of Personality Functioning Scale (LPFS) and a subset of items from the Personality Inventory for the DSM-5 (PID-5), reflecting the DSM-5 proposed dimensional model. Exploratory analyses will reveal which LPFS and PID-5 subscales correlate with BPD diagnoses. Confirmatory analyses using the ‘Quantifying Construct Validity’ procedure (Westen & Rosenthal, 2003) will test whether those correlations match hypotheses about which subscales should reflect BPD. Finally, regression analyses will reveal which subscales are most uniquely predictive of BPD diagnosis and how completely they account for that diagnosis.

Poster 1.15

Evaluation of the Moral Actions Questionnaire, a measure for ethical virtue

Kathryn Iurino & Gerard Saucier
University of Oregon

There have been integrations of moral character into measures of personality, particularly Honesty/Propriety in the Big-Six model (Saucier, 2009), and Honesty/Humility in the HEXACO model (Lee & Ashton, 2012). However, a potential limitation of these models is that the content that was included was based on factor analytic considerations about what makes a good model of personality as a whole, rather than a rationale-based consideration of what the basic ethical virtues are. The current study investigates the predictive validity and psychometric properties of the Moral Actions Questionnaire, a rationale-based measure for moral virtue that encompasses six domains of ethical virtues emphasized across cultures and philosophies: beneficence, non-

ABSTRACTS

maleficence, truth-telling, justice, promise-keeping, and gratitude/reciprocity. The psychometric quality and validity of these scales in both self- and informant-report form is evaluated in comparison with other already established scales of the ethical domain within samples from the U.S., India, Singapore, and Kenya.

Poster 1.16

Perfectionism and time perspectives

Yulia Lagoutina

University of Ottawa

The present study investigated the previously unexplored association between the perfectionistic personality dimensions, as defined by the 2x2 model of perfectionism, and individual time perspectives. A sample of 129 undergraduate students with a mean age of 19.84 (SD. 4.60) completed a one-time evaluation using the Hewitt and Flett Multidimensional Perfectionism Scales, and the Zimbardo Time Perspectives Inventory. Following moderated hierarchical multiple regression analysis, the main result was discovering evidence of a close association between present fatalism and perfectionistic subtypes. Furthermore, pure self-oriented perfectionism consistently predicted more adaptive outcomes in terms of time perspectives as compared to non-perfectionism in four out of the five time perspectives, supporting the emerging empirical distinction between adaptive and maladaptive perfectionism. The study's overall results indicate that pure self-oriented perfectionism may hold more adaptive merit than nonperfectionism in the case of time perspectives and that present fatalism may hold a close association with the perfectionistic variable.

Poster 1.17

A closer look at the test of personal intelligence

John D. Mayer¹, Abigail T. Panter² & David R. Caruso³

University of New Hampshire¹

University of North Carolina²

Yale University³

Personal intelligence involves the capacity to reason about personality and personality-related information. Studying ability-based measures of personal intelligence creates a virtuous cycle of better measurement and better theoretical understanding. In Study 1 (N = 10,318), we conduct an item-level analysis of the Test of Personal Intelligence to explore people's problem-solving abilities in the area. Personal intelligence divided into a Consistency-Congruency factor that concerned understanding traits and their associated behaviors, and a Dynamic-Reasoning factor that involved understanding personality processes and goals. We cross-validated the finding in Study 2 (N = 8,459) and examined the factors' correlates in Study 3 (N = 384). The factor scales promote the assessment of personal intelligence, the selection of experts in the area, and indicate methods to educate people to improve their psychological insights.

Poster 1.18

Time to shine: Public attention triggers prosocial motivation in communal narcissists

Ann Czarna

Communal narcissism is characterized by a pronounced need for a grandiose self-view in the communal domain. In the current research, we tested the hypothesis that in situations when public attention and social rewards are present, communal narcissists aim to validate this self-view and experience increased prosocial motivation. We conducted a between-subjects experimental study (N=133) and tested whether communal narcissists' prosocial motivation is dependent on the availability of social rewards, the gravity of the situation, and the anonymity of the situation. In line with our hypothesis, communal narcissists declared more prosocial motivation when social rewards could be attained by prosociality. This finding indicates that, quite ironically, under circumstances of public attention, third persons might benefit from communal narcissists' need for self-enhancement.

Poster 1.19

Uncovering the factor structure of uncertainty-related questionnaires

Alex Rautu & Colin DeYoung

University of Minnesota

A variety of questionnaires are currently used to measure individual differences in responses to uncertainty, yet little is known about the extent of their psychometric overlap. To assess this overlap, we administered the Need for Closure Scale, Intolerance of Uncertainty Scale, Uncertainty Response Scale, and Intolerance of Ambiguity items to undergraduates across two studies. In study 1 (N=279), we used exploratory factor analysis to uncover the hierarchical factor structure of the aforementioned instruments. In study 2 (N=300), we re-ran our analyses with additional instruments to test our interpretations of the factors obtained in study 1. The results supported at least 6 independent factors, including Uncertainty Distress, Preventive Coping, Need for Order/Structure, Sensation Seeking, Intellect/Curiosity, and Oversimplified Thinking. We contend that uncertainty-related questionnaires are lacking in discriminant validity at the subscale level, and this has implications for distinguishing the constructs they purport to measure.

Poster 1.20

The convergence of observer ratings and self-reports from the SAPA project

Anne Zola, David Condon & William Revelle

Northwestern University

The SAPA project (<http://sapa-project.org>) uses a Massively Missing Completely at Random strategy to collect self reports from about 50K participants/year. Over several years, each participant (N=239K) was asked to send observer rating requests to their acquaintances. Of the 4K ratings sent out, 1,466 ratings were sent back (representing 855 unique participants). Correlations between IRT based scoring of the observer ratings and self reports show moderate convergence for Big 5 variables (uncorrected $r_s = .25$ -.41, which when corrected for reliability are between .4 and .6). Results are analyzed at multiple levels of specificity, including several alternative Big 5 measures as well as the lower level structure of the SAPA Personality Inventory scales (Condon, 2017). We discuss the personality characteris-

ABSTRACTS

tics of senders, receivers, and the correlational pattern of the observer-rating--self-report correlations.

Poster 1.21

Reducing jingle-jangle jargon: Crowd-sourced naming procedures for the SAPA Personality Inventory (SPI)

Ellen Roney & David Condon
Northwestern University

Traditional procedures for naming scales in personality often introduce serious problems. These include an over-reliance on jargon terms that are unclear to people outside our field and perpetuation of the "jingle-jangle" phenomenon (the use of identical names for overlapping but distinct constructs and/or different names for the same construct). For a recently developed personality assessment model based on large-scale data collection (administration of 700 IPIP items to 120,000 participants), we developed a 4-step crowd-sourcing method to avoid these problems and derive consensus for the new scale names. These steps included the generation of many candidate names by both the scale developers (Step 1) and 226 survey participants (Step 2) based on the scale content; winnowing of the candidate names based on input from 204 additional survey participants (Step 3) and a final round of voting by 226 personality psychologists. We describe these methods and make recommendations for their further development.

Poster 1.22

An exploration of the triarchic constructs using the HEXACO Model

Jared R. Ruchensky & M. Brent Donnellan

Texas A&M University

There is debate about whether psychopathic personality traits are isomorphic with traits found in contemporary structural models of normal personality traits. Accordingly, this study evaluated how boldness, meanness, and disinhibition relate to the HEXACO framework (Ashton & Lee, 2007) using a sample of 550 college students. Participants completed the Triarchic Psychopathy Measure (TriPM, Patrick, 2010), the HEXACO-100 (Lee & Ashton, 2016), and measures of theoretically-related criterion variables (e.g., impulsivity, empathy, and psychological well-being). Specific Tri-PM dimensions overlapped with HEXACO dimensions in expected ways (e.g., r for Meanness and Altruism = $-.75$). The TriPM scales provided limited incremental prediction over the HEXACO domains for some criterion variables (e.g., Boldness significantly predicted Social Potency: $\hat{r}^2 R^2 = .11$). All told, these results provide additional support for the claim that psychopathic attributes are likely to be extreme manifestations of traits found in contemporary models of normal personality.

Poster 1.23

Structure and nomological net of spontaneous and controlled forms of imagination

Lena Wadsworth, Yoon Sim, Will Belzak & Todd Thrash
College of William & Mary

The aim of this project was to develop and employ an integrated

questionnaire that assesses both imagination and motivation variables. We theorized that the higher-order structure of the questionnaire would be dominated by dual processes that we refer to as System 1 (i.e., automatic) and System 2 (i.e., controlled). A sample of 197 undergraduates completed the questionnaire and measures of covariates on three occasions, separated by one-month lags. Factor analyses indicated that, on each occasion, two higher-order factors emerged; System 1 and System 2. System 1 included items focused on inspiration, illumination, spontaneity of ideation, and nonverbal imagery. System 2 included items focused on effort, logical appraisal, controlled ideation, and verbal imagery. Regarding nomological nets, System 1 converged with spirituality, System 2 converged with meaning in life, and both predicted life satisfaction and positive affect. Implications for an integrated model of imagination and motivation are discussed.

Poster 1.24

Personality and neurophysiology: Investigating links using temporal variability

Takakuni Suzuki, Kaylin E. Hill, Dan Foti & Douglas B. Samuel
Purdue University

Event-related potentials (ERPs), scalp-recorded brain potentials with millisecond temporal resolution, are particularly promising indicators to investigate the relationship between neurophysiology and personality traits. Yet, very little research has been conducted in this area and the results have been inconsistent. This inconsistency may be partially due to the traditional method of calculating an ERP as the average of all trials within an experimental task (e.g., 300 trials). Limited is known about the fluctuation of ERPs across time and tasks. Using existing data on error-related negativity (a type of ERP) from a flankers task (132 undergraduate participants), we demonstrate that the relationships between five-factor model traits and ERPs fluctuate over time during the task. Further, applying sophisticated psychometric techniques (e.g., structural equation modeling) to ERP data may be a promising approach to investigate these relationships. Future directions of how personality psychologists can contribute to this area of research will also be discussed.

Poster 1.25

Perceptions of personality based on text messages: An examination of accuracy and processes

Rose Mary Webb, Nicolas Rhoades & Jessica Udry
Appalachian State University

Strangers are consistently able to accurately evaluate the personality traits of people in a variety of low-information contexts based only on slivers of behavioral evidence from their working and living spaces, including electronic spaces like social media sites. We extend these findings to another common communication modality: text messaging. Participants included 180 targets (MTurk) who completed a 60-item self-report personality inventory (IPIP-NEO) and submitted the last seven text messages that they sent. Strangers read the text messages and completed parallel other-report personality inventories for each participant. Correlations between the self-reported and seven aggregated

ABSTRACTS

other-report profiles are used to examine the accuracy of stranger reports. Statistically significant correlations between self- and stranger-reports were revealed for agreeableness, intellect, and conscientiousness. Analyses are underway to examine the linguistic features of the text messages that strangers used to make their judgments. This research extends the previous examinations of stranger-reports based indirectly on behavioral residue.

Poster 1.26

Big Five personality perception: Comparing methods and measures
Gregory D. Webster
University of Florida

Although personality research has made strides toward understanding how people perceive Big Five personality traits in others at zero acquaintance via round-robin designs, this research has been limited by typically using only a single two-item measure per trait. To this end, I collected self- and peer-report personality trait data using a round-robin design from 257 people nested within 44 groups (746 dyads). All participants completed three brief Big Five measures two with two items per trait, and one with four items per trait. Thus, complete round-robin data were available for eight items per Big Five trait. Using three programs (SOREMO, Triple R, and HLM), I will decompose variance attributed to target, perceiver, and relationship effects both by trait and by measure. I expect that measures with more items per trait will result in more stable variance estimates. I will also examine the moderating roles of group size and acquaintance duration.

Poster 1.27

The link between personality traits and eye movements
Anne-Kathrin Wilbers & Kai Kaspar
University of Cologne, Germany

Growing research indicates that inter-individual differences in personality traits may be linked to differences in gaze behavior. In an ongoing eye tracking study, we investigate the relation between personality factors (Big Five, Behavioral Inhibition/Activation System) and eye movements of 127 mainly undergraduate students. We created a new set of stimuli with a fearful target face at the center and diverse peripheral cues including neutral and emotional scenes. Initial results indicate that neuroticism and behavioral inhibition negatively correlate with dwelling time in general. Conscientiousness correlates negatively with the percent of dwelling time on the eye region and agreeableness negatively with dwelling time on the nose. In linear models, the Big Five explain 7% (adjusted R^2) of the variance in the duration of the first fixation located at target faces, while BIS/BAS explain 12% in the revisits on peripheral cues. These results suggest a connection between gaze behavior and personality traits.

Poster 1.29

A framework of behavioral skills with applications for assessment and intervention
Jason Way
ACT, Inc.

This presentation proposes a HEXACO-based taxonomy used to organize and describe a set of behavioral skill constructs important for success in education and work. This framework was developed based on a review of literature (1,000+ articles), existing behavioral standards (9,175), 3,147 behavioral examples gathered from subject matter experts (N=144 SMEs), and input from research experts. Priority was given to behaviors that demonstrated a relationship with important work and school outcomes. It includes a set of behavioral PLDs that articulate what behavioral skills people need to be able and willing to do to be successful. Behavioral skill examples used to develop PLDs were validated by a separate set of SMEs (N=197). The framework provides a foundation for creating assessments and interventions that can target specific deficits in behavioral skills and could be used in a variety of applications such as educational interventions and employee training and development.

Poster 1.30

The individual difference context of gambling behaviors in a selected sample of youth
Kathleen W. Reardon, Meggie Wang & Jennifer L. Tackett
Northwestern University

Understanding adolescent gambling behaviors, which are increasingly common, is critical for intervention efforts. In particular, those individuals at greatest risk for pathological gambling behaviors should be identified early. The present study examined the relations of personality and sensation seeking to adolescent gambling in a sample of community youth (ages 13-17; N = 219) selected for a history of gambling behavior. Adolescents reported on their personality traits, sensation seeking, and gambling motivations and behaviors. A person-centered latent class analysis suggested personality trait profiles differentiate three classes of adolescent gamblers who may otherwise be indistinguishable (e.g., in terms of gambling motivations and severity). These results suggest that simply asking adolescents to report on their behavior may not be sufficient to identify those at risk for later impairment, and that individual differences may be particularly relevant in adolescence, before subtypes of gambling behavior found in adults are well-differentiated.

Poster 1.31

Oxytocin and pair-bonding: Genetic variation in CD38 is associated with interpersonal behavior, affect, and processes in close relationships
Gentiana Sadikaj, D. S. Moskowitz, David C. Zuroff & Jennifer A. Bartz
McGill University

We explored the neurobiological mechanisms supporting human pair-bonding by investigating associations between variation in the CD38 gene, implicated in the availability of endogenous oxytocin, and indicators of pair-bonding in established close relationships. Using an event-contingent recording (ECR) procedure, 109 members from a sample of 70 couples provided information about their communal behavior, agentic behavior, and affect, positive and negative, in interactions with each-other over 20

ABSTRACTS

days. Post ECR, participants reported on expressed affection and satisfaction of need for relatedness in the relationship. A polymorphism in the CD38 gene, rs3796863, was associated with daily behavior and affect and expressed affection and satisfaction of need for relatedness in the relationship. The same polymorphism in the person was associated with the partner's communal behavior, expressed affection, and satisfaction of need for relatedness. Findings suggest that variation in the CD38 gene is linked to interpersonal processes implicated in the maintenance of successful close relationships.

Poster 1.32

Evaluating and expanding the methods for personality assessment practice and research

Leonard J. Simms
University at Buffalo

Evidence-based personality models have increasingly been applied in the education literature. As part of its Holistic Framework, ACT articulates behavioral skills that are informative for the transition from high school to college. The Framework, rooted in the HEXACO tradition, includes six domains: Acting Honestly, Keeping an Open Mind, Maintaining Composure, Socializing with Others, Getting Along with Others, and Sustaining Effort into which 23 mid-level components and 50 lower-order subcomponents are nested. In this presentation, the development of scales to measure the 50 subcomponents will be described. Samples of 590 MTurk workers and 209 undergraduates were used to develop and validate scales. Factor analytic work resulted in scales averaging 8 items, with strong internal consistencies, Med alphas=.85/.84 across samples, and meaningful patterns of convergent and discriminant validity with respect to measures of the HEXACO and other trait models. The relevance and use of this Framework in education will be discussed.

Poster 1.33

Do we know when we know someone? Perceived knowledge and the accuracy of first impressions

Jessie Sun
University of California, Davis, USA

Are perceptions of knowing someone associated with more accurate personality judgments? In the current study, six judges conducted life interviews, formed Big Five impressions, and rated how well they knew subsets of 186 targets. Using multilevel polynomial regressions and response surface methodology, we examined the joint effect of judge impressions and self-informant criterion composites for each trait on perceived knowledge. Judges reported greater knowledge when they overestimated targets' extraversion, emotional stability, conscientiousness, agreeableness, and openness than when they underestimated these traits. However, there was only evidence for calibration of perceived knowledge to accuracy for emotional stability and agreeableness. This was driven by reports of less knowledge when judges underestimated targets' emotional stability and agreeableness than when they formed accurate impressions of these traits. These results extend the existing literature on calibration of knowledge claims, and illustrate the novel insights

offered by a response surface framework.

Poster 1.34

The Five Factor Measure of Machiavellianism (FFMM)

Katherine L. Collison
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Machiavellianism is theoretically characterized by planfulness, ability to delay gratification, interpersonal antagonism, and callousness. Thus, Machiavellianism should be distinct from psychopathy which is characterized by impulsivity; current measures of Machiavellianism, however, are indistinguishable from those of psychopathy. The goal of the present study was to create a theoretically grounded measure of Machiavellianism using an ex-derived profile based on the thirty facets of the Five Factor Model (FFM). Expert ratings of the prototypical Machiavellian on FFM facets yielded a profile of 13 facets that included aspects of low agreeableness and high conscientiousness. Items were written to represent each facet, resulting in a 201-item pool. Across two studies, with a total of 773 participants recruited via MTurk, the item pool was reduced to its final form and was shown to relate as expected to measures of Machiavellianism, psychopathy, ambition, and impulsivity. The FFMM appears to be a promising alternative measure of Machiavellianism.

Poster 1.35

Knowing more than we can tell: People are aware of their biased self-perceptions

Kathryn L. Bollich
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There is no question that biases exist in self-perceptions of personality. To what extent do people have insight into their positive and negative self-biases? Across three samples (total N = 487), people with positive biases (i.e., self-perceptions that are more positive than a reputation-based criterion measure) accurately described themselves as positively biased, and people with negative biases accurately described themselves as negatively biased. This knowledge is present across a range of traits (e.g., intelligent, physically attractive, compassionate, moral). Furthermore, people were able to distinguish which traits they were more or less biased about. These findings suggest that people may know more about themselves than they initially admit. Implications for the use of self-reports and the study of self-knowledge are discussed.

Poster 1.36

Replicability of life satisfaction trajectories: An integrative data analysis of 7 longitudinal studies

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Replication is especially difficult in longitudinal research, where data collection takes place over periods of many years. In order to facilitate replication efforts on long-term longitudinal trajec-

ABSTRACTS

ries, Coordinated Analysis can be useful, as it models the same trajectory in multiple longitudinal studies at once. We used data from the Integrative Longitudinal Studies of Aging (IALSA) network to estimate trajectories of linear and curvilinear change in life satisfaction (LS) across 7 studies (total N=38,724), essentially providing 7 replications at once. We observed variation across studies: 4 showed increases over decade-long periods or more, 3 showed decline. There was only limited evidence of curvilinear effects, but strong evidence for age-at-entry as a predictor of mean level life satisfaction, indicating a cohort effect on level of LS. Limited evidence emerged for gender on mean level life satisfaction, while effects of education emerged in 4 of the 7 studies.

Poster 1.37

Personality accounts for associations between problem behaviors and academic performance

Blair Batky, Kathrin Herzhoff & Jennifer L. Tackett
Northwestern University

Prior research suggests that psychopathology may impede childhood academic performance and that internalizing and externalizing behaviors are associated with personality profiles implicated in lower achievement. The current study's goal was therefore to determine if personality is helpful in understanding psychopathology and academic achievement relationships. Participants were mainly mothers of 307 children (45.60% male, Mage = 9.78, SDage = 0.65) who reported on children's psychopathology, personality, and academic performance. Math and reading grades were also obtained for each child. Results demonstrated that low Conscientiousness accounted for shared variance in the relationship between externalizing and poorer parent-reported academic performance. Agreeableness accounted for shared variance in the externalizing and grades relationship. Specifically, Agreeableness was negatively correlated with externalizing and with grades after controlling for externalizing. Personality did not account for internalizing and achievement associations. Results suggest it could be beneficial to cultivate personality-related strengths in children whose externalizing behaviors predispose them to underachievement.

Poster 1.38

The role of personality in the development and maintenance of trust
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Hasehuhn, et al, 2015 defined trust as a psychological state in which individuals are willing to accept vulnerability due to positive expectation of the intentions/behaviors of another. How trust develops, is maintained, and grows however is relatively unknown. The goal of the present study is to investigate the underpinnings of trusting. Research indicates that the ability to trust determines how trust forms. Ability partly relies on attachment (Cusimano & Riggs, 2013). In the present study, The Experiences in Close-Relationships-Revised (Fraley, Waller, & Brennan, 2000) is used to measure attachment; the Agreeableness trait scale of the NEO is used to measure the facet trust. We predict that insecurely attached individuals and individuals who have had negative experiences with relationships will need more

evidence to trust, and need more time to trust, respectively. Implications for therapeutic intervention and therapeutic relationships are discussed.

Poster 1.39

Does sex moderate the relationship between personality traits and suicide-related variables?

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Suicide continues to be a serious and important phenomenon. Personality traits, particularly higher Extraversion and lower Neuroticism, have shown relationships with suicide-related variables such as suicidal ideation and suicide attempts (Brezo & Turecki, 2006). It may be important to examine the role that sex plays in this relationship. For instance, suicide rates are higher in men than women (Burns, 2016). The aim of the current study was to determine whether sex may serve as a moderator between personality traits and suicide variables. A predominately Caucasian inpatient mental health sample (mean age = 33.96, SD = 10.87) was used. Linear regressions revealed that sex only moderated the relationship between Aggressiveness and suicidal behaviors ($sr^2 = .003$, $p < .05$) and that this interaction had a very small effect ($f^2 = .004$). Thus, the relationship between personality traits and suicide-related variables may not differ as a function of sex.

Poster 1.40

When potential friends are invisible: Concealable stigma, social support, and psychological distress

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We investigated the impact of concealable stigma identities on the relationship between social support, psychological well-being (positive affect), and psychological distress (anxiety, depression) among 77 undergraduate participants, comparing students self-identified as lesbian, gay, or bisexual (LGB) with heterosexual students who did not consider themselves allies of the LGB community. Heterosexual students reported greater social support and more frequent experiences of positive affect than their LGB peers. Follow-up analyses focused solely on LGB students examined individual and social factors which best predicted psychological distress and well-being. Psychological well-being was associated with greater social support and coming-out growth. Additionally, reduced social support, decreased identification with the ingroup, and increased levels of anticipated stigma were the strongest predictors of psychological distress. Unique difficulties facing members of concealable stigma groups, along with the importance of social support and ingroup identification, are considered as strategies for decreasing psychological distress among sexual minority college students.

Poster 1.41

The impact of childhood trauma on the cognitive and affective processes mediating object-relational functioning: A meta-analysis of empirical studies assessing object representations using The Social Cognition and Object Relations Scale (SCORS)

ABSTRACTS

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The purpose of this study was to conduct a meta-analysis addressing the clinical need for empirical evidence establishing the association between object-relational functioning and traumatized children. Object relations is defined as the capacity to create internal representations of early experiences. Children with a history of trauma are more vulnerable to impaired object relations functioning. 26 studies were reviewed and 7 met criteria for analysis. Each study compared two groups' scores on The Social Cognition and Object Relations Scale, which is an objective measure of object relations. The results show a moderate significant relationship ($r = 0.6$) between traumatized children and impaired object relations. Overall, victims of childhood trauma manifest impairments revealing object-relational disturbances. Findings of this study have diagnostic and treatment implications within the psychodynamic theory. The findings provide a clinical understanding of how traumatized children internalize representations of the self and the other in a meaningful way.

Poster 1.42

Narcissism from every angle: An interpersonal analysis of narcissism motives

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Due to the debated definition of narcissism, there has been a proliferation of measures designed to assess the construct. With the diversity in definitions of narcissism and an expanding list of associated measures, it has become evident that measurement of this construct might pose challenges. Given that narcissism is defined across all perspectives as an interpersonal disorder, it is unclear if different measures of narcissism accurately capture the intended style of interpersonal functioning. We aimed to compare extant measures of narcissism in terms of their relationship with interpersonal motives. Participants across two institutions ($n = 1579$, Male = 46.68%) completed questionnaires for course credit. The Structural Summary Method (SSM) for circumplex data (Gurtman, 1992; Wright & Zimmermann, 2016) was used to summarize profiles of correlations between different measures of narcissism and motives. Results indicated high heterogeneity across narcissism scales in the context of interpersonal motives and suggest the need for careful measurement selection.

Poster 1.43

Child personality moderates associations between parenting strategies and psychopathology

Tiffany W. Fang, Avante J. Smack & Jennifer L. Tackett
Northwestern University

Negative parenting strategies are a risk factor for many maladaptive youth outcomes, including internalizing and externalizing psychopathology. Personality traits have been identified as a moderator of the association between negative parenting and psychopathology. The current study seeks to replicate previous findings. Participants were mothers of 686 children (53.4% female, $M = 10.98$ years; $SD = 1.36$). Mothers reported on their parenting practices, youth personality traits, and youth psychopathology. Results indicated that three child personality traits (neuroticism, agreeableness, and conscientiousness) moderated the relationship between corporal punishment and externalizing psychopathology. Specifically, youth high in neuroticism and low in agreeableness and conscientiousness showed the highest levels of externalizing psychopathology in the context of corporal punishment. When examining findings across racial/ethnic subgroups a similar pattern was found for White youth, but not for Black, Latino, or Asian youth. These results highlight the importance of examining child personality as a moderator of parental influences on psychopathology development.

Poster 1.44

Agreeableness, conscientiousness, and openness have important emotional correlates: Meta-Analysis of the Big Five personality traits and affect

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University of Arkansas²

Personality traits have been defined as relatively enduring patterns of thoughts, feelings, and behaviors. According to this definition, emotions are an essential ingredient of personality traits. Most research in this area has focused on extraversion and neuroticism, and we still know little about the emotional components of conscientiousness, agreeableness, and openness to experience. The current meta-analysis examined relationships among the Big Five, positive and negative affect, and specific emotions. Extraversion was strongly related to PA and negatively to NA, and neuroticism was related to NA and negatively to PA. Conscientiousness was positively related to PA, guilt, attentiveness, and authentic pride, and negatively related to NA. Agreeableness was most strongly related to gratitude, and was related to PA and negatively to NA. Openness to experience was related to PA but unrelated to NA. Understanding the emotional correlates of personality traits will be important for future research in personality and clinical psychology.

Poster 1.45

Do personality traits predict mental health care utilization? Longitudinal findings from the MIDUS

Ayla J. Goktan, Eileen Kranz Graham & Daniel K. Mroczek
Northwestern University

Previous research suggests an association between health care utilization and personality, but less work exists on mental health care utilization (MHCU). The current study investigated whether the Big 5 traits predicted MHCU concurrently at three measurement occasions and longitudinally at 10- and 20-year follow-ups. Data included 3 waves of the Midlife Development in the United

ABSTRACTS

States (MIDUS) study, with 7,108; 4,963; and 3,294 participants. MHCU was measured via participants' self-reported use of medications, professional help, self-help groups, and complementary/alternative medications (CAM). Logistic regression models showed that, after adjusting for demographics and mental illnesses, neuroticism was consistently associated with medication and professional help use. Conscientiousness was associated with lower professional help and self-help use. Openness was associated with CAM utilization. Lastly, high agreeableness and low extraversion were associated with medication use. These results indicate that personality relates to MHCU over time and may inform interventions to increase MHCU among target populations.

Poster 1.46

The role of normal and dysfunctional personality traits in young adults' professional integration

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University of Lausanne, Switzerland

Successful school-to-work transition (SWT) depends on several socioeconomic factors, but little is known about the role of personality attributes and mental health. Our research aims at clarifying the influence of normal and dysfunctional personality traits on SWT difficulties, and their interplay with environmental variables. One group of young adults with SWT difficulties (unemployed and not in school; $n=193$), and a reference group of students or workers of the same age ($n=180$), completed normal and dysfunctional personality questionnaires, professional integration scales, and information about their schooling. Preliminary results show that a subgroup of young adults with SWT difficulties presents a distinct pattern of dysfunctional personality traits predictive of professional integration difficulties. We suggest that professionals working in the field of integration should be sensitized to personality and mental health. Future work will include a follow-up of the professional and academic situation of participants with SWT difficulties at 9 and 18 months.

Poster 1.47

The effects of social exclusion on anorectic cognitions, depressed mood, and feelings of rejection in perfectionistic individuals.

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University of British Columbia

Perfectionism is defined as a multidimensional personality trait with interpersonal and intrapersonal components. Current research suggests a close relationship between perfectionism, depression, and anorexia nervosa (Sirois & Molnar, 2016). Furthermore, social exclusion has been linked with change in food intake (Sproesser et al., 2013). This study will investigate the effects of social exclusion and perfectionism on anorectic cognitions, depressed mood, and feelings of rejection, which has not been greatly explored. Female undergraduate participants ($N=149$) were randomly assigned to a social acceptance, neutral, or excluding condition and completed a "taste test". Perfectionism, anorectic cognitions, depressed mood, and affective states were measured in addition to amount of food intake following

the experimental manipulation. Results suggest that social exclusion paired with perfectionism leads to increased levels of depressed mood, and feelings of rejection. Assessing the effects of social exclusion has important implications for further understanding various affective states and cognitions in perfectionists.

Poster 1.48

Acculturation styles, personality traits and psychological adjustment among adolescent migrants in Germany: A path analytic approach in a representative school survey

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While previous research has established the importance of acculturation styles on migrants' mental well-being, much less is known about the contribution of personality to coping strategies with acculturation demands. Therefore, the purpose of the present study is to explore the role of acculturation strategy (integration, assimilation, separation, marginalization) and mediation effects of personality traits (conscientiousness, extraversion, self-efficacy, social insecurity) in predicting psychological adjustment of adolescent 1st and 2nd generation migrants. Based on a representative sample of 8,518 pupils aged 12-19 years across different school types, self-reported data of 1,578 migrants will be analyzed. Participants completed established measures of acculturation pattern, psychological strain (internalizing and externalizing problems) as inverse marker for psychological adjustment and personality questionnaires. Data analyses are in process. Structural equation modeling will be used to investigate the hypothesized mediating effect of personality. Knowledge of individual differences within the acculturative process has practical implications for prevention and intervention.

Poster 1.49

Cross-source discrepancies of functioning ratings are influenced by personality-trait ratings

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Gathering information via multiple assessment methods (e.g., interview/questionnaire, self-/informant-report) contributes to valid prediction. However, little consensus exists on how to interpret discrepancies among sources' reports. We investigated whether discrepancies among ratings of targets' psychosocial functioning were related to ratings of targets' personality traits. Data were from 308 target participants (140 psychiatric outpatients and 168 community adults at high-risk for personality pathology) and their informants. To rate target functioning, we interviewed targets and informants independently with the Longitudinal Interval Follow-up Evaluation Range of Impaired Functioning Tool. Trait domains of targets' personalities were assessed using the Alternative DSM-5 Model for Personality Disorder by targets (i.e., self-ratings), informants, and interviewers. Rated personality traits explained significant variance in discrep-

ABSTRACTS

ancies among sources' ratings of targets' functioning and satisfaction. Specifically, detachment ratings influenced agreement in the relationships and overall-satisfaction domains. Thus, rated personality traits influence how sources assess targets' functioning and satisfaction in certain domains.

Poster 1.50

Individual differences in managing uncertainty during the 2016 U.S. presidential election

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People use numerous strategies to alleviate stress associated with uncertainty, but the specific strategies on which people rely vary across individuals. The present study examined how people coped with feelings of uncertainty leading up to the 2016 U.S. Presidential election. U.S. citizens (N = 669 mTurk workers; half Trump supporters, half Clinton supporters) completed one survey prior to Election Day and one on the day following the election (n = 426). We assessed three trait-like individual differences relevant to uncertainty: dispositional optimism, defensive pessimism, and intolerance of uncertainty. Multiple regression analyses predicted participants' coping strategies prior to and after the election from the three measures of interest. Participants who were less tolerant of uncertainty and more pessimistic made greater efforts to distract themselves, suppress their emotions, and brace for the worst prior to the election, and they suppressed their emotions more and engaged in less benefit finding after Election Day.

Poster 1.52.

Problem-solving ability's role in the association between pathological narcissism and aggression

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St. Norbert College

Pathological narcissism is marked by emotion dysregulation (e.g., Ronningstam, 2014; Zeigler-Hill & Vonk, 2015), with aggression representing one type of dysregulated emotional response (e.g., Rhodewalt & Morf, 1995). Addressing a gap in the literature (see Thoma et al., 2013), this study examines the role of problem-solving abilities in the pathological narcissism-aggression relationship. As expected, preliminary analyses (N=125 undergraduates; 77.4% female; Mage=19.5) indicate many, but not all, pathological narcissism facets are positively associated with forms of aggression. Participants demonstrated problem-solving ability via the Means-Ends Problem-Solving procedure (MEPS; Platt & Spivak, 1975); participants complete stories for which they are given beginnings setting up problems and endings ambiguous regarding problem resolution. MEPS responses are currently being coded (3 trained coders/response) for problem-solving abilities revealed by the stories. Once complete, specific problem-solving efforts (e.g., proportion active versus passive) and overall problem-solving effectiveness will be examined as moderators of pathological narcissism-aggression associations.

Poster 1.53

Exploring associations among pathological personality traits: A net-

work approach

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Network models are increasingly used to analyze mental disorders. In such models, maladaptive personality facets (MPFs) can be hypothesized as associated autonomous entities in a dynamical network. Therefore, potential associations among MPFs can be explored. We applied network analyzes (NAs) to 25 MPFs (symptoms of personality disorders) generated from the 100-item Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5-short). Participants were 1,617 Dutch adolescents (53.4% girls). PID-5-short's factor structure in adolescents was first confirmed with preliminary CFAs. Furthermore, measurement invariance across gender was established. NAs revealed that MPFs were mostly positively associated with each other in an inter-connected network. 95% confidence intervals indicate that these associations are robust. Anxiousness and callousness were more associated with many other MPFs, while intimacy avoidance and rigid perfectionism had lesser number of associations. Test on network structure invariance across gender revealed no significant differences (M=.151, p=.08). The findings suggest that certain MPFs warrant more clinical attention.

Poster 1.54

Personality and sleep: Mediating effects of perceived stress

Shantel K Spears & Nicholas A. Turiano

West Virginia University

Personality and perceived stress have been associated with sleep, yet there is limited research as to whether stress mediates the personality-sleep association. Using data from the Mid-life Development in the U.S. (MIDUS) study (N=1172), we utilized an adjectival measure of the Big 5 traits, the Perceived Stress Scale, and the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index. We ran five mediation models, using Hayes Process Model calculating indirect effects. We found a significant indirect effect for conscientiousness (IE = -.14; 95% CI = -.22, -.08), extraversion (IE = -.08; 95% CI = -.16, -.03) and neuroticism (IE = .34; 95% CI = .24, .46). These findings indicate that higher levels of conscientiousness and extraversion are associated with lower perceived stress and fewer sleep problems and that higher levels of neuroticism are associated with more perceived stress and more sleep problems. Future directions with other key mediators will also be discussed.

Poster 1.55

Personality traits and mortality risk: Exploring mechanisms

Nicholas A. Turiano, Nicole M. Silva, Priyanka Mehta, & Shantel Spears

West Virginia University

The Big Five personality traits have emerged as robust predictors of short-term mortality risk, but fewer studies have examined long-term risks and mechanisms. The current investigation extends this research with 20-year mortality data on 6,212 adults (N dead = 1,063) from the MIDUS study. Utilizing Cox

ABSTRACTS

modeling, after adjusting for baseline age, sex, race, education, and marital status, we found that the following Big 5 traits were significantly associated with a hazard of dying over the follow-up: conscientiousness (HR = 0.89; CI = 0.84-0.95); neuroticism (HR = 1.08; CI = 1.01-1.15); extraversion (HR = 0.90; CI = 0.83-0.97); and openness (HR = 1.12; CI = 1.04-1.21). Mediation analyses revealed a host of behavioral processes that partially explained the personality-mortality association. Namely smoking behavior and physical activity levels. Findings underscore the impact psychological traits have on health and the underlying behavioral processes involved.

Poster 1.56

Reaction and adaptation to widowhood: Does age matter?

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German Centre of Gerontology²

Few studies have examined interindividual differences in reaction and adaptation to widowhood. We focused on the distress-sensitive dimension of mental well-being and raised the question whether immediate and long-term patterns of loss-related distress vary by age at widowhood. Based on data of 684 individuals who became widowed in the course of the British Household Panel Survey, we employed a non-linear mixed effects model to estimate baseline, reaction and adaptation parameters at the within-person level. At the between-person level, these parameters were regressed on age at widowhood, controlling for gender and self-reported health problems. On average, individuals experienced significant declines in mental well-being from which they could not completely recover. A higher age at widowhood was associated with less intense reactions but it was unrelated to adaptation.

This work points at the necessity to distinguish between different time frames when we investigate age-related strengths and vulnerabilities in adjustment to widowhood.

Poster 1.57

An interpersonal model of antagonism

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Antagonism is a broad trait that explains the overlap of narrower personality facets (callousness, grandiosity, etc.); however, antagonism facets also have unique variance, separate from general antagonism (e.g., Bagby et al., 2008). The present study examines antagonism in relation to social-cognitive constructs to better understand what differentiates general antagonism from the more specific antagonism facet constructs. Participants were college students (N = 609; 55% male) who completed self-report questionnaires on pathological personality traits and interpersonal values, sensitivities, strengths, and problems for course credit. Initial correlational analyses suggest that, while antagonism facets share generally similar relations to interpersonal constructs, callousness and exhibitionism appear to have relatively distinct correlation patterns. Bifactor analysis and the

Structural Summary Method for circumplex data (Wright & Zim-merman, 2016) will be used to more rigorously separate general and specific antagonism variance, as well as to better summarize external correlations with interpersonal variables.

Poster 1.58

Does grandiose narcissism moderate the curvilinear relationship between extraversion and life satisfaction?

Rachel L. Williamson & Nathan T. Carter

University of Georgia

Extraversion is a desirable personality trait associated with life satisfaction (LS). However, recent theoretical and empirical work suggests that seemingly beneficial traits may have a point where they become maladaptive. Generally, extraverts are thought to be relatively satisfied due to their high sociability. We posit that individuals with extreme levels of extraversion may desire excessive socialization that is unattainable, resulting in decreased LS. Additionally, we argue that grandiose narcissism is a moderator for this curvilinear relationship. Grandiose narcissists tend to experience greater LS due to self-enhancing tendencies. Although individuals high in extraversion aspire to frequently socialize, extraverts low in grandiose narcissism may recognize others' preferences and refrain from excessive socialization, leading to lower LS. Alternatively, extraverts high in grandiose narcissism may put their needs first and continue to socialize excessively, resulting in higher LS. We explore this potential interactive relationship using IRT in a sample of 1,282 working adults.

Poster 1.59

The coheritability between DSM-5 trait psychoticism facets and normative level personality domains

Zara Wright & Robert Krueger

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The DSM-5 proposes an alternative model for personality disorders, which includes maladaptive-level personality traits. These traits can be operationalized by the PID-5. Although recent research has established the overlapping etiological influences between maladaptive and normative level personality traits, a vast majority of the variance in the "Psychoticism" domain is attributable to unique genetic and environmental components. This study aims to further explore the relationship between Psychoticism and normative level personality by examining the coheritability between lower-order Psychoticism traits and Big-5 personality domains and facets. The current study assesses traits indexed by the PID-5 and the International Personality Item Pool NEO (IPIP-NEO) in adult twins (N=1,812 individuals). Preliminary results suggest that the coheritability between facet-level Psychoticism and Openness traits elucidate the domain-level coheritability by revealing counteracting genetic correlations within the domains. Future analysis will aim to clarify the relationship between Psychoticism and the other four domains from the Big-5 factor model.

Poster 1.60

Borderline and narcissistic personality traits and subtypes of interper-

ABSTRACTS

sonal functioning

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Interpersonal difficulties are core to the development, maintenance, and treatment of personality disorders (PDs), but some PDs are theorized to show more direct (vs. varying or pathoplastic) associations with interpersonal functioning. Few studies have explicitly tested this hypothesis, and none have assessed multiple domains of interpersonal functioning. In a sample of young adults (data collection is ongoing; current $n = 123$), we used two-step cluster analysis to test our hypothesis that grandiose narcissism, theoretically rooted in problematic dominance, would yield interpersonal subtypes that did not differ in dominance, but might differ in warmth, whereas a borderline personality, defined by interpersonal instability, would yield interpersonal subtypes with varying levels of warmth and dominance. Results supported these predictions across all assessments, suggesting grandiose narcissism consistently relates to interpersonal dominance across domains, whereas borderline symptoms are associated with varying types of interpersonal problems, traits, and values (e.g., problems related to antagonism and dependency).

Poster 1.61

Integrative analysis of change in personality traits and life satisfaction
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The degree to which psychological constructs change over the course of an individual's life has long been a focus of personality researchers. We used the infrastructure of the Integrative Analysis of Longitudinal Studies of Aging (IALSA) to conduct two large Coordinated Analyses examining long-term trajectories of change in personality traits and life satisfaction. Using multi-level growth curve models, we modeled trajectories of linear change in the Big Five personality traits across 10 studies (total $N=44,444$), and of life satisfaction in 7 studies (total $N=38,724$), effectively producing multiple replications of these trajectories simultaneously. We observed an overall pattern of decline in neuroticism, openness, extraversion, and conscientiousness, and increases in agreeableness. For life satisfaction, we observed mixed results with overall increases in life satisfaction in 4 studies and decline in life satisfaction across the remaining 3 studies. Some evidence was also found for cohort effects and curvilinear effects for both studies.

Poster 1.62

Personality and insomnia symptoms: Evidence of bidirectional associations from five prospective studies
Antonio Terracciano
Florida State University

Current evidence suggest a link between personality and insomnia, but most studies are cross-sectional and focused on young adults. We examined the reciprocal associations between personality traits and insomnia symptoms in five longitudinal co-

horts of middle-aged and older adults (aged 30-107; $N>25,000$). We found higher neuroticism associated with more concurrent and worsening symptoms of insomnia, whereas higher extraversion, openness, agreeableness and conscientiousness were related to lower symptoms at baseline and over time. We also found that more insomnia symptoms at baseline were associated with steeper relative declines in extraversion, agreeableness and conscientiousness and less of a decline in neuroticism over time. Most of these findings replicated across the samples, suggesting an interdependent link between personality and sleep. Insomnia may be one pathway through which personality contributes to health-related outcomes. In addition, insomnia may increase risk for maladaptive personality trajectories in adulthood.

Poster 1.63

Psychopathy and Machiavellianism: A distinction without a difference?
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Despite interest in the Dark Triad (DT), concerns remain about whether Machiavellianism and psychopathy are distinguishable and whether Machiavellianism's empirical and theoretical networks are consistent. In Study 1 ($N = 393$; MTurk workers), factor analyses revealed that two-factor and three-factor models fit the data equally well. In Studies 1 and 2 ($N = 341$; undergraduates), DT scores were compared to self- and informant personality ratings, developmental experiences, and psychopathological symptoms. MACH and psychopathy manifested nearly identical empirical profiles, each significantly related to disinhibitory traits. In Study 3 ($N = 36$; expert raters), expert ratings of the Five-Factor Model traits prototypical of MACH were compared with empirically derived profiles. MACH measures yielded profiles inconsistent with the prototypical expert-rated profile due to their positive relations with a spectrum of impulsivity-related traits. Ultimately, MACH and psychopathy measures appear to gauge the same construct, and MACH assessments fail to capture the theoretically articulated construct.

Poster 1.64

Age and personality modify the association between life satisfaction and health satisfaction
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Health satisfaction is closely related to general life satisfaction, but third variables may modulate the strength of this association. We analyzed a sample of more than 49,000 respondents from the German Socio-Economic Panel from 2006 to 2014 ($N = 210,000$ observations) using multilevel modeling to investigate how age and personality moderate the relationship between health satisfaction and life satisfaction. The association between health and life satisfaction became stronger with age, which held true in within- and between-subjects analyses. In contrast, the associations between satisfaction with two other important domains (family and income) and life satisfaction were strongest in midlife and decreased towards older age. Furthermore, personality moderated the relationship between health satisfaction and

ABSTRACTS

life satisfaction. The life satisfaction of individuals with less positive Big Five traits was more strongly affected by their health; suggesting that changes in health have a more pronounced impact on general well-being in certain individuals.

Poster 1.66

Prospective associations between adolescent personality traits and adult sleep in men

Katherine A. Duggan

University of Pittsburgh

Although high conscientiousness, high agreeableness, and low neuroticism are associated with better sleep, most studies use cross-sectional, self-report data. We tested whether adolescent personality predicted adult sleep in men (N=263, 56% Black) from the Pathways to Healthy Hearts Study. Personality (mean-age =16) was reported by boys and their parents using a modified California Child Q-Set. Family SES was reported using parent occupation and education. Adult (mean-age=32) sleep quality was reported using sleep diaries. Sleep duration and wake after sleep onset (WASO) were derived from one week of actigraphy. For high SES boys, self-reported agreeableness was related to less WASO and better sleep quality. Additionally, racial disparities in sleep duration were stronger at lower levels of parent-rated agreeableness, with Black men reporting less sleep than White men. This is the first prospective evidence that high agreeableness is associated with better sleep, particularly for high SES boys.

Poster 1.67

A meta-analytic investigation of the distinctiveness of Dark Triad components

Colin E. Vize

Purdue University

Since its emergence, the Dark Triad (DT), composed of narcissism, psychopathy, and Machiavellianism, has become an increasingly popular research focus. Yet questions remain over whether the DT components are truly distinct. We examined the nomological networks of each DT component through a meta-analysis of the DT literature. We conducted three separate analyses: an examination of the intercorrelations among the DT components (k=156), an examination of similarities in each DT component's nomological network (k=159), and an examination of effect sizes between DT components and 15 outcome categories (k range=7-42). Our results indicate that the nomological networks of psychopathy and Machiavellianism overlap substantially while narcissism demonstrated differential relations compared to psychopathy and Machiavellianism. These results remained relatively consistent after controlling for DT assessment approach. We argue that the literature on Machiavellianism may be better understood as an additional psychopathy literature. Future directions for DT research are discussed in light of our results.

Poster 1.68

The power of personality for sleep: Core traits predict objectively-recorded sleep years later

Zlatan Krizan

Iowa State University

Whether and how personality traits predict specific aspects of sleep in the future is virtually unknown. To address this question, we examined how personality traits at different levels of the hierarchy (from meta-traits to facets) predicted actigraphically-recorded future sleep in terms of both average tendencies and variability in sleep amount and quality. Three-hundred and eleven participants (55% female, 34-83 years) completed personality assessment during second phase of the Midlife in the United States Study and also completed a week-long actigraphic assessment of sleep during the Biomarker project years later. Stability predicted lower sleep quality, with Neuroticism predicting worse future sleep quality and Conscientiousness predicting better future sleep quality. Furthermore, Neuroticism predicted more future variation in sleep amount, whereas Conscientiousness predicted more future variation in both sleep amount and sleep quality. Plasticity traits did not foreshadow sleep. The findings reveal personality to be an important influence on multiple aspects of sleep.

Poster 1.69

Good girls go to heaven, bad girls go everywhere?: The influence of the dark triad of personality on women's attractiveness

Carolyn Palmer

Justus Liebig University Giessen

Men showing dark personality traits tend to attract women. Recent findings suggest that these dark traits come along with short-term mating success. To study whether the dark triad (DT) also boosts women's attractiveness, two female characters were designed portraying a high DT personality and a control personality. The women's physical appearance was held constant. A total of 209 men (age: M = 30.77, SD = 10.94; 50% students) gave self-ratings of the Big Five and rated one randomly assigned character in terms of attractiveness and their preference for a relationship with the character given. Contrasting studies with male characters, the female control character was rated significantly more attractive than the female with the high DT personality. Again, a short-term relationship was preferred with the high DT character. For long-term relationships women without a DT personality were favored. Men's personality had no impact on the assessment of a woman's attractiveness.

Poster 1.70

Are short sleepers who deny dysfunction more dysfunctional than normal sleepers?

Paula G. Williams

University of Utah

Short sleep duration (i.e., 6 hours/night) predicts significant negative health consequences. Yet, some habitual short sleepers deny daytime dysfunction. Phenotypic (personality, well-being) and endophenotypic (cognitive performance) characteristics of short sleepers denying dysfunction were examined in multiple samples: Human Connectome Project participants (n=858; NEO-FFI), ethnically diverse young adults (n=615; Big Five Inventory), and young adults with normed personality data (n=248; NEO PI-

ABSTRACTS

R). Short sleepers denying dysfunction reported lower neuroticism, higher extraversion, and higher conscientiousness, as well as higher well-being and functionality compared to short sleepers reporting dysfunction, appearing similar to conventional sleepers without dysfunction. However, on cognitive performance measures (e.g., sustained attention, delay discounting, and verbal fluency) short sleepers denying dysfunction evidenced similar or worse performance than those reporting dysfunction, with both short sleeper groups performing significantly more poorly than conventional sleepers. These findings suggest that short-sleepers who deny dysfunction may not be accurate in their self-perceptions.

Poster 1.71

People-centered vs. thing-centered intelligences?

Victoria M. Bryan & John D. Mayer

University of New Hampshire

The proliferation of broad factors of intelligence studied in the field of human mental abilities has brought with it the need to classify the emerging class of broad intelligences (wide-scope mental abilities that exist just beneath *g* in current models of intelligence). This archival analysis tests the hypothesis that some broad intelligences fall along a continuum from reasoning about things (e.g., quantitative reasoning), to those pertaining to reasoning about people (e.g., emotional intelligence) (e.g., Mayer & Skimmyhorn, 2017). In the analyses, correlations between people-centered and thing-centered broad intelligences were drawn from publications between 1990-present. Analyses of data located thus far (five studies, $N = 1,273$) demonstrated that people-based intelligences were more highly correlated with one another ($r = .47$) than with intelligences related to reasoning about things ($r = .10$) $p < .003$. These findings suggest that the people- vs. thing-centered continuum may be useful to organizing content-focused broad intelligences.

Poster 1.72

The effect of cognitive fatigue on disgust expression and behavior

Nita Buchholz, Axel Zinkernagel, Anna Baumert, & Manfred Schmitt

University of Koblenz-Landau

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 student sample ($N = 128$) in the domain of disgust sensitivity. We accessed chronic availability of cognitive control resources, measured via direct and indirect self-control tasks, and experimentally manipulated the acute availability of control resources by depleting participants with complex mathematical and memory tasks. Controlled emotional behavior was operationalized by an interaction of participants with a dead cockroach, automatic emotional expression by videotaping and rating their mimic reactions during this task.

Results revealed indications that with cognitive fatigue the implicit pathway is strengthened. Furthermore chronic resources

did not have an impact on emotional expression and behavior anymore. Thus cognitive control resources play a moderating role in processing emotions.

Poster 1.73

Cognitive aging in the Hawaii Personality and Health Study: Childhood personality predicts cognitive impairment in adulthood

Grant W. Edmonds & Sarah E. Hampson

Oregon Research Institute

We tested childhood personality as a predictor of cognitive impairment at average age 60, and evaluated mediation models using known correlates of cognitive decline.

Data from the Hawaii Personality and Health Study include childhood personality (average age 10), lifetime health behaviors, and cognitive and physical functioning (average age 60; $n = 330$).

Cognitive impairment was assessed using a clock drawing task and memory items from the Hopkins Verbal Learning Test (HVLT-R). Physical functional status was assessed by an aggregate of walking speed, grip strength, and the sit and reach test. Hypotheses were tested using simple correlations and path analysis in Mplus. Childhood conscientiousness predicted age 60 cognitive impairment. Mediation analyses supported small indirect effects linking childhood conscientiousness to cognitive impairment via lifetime smoking, and childhood openness/intellect via physical functional status. Childhood personality has small associations with cognitive impairments later in life, accounted for in part by smoking and physical functioning.

Poster 1.74

*Personality correlates of intelligence in chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*)*

Mary A. Fernandes, William D. Hopkins, & Robert D. Latzman

Georgia State University

A human literature suggests associations between personality and intelligence. Chimpanzees represent a particularly promising animal species for translational investigations into personality that are largely free from sociocultural confounds. Indeed, as compared to humans, chimpanzees possess largely parallel personality traits. The current study thus investigated personality correlates of intelligence in socially-housed, captive chimpanzees ($N = 160$). Bivariate results indicated that Openness and Extraversion were most strongly associated with general intelligence. When intelligence subcomponents were examined, however, only Openness demonstrated unique associations with the visuospatial component and the causal reasoning component. Whereas no unique associations emerged in the explanation of the social communication component, both Openness and Extraversion explained this component in sex-specific ways; levels of both traits more strongly influenced social communication in males than in females. In sum, the current study demonstrates the usefulness of translational models to help understand both broad and nuanced associations between personality and intelligence.

Poster 1.75

Relationship satisfaction and personality complementarity among romantic couples

ABSTRACTS

Sheherezade L. Krzyzaniak¹, Jessica Stoker¹, Shana Galbraith¹, Tera D. Letzring¹, & Erin Mcglade²
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Salt Lake City Mental Illness Research, Education and Clinical Centers²

Evidence for correlations between romantic relationship satisfaction and similarity and dissimilarity on broad personality traits is mixed. For this reason, we examined complementarity, which exists when positive outcomes result from similarity on some traits and dissimilarity on others. For example, couples who are similar on affiliation and dissimilar on control or dominance/submissiveness are highly complementary. It was hypothesized that complementarity of affiliation and control would be positively related to relationship satisfaction of romantic partners. 134 couples completed questionnaires to assess personality, complementarity, and relationship satisfaction. Couples with the highest affiliation similarity had higher relationship satisfaction, regardless of control similarity. However, medium or low affiliation similarity was still associated with higher relationship satisfaction when control similarity was present. Additionally, affiliation similarity accounted for more unique variance in relationship satisfaction than control similarity. These results indicate that similarity of both affiliation and control predict higher satisfaction.

Poster 1.76

Big 5 traits are not related to anchoring
Julie K. Norem & Nathan N. Cheek
Wellesley College

Previous studies examining whether the Big 5 traits (or Five Factor Model) relate to judgmental anchoring have produced conflicting results from relatively small sample studies. In this pre-registered study, we administered Johnson's IPIP-NEO-120 (2014) to an MTurk sample (N=1002), along with 6 standard anchoring questions. There were no significant correlations between any of the five meta-traits, or any of the facets, and anchoring susceptibility. While there are individual difference moderators of anchoring (e.g., Brandt, et al., 2015; Cheek & Norem, 2017), this high-powered study demonstrates that the traits included in the Five Factor Model are not related to anchoring.

Poster Session 2

Poster Session B (with Reception): Motivation, Development, and the Interpersonal Contexts of Personality
Location: **Camelia Room**

Poster 2.1

Personality trait change during substance abuse treatment predicts improvements in abstinence self-efficacy and coping post-treatment among US military veterans

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Palo Alto University²

Does trait change during treatment predict post-treatment outcomes? Among military veterans (n=200) enrolled in substance abuse treatment, we examined whether changes in Positive Emotionality (PEM), Negative Emotionality (NEM), and Constraint (CON) during treatment predicted changes in abstinence self-efficacy (ASE) and coping post-treatment. Data at treatment entry and discharge, and 6- and 12-months post-discharge were analyzed via bivariate latent-change models. During treatment, PEM, CON, ASE, and active coping increased, while NEM and avoidance coping decreased, on average. Most changes were not sustained post-treatment; however, greater increases in PEM during treatment predicted smaller decreases in ASE, larger increases in active coping, and smaller increases in avoidance coping post-treatment. Greater decreases in NEM during treatment predicted smaller decreases in ASE and larger increases in active coping post-treatment. Greater increases in CON during treatment only predicted smaller decreases in ASE post-treatment. The findings have implications for competing theories of trait change via clinical interventions.

Poster 2.2

Toward a holistic integration of temperament and personality in childhood neuroticism
Cassandra M. Brandes & Jennifer Tackett, PhD
Northwestern University

Research on the structure of child personality is in early stages, particularly regarding lower-order traits. Neuroticism is the higher-order trait most challenging to measure in childhood, where researchers rely on informant reports without direct access to children's inner experiences. Common child neuroticism scales overemphasize fear variables (e.g., anxious behaviors) and fail to account for certain aspects of distress (e.g., irritability and physical complaints) that are found in adult measures. These indicators of distress are captured by temperament measures of child negative affect, however. We surveyed 346 children (M [age] = 9.51, SD[age] = .78) and their 571 parents to compare personality-only, temperament-only, and personality-temperament two-facet models of neuroticism. The personality and temperament combined model fit equally as well as the independent personality and temperament models. This finding suggests that the inclusion of temperament in neuroticism models may allow researchers to capture more diverse indicators of child neuroticism without sacrificing model fit.

Poster 2.3

The relationship of authoritarianism, hardiness and life satisfaction.
Anna Ya. Fominykh¹ & Yulia D. Chertkova²
Psychological Institute of Russian Academy of Education¹
Lomonosov Moscow State University²

This paper presents the results of a study devoted to the analysis of the sources of interindividual variability of negative personality traits (supported by the Russian Foundation for Humanities, grant No. 15-06-10847a "Nature of variability of negative traits of personality: a twin study"). One of the objectives of the research is to study adaptive and non-adaptive components of negative personality traits. The paper discusses the adaptive compo-

ABSTRACTS

nents of authoritarianism. On a sample of 401 people (age 18 - 78 years, $M = 26.58$, $SD = 12.91$) it was shown that individuals with higher levels of authoritarianism on average have greater life satisfaction. As it is said by C. MacInnis "being "bad" for others, generalized authoritarianism may be "good" for the self". It is assumed that this relationship is mediated by sense of control over difficult situations.

Poster 2.4

2D:4D ratio related to risk taking behaviour

Claire Chih

National Tsing Hua University

The aim is to test the validity of Manning's theory by adapting to previous investigations to examine whether a lower 2D:4D correlates with higher risk taking. 402 participants from Australian National University participated in a within-subject experimental study combined with a survey. Participants completed the following: measurement of height; creation of paper tube to measure and record right hand second and fourth finger lengths; use of caliper and scanner for measurement. One week later, participants completed a follow up survey. Results showed that males displayed higher risk taking behavior and lower 2D:4D ratios than females. Results from this study are relevant to society because showing how innate testosterone levels lead to certain types of behaviors prevalent in later life will enable society to understand individuals with such problems. Furthermore, perhaps it would be possible for psychologists to conduct investigations to predict and control such negative behavior to benefit individuals.

Poster 2.5

Thwarted need satisfaction mediates the relationship between perceived parental psychological control and anger and aggression

So Young Choe & Stephen J. Read

University of Southern California

Psychological control refers to control that constrains, invalidates, and manipulates children's psychological and emotional experience and expression (Barber, 1996). Dimensions entail constraining verbal expressions, invalidating feelings, personal attack, erratic emotional behavior, love withdrawal, and guilt induction (Olsen et al, 2002). Aggression has been repeatedly reported with psychological control, yet the underlying mechanism is not entirely clear. Psychological control was suggested to thwart need satisfaction; psychological control impedes fulfilling innate motivations for autonomy, competence, and relatedness from Self-Determination Theory (Ryan & Deci, 2000) (Soenens & Vansteenkiste, 2010). Frustration of need satisfaction can result in anger and aggression (Berkowitz, 1989). In a meditational analysis, Need satisfaction partially mediated perceived parental psychological control (PPPC)'s impact on anger and aggression in a college sample. PPPC is also positively correlated with anger, aggression, sadness, vengeance, and neuroticism while PPPC is negatively correlated with need satisfaction, guilt, agreeableness, conscientiousness, extraversion, and belief in a just world.

Poster 2.6

Seeing others through the perfect lens: How perfectionistic traits in female raters influence their perceptions of male targets

Cindy Choi¹, Chang Chen¹, Paul Hewitt¹, & Gordon Flett²

University of British Columbia¹

York University²

Previous research suggest that perfectionism is negatively associated with relationship satisfaction. However, little is known about the mechanisms by which perfectionism becomes associated with negative relationship outcomes, particularly at the earliest stages of relationship development or impression formation. For instance, do perfectionistic individuals perceive others more or less favorably? Using a thin-slice approach, we randomly assigned brief (i.e., 1-minute long) videotaped self-introductions made by male targets ($N=90$) to 90 heterosexual, single female undergraduate participants. Each female rater watched five separate videos and rated each male target in terms of overall impression, likeability, and desire for future interactions. Preliminary analyses indicated that women who perceived others as demanding perfection from them rated male targets as more attractive and likeable, whereas women who expressed a need for perfection from others tended to perceive male targets as less attractive and less likeable. These results highlight the significance of perfectionistic traits in first impressions.

Poster 2.7

The role of mother-child relationship in personality development in senior preschool age

Fominykh Anna Y.¹, Veraksa Alexander N.², Bukhalenkova Daria A.², Yakupova Vera A.², Almazova Olga V.², Martynenko Margaret N.², & Tarasova Kristina S.²

Psychological Institute of Russian Academy of Education¹

The Faculty of Psychology at Lomonosov Moscow State University²

The research aim is to identify how the psychological aspects of mother-child interaction and mother's attitude toward life and parenting strategy may influence the child's personality development in senior preschool age. The study used NEPSY II diagnostic complex subtests aimed at diagnosing the level of cognitive and social development, the Test for emotion comprehension (TEC) and the Raven's progressive matrix test. A special questionnaire was used for the mother's survey. We have found that the more positive mother-child relationships (optimism, democratic parenting style, positive emotional background) form a supportive environment for developing confidence in a child; such children usually aim at quick success and have more positive attitude toward moral norms. On the other hand, a negative relationship (mother's doubts about future success, an authoritarian parenting style, and negative emotions during interaction with the child) motivates a child to avoid failure. It influences the development of self-control.

Poster 2.8

The longitudinal association between personality and academic performance during adolescence: The importance of parents perceptions and family atmosphere for developmental trajectories

Anne Israel¹, Jenny Wagner^{1,2}, & Oliver Luedtke^{1,3}

ABSTRACTS

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Past research has demonstrated strong associations between personality and academic performance for young adults, but little is known about this association longitudinally and its potential predictors during adolescence. Therefore, the present study pursued two research goals: First, examining the longitudinal interplay between personality and academic performance of adolescents from 7th to 9th grade, and second, examining the effects of self and other ratings of students' personality and family atmosphere on change in students' personality and academic performance. Using longitudinal data from the National Educational Panel Study (NTI = 7,180, Age MTI = 12.98 yrs, 48% female), first analyses suggest no effects of academic performance in 7th grade on personality change in 9th grade, but higher conscientiousness and lower extraversion at 7th class were related to better academic performance in 9th grade. Further analyses will address the impact of parent ratings of personality and family atmosphere and will discuss their dynamic interplay.

Poster 2.10

Personality and academically relevant behaviors

Sarah Johnson¹, Kat Herzhoff¹, Jason Way², & Jennifer Tackett¹
Northwestern University¹
ACT, Inc.²

Despite advances in child personality, many gaps remain connecting a developmentally sensitive taxonomy with consequential outcomes such as academic behaviors. This was the aim of the current study. Participants were primarily mothers of 138 children (69 males, Mage = 11.72, SD = 3.37) recruited from the community. Participants reported on their child's personality through the Inventory of Child Individual Differences (Deal et al., 2010) and on academically relevant behaviors through ACTs Engage scales. Results indicated that personality traits predicted academically relevant motivation, social engagement, and self-regulation. Specifically, conscientiousness and agreeableness were significant positive predictors of motivation whereas neuroticism was a significant negative predictor of motivation. Extraversion was the only unique positive predictor of social engagement. Conscientiousness and agreeableness were positive predictors of self-regulation. These results underscore the importance of personality (especially conscientiousness and agreeableness) as a predictor of academically relevant behaviors and a way to identify student's strengths and weaknesses in the academic domain.

Poster 2.12

The impact of social and cognitive engagement on personality change in older adults: The Synapse Project

Megan Stoll¹, Jennifer Lodi-Smith¹, & Denise C. Park²
Canisius College¹
Center for Vital Longevity, UT Dallas²

Decreasing social investment may present a hazard to healthy

personality development during older adulthood (Lodi-Smith & Roberts, 2012). The present research investigates how learning new skills in a cognitively and socially engaging environment can potentially counteract these effects. 221 older adults (M = 71.67, SD = 7.29) selected to be cognitively healthy (MMSE > 25) but under invested (did not leave the house more than 10 hours a week), were randomly assigned to either a no-treatment control group or one of five intervention arms where they spent at least fifteen hours a week for three months engaging in a new activity. The present findings demonstrate that personality content and clarity can and does change in response to such an active lifestyle change and that these changes paralleled improvements in cognitive performance. Results are discussed in terms of potential interventions to promote optimal aging via facilitated personality maturation in older adults.

Poster 2.13

The effect of migration and social support on self-esteem development in middle childhood: An international perspective

Sophia W. Magro¹, Till Utesch², Dennis Dreiskeemper², & Jenny Wagner³
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University of Muenster²
Leibniz Institute for Science and Mathematics Education³

Though it is well-established that self-esteem develops over the lifespan, little is known about the processes that influence this change, especially among young, diverse populations. This international, cross-sequential study examined the development of self-esteem in middle childhood. Participants were 1599 second-through fourth-graders (mean age at T1 = 8.01(0.65) years; 51% male) in the Netherlands and Germany, 20% of whom had a migration background. The first round of linear mixed-effects regression analyses revealed that in second grade, males had higher self-esteem than females and students in the Netherlands had higher self-esteem than those in Germany. There were no mean-level differences with respect to migration background. Mean-level trends in self-esteem were stable across time among all demographic groups. These preliminary findings suggest that some demographic factors are important predictors of self-esteem levels as early as middle childhood. Further analyses will examine the influence of social support on self-esteem levels and change.

Poster 2.14

The Multidimensional Personality Questionnaire and longevity: Does a more precise measure predict beyond the Big Five?

Priyanka S. Mehta & Nicholas A. Turiano
West Virginia University

The Big Five personality traits are associated with mortality risk. However, in the current study we examined whether more finely grained aspects of personality, the Multidimensional Personality Questionnaire (MPQ), would predict 10-year mortality risk in the MIDUS II study (N = 3,941; 432 deceased). Using Survival Analysis, controlling for age, gender, marital status and education, we found that stress reactivity, aggression and alienation each predicted an increased hazard of dying. However, after

ABSTRACTS

adjusting this model to include the Big Five, only alienation was significantly predictive of an increased risk of dying (HR = 1.11; CI = 1.05-1.17). Future research is needed to determine why those endorsing higher degrees of alienation are at an increased risk of dying. Those individuals higher in alienation may distrust others, which could impact their options for coping resources and may also lead to higher stress overall, affecting their health and longevity over time.

Poster 2.15

Covariation among general factors of personality, personality disorder, and psychopathology

Joshua R. Oltmanns¹, Gregory T. Smith², Thomas F. Oltmanns¹, & Thomas A. Widiger¹

University of Kentucky¹

Washington University in St. Louis²

There are separate, but growing research literatures investigating general factors of personality, personality disorder, and psychopathology. Several theoretical explanations for the meaning and utility of the general factors have been proposed. Yet, the general factors have not previously been examined within the same study. Study 1 recruited 474 participants from Mturk who were currently receiving, or had at some point received, mental health treatment. Participants completed self-report versions of the IPIP-NEO, the Big Five Inventory, the Personality Inventory for DSM-5, and an array of internalizing, externalizing, and thought disorder measures of psychopathology. Confirmatory factor and bifactor analyses were conducted. The associations between the general factors were examined. Results indicate that the general factors correlate highly. A second study will examine relations among the general factors in a community sample of 1,630 older adults. Findings are discussed in the context of competing theories of general factors.

Poster 2.16

Big Five personality traits and self-esteem in Japan: Moderating effect of age on the relationships

Atsushi Oshio

Waseda University

Previous studies have shown increases of self-esteem, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness with age among Japanese adults (Kawamoto et al., 2015; Oshio et al., 2014). This study focuses on the relationships between the self-esteem and Big Five personality traits, and the moderating effect of age on them. Participants were 1,515 Japanese adults (757 females). Their mean age was 44.5, ranged from 20 to 69. They were collected by the Internet survey, and completed Rosenberg's self-esteem scale and the Japanese version of Ten Item Personality Inventory (TIPI-J). Hierarchical regression analysis showed significant interactive effects of age x neuroticism, and age x conscientiousness on the self-esteem. Simple slope analyses indicated that more negative linkage between Neuroticism and self-esteem is observed among younger people, whereas more positive relationships between Conscientiousness and the self-esteem is found among older people. The results suggest that important domains of personality traits change with age.

Poster 2.17

Does openness to experience predict mortality? The effects of baseline enrollment age in multiple longitudinal studies.

Benjamin D. Schalet, Eileen K. Graham, & Daniel K. Mroczek
Northwestern University Feinberg School of Medicine

Multiple studies have shown that high Neuroticism and low Conscientiousness represent mortality risk factors. The relationship between Openness to Experience and mortality, however, is less clear. Using the framework of the Integrative Analysis of Longitudinal Studies on Aging (IALSA), we conducted a coordinated analysis of 10 studies of Openness and mortality (N=34,460). Results were consistent with prior literature: while there was no average effect across studies, there was considerable variation (range of hazard ratios, 0.86 to 1.05). A pattern emerged when examining the effects by age of baseline enrollment. We found that the mean age of enrollment (range 46 to 81) was inversely related to the Openness hazard ratio ($r = -.61$, weighted by sample size). Results suggest that high Openness at older ages may protect against mortality, whereas Openness at middle age has little or no effect. Additional analyses on participant-level data (N ~ 15,000; ongoing) will be presented.

Poster 2.18

What does it really mean to fit in? Comparing conceptualizations and consequences of P-E Fit

Leah Schultz & Joshua Jackson

Washington University in St. Louis

Despite widespread acknowledgment of the need to understand personality in context, few studies in the field of personality psychology have investigated multiple conceptualizations of person-environment fit simultaneously, or how these constructs relate to each other and to relevant outcomes. The current study used longitudinal data from the Personality and Intimate Relationships Study to explore person-environment fit over two years of college. Subjective and objective fit were more weakly related to each other than were subjective fit and life satisfaction. In addition, those who were higher in both objective and subjective fit increased more in extraversion and agreeableness over two years, and had distinct profiles of personality traits and values compared to those with lower overall fit. These findings highlight the need for researchers to understand consequences of young adults' fit for their development, and for college advisors to consider the best ways to identify individuals with low fit.

Poster 2.19

The "Affluenza" Syndrome: Linking sense of entitlement and childhood indulgence to adult entitlement behaviors

Vivian Ta, Maryam Tajmiriyahi, & William Ickes

University of Texas at Arlington

Four studies were conducted to investigate how childhood indulgence and current narcissism are related to adult entitlement behaviors. Studies 1 (n = 210) and 2 (n = 207) used measures of family-of-origin SES and narcissism to predict a single entitlement behavior (i.e., completion/non-completion of a two-part study to

ABSTRACTS

fulfill an implied obligation to the experimenter). Mediation analysis revealed that higher family SES was linked to greater narcissism, which in turn was associated with more entitlement behavior. Studies 3 ($n = 390$) and 4 ($n = 404$) examined the links between childhood indulgence (defined as being given versus earning things), narcissism, and a retrospective measure of adult entitlement behaviors. The results showed that, in both Studies 3 and 4, being male and feeling strongly entitled were related to engaging in more adult entitlement behaviors. In addition, childhood indulgence was more strongly related to entitled behaviors for younger, rather than older, respondents.

Poster 2.20

Change in basic personality and personality pathology: An ipsative study of severity and style

William C. Woods¹, Elizabeth A. Edershile¹, Aidan G.C. Wright¹, & Mark F. Lenzenweger^{2,3}

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Cornell University, New York²

The State University of New York at Binghamton, Binghamton³

Longitudinal investigations of personality have typically focused on change in single variables (e.g., neuroticism) over time. However, processes such as the maturity principle (Roberts, Caspi, & Moffitt, 2001), in which personality factors develop together, suggest the need for considering ipsative personality change. The current study measured ipsative change in the severity (i.e., level) and style (i.e., configuration) of basic personality and personality pathology using data from the 250 participants of the Longitudinal Study of Personality Disorders (Lenzenweger, 1999).

Results demonstrated ipsative change toward maturation in basic personality and a decrease in personality pathology. Both trends were predominantly driven by change in severity rather than style. Compared with healthy individuals, those with probable personality pathology demonstrated higher levels of gross change, particularly in personality pathology. Our results highlight the importance of focusing on profile-level change in basic personality and personality pathology and suggest the need for cross-cutting approaches for clinical interventions.

Poster 2.21

The family environment in early childhood has a long-term effect on self-esteem: A longitudinal study from birth to age 27 years

Ulrich Orth

University of Bern, Switzerland

Using a prospective longitudinal design, this research tested whether the family environment in early childhood predicts self-esteem in later developmental periods. Data came from a nationally representative U.S. sample of 8,711 participants, who reported on their self-esteem biannually from age 8 to 27 years. Moreover, during the participants' first 6 years of life, biannual assessments of their mothers provided information on the quality of home environment, quality of parental relationship, presence of father, maternal depression, and poverty. Results suggested that the early childhood family environment significantly predicted self-esteem as the children grew up. Although the effects became smaller with age, the effects were still present dur-

ing young adulthood. The largest effects emerged for quality of home environment. Moreover, results suggested that the effects of home environment, presence of father, and poverty are enduring, as indicated by a non-zero asymptote in the time course of effects from age 8 to 27.

Poster 2.22

Longitudinal predictive power of adolescents' self- versus other-rated personality on life outcomes during young adulthood

Ziyan Luan

Utrecht University, the Netherlands

The present 18-year longitudinal study investigated the comparative and unique predictive power of adolescents' self- vs. other-rated Big Five personality traits at age 12 and 17 on various life outcomes at age 29. Participants were 186 German subjects (53% boys), their parents and friends at age 12, and their mothers and fathers at age 17. Consistent with the self-other knowledge asymmetry model (Vazire, 2010), results showed that self-ratings were more predictive for neuroticism-related predictions (e.g., depression), whereas other-ratings were more predictive for openness- and conscientiousness-related predictions (e.g., educational attainments and income). Extending previous knowledge, there were also inter-judge differences in predictive power for extraversion- (e.g., work income and marriage) and agreeableness-related predictions (e.g., externalizing behaviors). Finally, other-ratings provided unique predictive power above and beyond self-ratings for all Big Five traits. This study offers more nuanced considerations when selecting personality judges.

Poster 2.24

Evaluating career pathway courses using the ACT behavior scales

Daniel Elchert

University of Iowa

Career pathway courses expose students to different vocations and equip them with the content knowledge and behavioral skills to succeed. To demonstrate effectiveness, high schools need to evaluate these courses. This presentation focuses on a program evaluation of career pathway courses using the ACT Behavior Scales at Lowell High School, a diverse, public high school in Massachusetts. Throughout the academic year, over 500 students in eight different career pathway courses and a comparison condition completed the Behavior Scales six times. Teachers also rated randomly-selected subsets of students three times throughout the school year. Results of this longitudinal program evaluation suggest the behavior scales provide important information to educators about student skills. Student and teacher survey results indicate that behavioral skills like planning, follow through, and overcoming challenges are connected to key educational outcomes (e.g., grades, absenteeism). Additional findings and potential applications will be discussed.

Poster 2.26

Personality and cognitive health in old age

Damaris Aschwanden

University of Zurich, Switzerland

ABSTRACTS

Personality and cognition are core aspects of behavior and individual functioning in old age, but less is known about their longitudinal associations. This study aimed to investigate the longitudinal associations between the Big Five (measured by the Five-Factor-Inventory, NEO-FFI) and cognitive health (measured by different cognitive tests) using cross-lagged and growth curve models. Data came from the Interdisciplinary Study on Adult Development (ILSE, N = 309). The results showed significant cross-lagged effects, but no correlated change. For example, higher (lower) levels of speech comprehension and spatial thinking were predictive for lower (higher) levels of neuroticism twelve years later, controlling for age and education. Furthermore, higher (lower) levels of long-term memory were predictive for higher (lower) levels of conscientiousness, whereas higher (lower) levels of processing speed were predictive for lower (higher) levels of extraversion. Taken together, the results suggest that cognitive health is related to different personality traits longitudinally.

Poster 2.27

Moral dispositions of bystander intervention against everyday norm violations

Dr. Anna Halmburger, Dr. Anna Baumert, & Christin Schmidt
University of Koblenz-Landau

Bystander intervention against violations of moral norms (moral courage) is a striking phenomenon of high social desirability. Surprisingly, we know little about how frequently people encounter, how they perceive, and react towards others' norm violations in their daily life. In an ambulatory assessment study (N = 100), we investigated how moral dispositions (i.e., justice sensitivity, moral identity, moral foundations) predict the perception of and (emotional, motivational, and behavioral) reactions towards different kinds of norm violations. Individual dispositions were assessed in an initial lab session. Then, in a combined event- and time-contingent design, participants reported incidents of witnessed norm violations via their smartphones across two weeks. For each incident, they indicated their perceptions of the situation, experienced emotions, and whether they intervened against the norm violation. This study provides important insights into the processes involved in reactions to witnessed norm violations in every-day life.

Poster 2.28

Predicting eco-friendly behaviors: Identity, attitudes, and individual differences

Charlene Christie & Adelbert Cleaveland
SUNY Oneonta

Recent environmental sustainability research has introduced the concept of environmental identification (i.e., personal identity centrally involves one's relationship to nature and the global environment). Our current study examined environmental identity as a possible predictor of environmentally sustainable behaviors (e.g., recycling, conserving gas, turning off electronics, buying eco-friendly products). Using data from 340 undergraduate participants (75% female, Mage = 19.28), we investigated the relationship between environmental identity and behaviors, in

addition to multiple measures of sustainability attitudes, dominance variables, individual difference factors (e.g., narcissism, empathy, life satisfaction), and behavioral intention. Hierarchical linear regression analyses demonstrate that identifying as an environmentalist is a strong predictor of engaging in environmentally sustainable behaviors. While measures of dominance failed to predict these behaviors, both behavioral intentions and pro-environmental attitudes were strong significant predictors of environmental actions. In addition, life satisfaction, narcissism, and empathy also explained a significant proportion of the variance in environmentally sustainable behaviors.

Poster 2.29

Implicit theories and the accuracy of personality judgment: Incremental theorists reap benefits in yet another domain

Rex A. Christensen, Douglas E. Colman, & Tera D. Letzring
Idaho State University

Views of the constructs of intelligence and personality differ; there are those who see these attributes as stable (e.g., entity theorists) while others perceive them as changeable (e.g., incremental theorists). A growth mindset, the latter of these views, has been shown to be beneficial in myriad domains (Dweck, Chiu, & Hong, 1995). However, its relation with personality judgment accuracy remains unclear. In an exploratory study (N = 515), we found that incremental theory of intelligence was positively related to both normative ($d = 0.11$) and distinctive accuracy ($d = 0.17$) of personality judgments. These results contribute to our understanding of the good judge of personality, and have implications for training individuals to be more accurate in their perception of others. Expanding upon this, we have a pre-registered replication study underway in which both implicit theories of personality and intelligence are explored. These results will also be presented and discussed.

Poster 2.30

Personality traits and current life goals of military veterans and partners

Jennifer V Coons, Daniel J. Ozer, & Kate Sweeny
University of California, Riverside

The current study evaluates relationship status as a moderator of the association between personality traits and goals. Three-hundred and sixty participants were recruited through Amazon Mechanical Turk across three studies: 190 were military veterans in a relationship, 90 were military veterans not in a relationship, and the remaining 80 were non-paired partners of a military veteran. Participants completed a questionnaire to assess personality traits (10 item BFI; Rammstedt & John, 2007) and an open-ended measure of current life goals. The goals are currently being coded using the goal-content taxonomy from Reisz, Boudreaux, and Ozer (2013). Once coding is complete, trait-goal associations will be assessed and the moderating role of relationship status (single, married, and military partner) will be evaluated.

ABSTRACTS

Poster 2.31

Adults' greatest life challenges as they relate to personality traits, depression, and well-being

Raffles Cowan, Xiaodi Chen, & Brady Jones

Northwestern University

Personality and lived experience interact to influence mental health and well-being. We explored this interaction through adults' narratives of their single greatest life challenge. Transcribed interviews with 158 community adults were coded for structure and process variables (e.g., level of autobiographical memory, openness to exploration and change). Variables were entered as items into a series of exploratory factor analyses to identify narrative constructs of interest. Four constructs were identified: efficacy, adversity, exploratory processing, and constructive resolution. These factors correlated with neuroticism (efficacy and adversity), extraversion (efficacy and constructive resolution), and conscientiousness (efficacy). Regression models found that efficacy predicted psychological well-being and depressive symptoms at the time of the interview and at one-year follow-up, and that adversity predicted depressive symptoms and lower life satisfaction at the time of the interview. These findings reinforce the cognitive viewpoint that core efficacy beliefs are central to depression, and suggest new directions for efficacy-based interventions.

Poster 2.32

Effortful control partially mediates the relationship between perfectionistic strivings and mastery approach goals

Kathryn L. Fletcher & Kristie Speirs Neumeister

Ball State University

Perfectionism strivings are associated with holding high standards for one's self and perfectionistic concerns associated with fear of failure. Sirois (2016) recently proposed self-regulation as a mediator between perfectionism and outcomes. The purpose of this study was to examine self-regulation as a mediator between perfectionism and achievement goals.

Participants were 424 undergraduates (M age = 19.6; 72% female; 93% White) that completed the Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (MPS; Hewitt & Flett, 1991), Achievement Goals Scale (Elliot & McGregor, 2001) and Adult Temperament Scale (ATS; Evans & Rothbart, 2007). After controlling for perfectionistic strivings and perfectionistic concerns, effortful control contributed to the prediction of mastery approach ($B = .27$, $p < .001$), but not performance approach ($B = -.03$, $p = .60$) and performance avoidance goals ($B = -.05$, $p = .32$). Effortful control partially mediated the relationship between perfectionistic strivings and mastery approach goals ($B = .29$ to $B = .22$).

Poster 2.33

Differences in values between parents and their adult children

Fominykh Anna Y., Rzhanova Irina E., & Alekseeva Olga S.
Psychological Institute of Russian Academy of Education

The main goal of the study was to analyze the differences in values between parents and their adult children. The sample included representatives of two generations ($N = 458$). The older gen-

eration (parents) 290 women and men who have children older than 18 years, and the younger generation (their children) 178 people. Values were measured by Schwartz Portrait Values Questionnaire [PVQ- 21, Schwartz 2003]. There were found significant differences between parents and children in two main value dimensions: Self-Transcendence and Conservation. Comparing to older generation adult children demonstrated greater preference for self-direction, stimulation, hedonism, achievement and power, while parents showed greater preference for security, conformity, tradition and universalism. Gender differences in values were found only in older group: in comparison with fathers, mothers' scores were significant higher in security and universalism, and significant lower in stimulation.

Poster 2.34

Trait and goal similarity and discrepancy in romantic couples

Jacob S. Gray & Jennifer V. Coons

University of California, Riverside

Past research has suggested that romantic partners tend to be more similar than expected by chance and similarity in certain personality variables has been associated with relationship satisfaction. The present study investigated the existence of similarity and the association of similarity among undergraduate romantic partners with relationship satisfaction ($N=125$ couples). Couples who were similar in traits also showed higher levels of similarity in personal goals. Similarity and discrepancy in personality traits were associated with relationship satisfaction in females (positively) and males (negatively) respectively. Similarity and discrepancy in personal goals were not significantly related to relationship satisfaction. Facets of the Big Five assessed did not show any evidence of greater or lesser discrepancy than would be expected by chance. Personal goals that related to religion and spirituality showed lower levels of discrepancy than by chance, but the results were inconsistent for other personal goals. Implications for relationship satisfaction are discussed.

Poster 2.35

Moral hypocrisy: A fresh perspective

Ayat Hamza, William Fleeson, Ashley Hawkins, & Dillon Luke
Wake Forest University

Research has suggested that the majority of people feign moral actions, but end up serving themselves (e.g., moral hypocrisy; Batson et al. 1997). This study aims to determine if some people are consistently non-hypocritical and if a straight-forward moral traits questionnaire identifies these people. This may reveal whether Batson et al. (1997)'s findings condemn human beings as thoroughly hypocritical or whether people are quite capable of being honestly moral. Batson et al. (1997) found that even when participants agreed to a flip a coin to assign a positive task, most of them (90%) assigned the positive task to themselves. They subsequently concluded that most people pretend to be moral, but don't actually act morally. This study replicated Batson et al.'s (1997) methods, selecting people based on previous honesty and fairness questionnaires. We found that people's actions were predicted by self-reports of morality, showing that many of us can be non-hypocritical.

ABSTRACTS

Poster 2.36

Memory type, autobiographical reasoning and intra-individual variability in narration across time.

Lili Khechuashvili

Tbilisi state university

Although individuals are consistent in the ways they narrate events from their personal lives, which is indicative to higher well-being and integrity, within person variability across time in narration might be pointing on higher adaptability and flexibility in constantly changing circumstances. The study, thus addresses the question: whether intra-individual variability in narration of personal life events is linked with memory type and extent of autobiographical reasoning. The repeated life story narratives (time 1 and time 2 were 3 years apart) of 30 adult participants living in Georgia were recorded and analysed. In particular, 24 memories (12-12 each time point) from each participants were selected and coded for memory type (positive/negative) and autobiographical reasoning (positive/negative, sophistication of meaning). Also, all narratives were coded for narrative structure (redemption/contamination/ neither), and major themes.

Poster 2.37

Planfulness: Individual-differences in goal-related cognition that predict achievement

Rita Ludwig, Sanjay Srivastava, & Elliot Berkman

University of Oregon

Success at goal pursuit is partly caused by cognitions about goals and the means to achieve them. Laboratory research has established specific patterns of thought that increase the likelihood of achievement, such as generating specific goal-maintaining heuristics or orienting attention to the future to consider potential consequences of present decisions on distal goals. Whether there are stable individual differences in goal-related cognition is yet unknown. We propose the construct planfulness to describe tendency of individuals to adapt efficient goal-related cognition in pursuit of their goals. We further refine planfulness into three facets: Temporal Orientation, Cognitive Strategies, and Mental Flexibility. We hypothesize that individuals' likelihood of goal achievement can be predicted by their planfulness. We developed the 30-item Planfulness Scale with three subscales across 5 studies and 10 large samples (total N=4,318). The results demonstrate the scale's validity and reliability in assessing stable individual differences in planfulness in the general population.

Poster 2.38

Lay perceptions of the morally exceptional

Dillon Luke, Mike Prentice, William Fleeson, & Michael Furr

Wake Forest University

The current research heeds recent calls to reinvigorate research on moral character (e.g., Fleeson et al., 2014) and to understand moral excellence in particular. We investigate lay perceptions of the personality of the morally exceptional, which was defined as someone who is extremely moral and serves as a guide for humanity. Participants were randomly assigned to one of three groups in which they were asked to nominate either a morally

exceptional, morally average, or morally below average acquaintance. Participants were then asked to evaluate the nominee on various personality dimensions including motivations, feelings, traits, and values. Results indicated that the morally exceptional were judged as having more morally relevant a) motivations, like honesty and compassion, b) feelings, like empathy and guilt, c) traits, like agreeableness, and d) values, like benevolence. These results provide insight into the nature of moral excellence as it is perceived by lay informants.

Poster 2.39

Incorporating self-presentational concerns with personality judgment during a get-to-know-you interaction

Nathaniel Marino, Christopher S Nave, & Michelle R Dixon-Palmer

Rutgers University

While there is a robust self-presentation/impression management literature in social psychology, most models of personality judgement don't account for goals and self-presentational concerns that targets may bring into an interaction. Using a self-presentation and personality judgment model, a multi-method approach, and HEXACO, targets (N = 110) rated how they typically see themselves, desire to be seen, and were perceived in a get-to-know-you interaction. Situation perception (e.g., DIAMONDS) and desired future contact with their interaction partner were also assessed. While 37% of participants desired to be seen by an interaction partner exactly how they typically perceive themselves, 35% of participants desired to be perceived more positively and 28% desired to be perceived more negatively than they typically perceive themselves. Participants who thought their interaction partner viewed them more positively than they desired, perceived the situation more positively, less negatively, and desired to interact with their partner again in the future.

Poster 2.40

Explaining pre-service teachers' gifted stereotyping by using differential personality concepts

Svenja Matheis¹, Manfred Schmitt¹, & Franzis Preckel²

University of Koblenz-Landau¹

University of Trier²

Research findings suggests an ambivalent view that considers gifted students as intellectually strong but social-emotional inferior. However, conceptions about giftedness might depend on teachers' personality. We aim to assess and explain pre-service teachers' attitudes toward gifted students. In a between-subjects design, we use short student descriptions, varying in students' ability (gifted/ average) and sex. We assess pre-service teachers' rating on students' perceived characteristics (intellectual ability, social-emotional ability and maladjustment), pre-service teachers' background variables (e.g., experience with gifted students, knowledge, culture) and selected personality traits (academic self-concept, self-contingency, theories of intelligence, etc.). Results will be presented at ARP conference, June 2017. Since teachers' conceptions of giftedness influence which students they identify as gifted and how they behave toward these students, results are

ABSTRACTS

with highly practical relevance. Such misconceptions might lead teachers to focus on their students' perceived social-emotional weaknesses instead of supporting their strengths.

Poster 2.41

Reliability of a taxonomy of personal goals

Travis J. Miller & Daniel J. Ozer

The University of California, Riverside

In 2013 Reisz, Boudreaux and Ozer presented a content based hierarchical goal taxonomy for coding goals obtained by free response methods. The taxonomy has eight broad tier 1 domains (e.g., Academic/Occupational, and Social Relationships), each further subdivided into tier 2 categories (e.g., Perform well at school or job), many of which are further divided into tier 3 categories and in two instances a fourth tier is used. Goals in some categories are more common than others. This study examines the reliability of these frequency differences in the 96 goal categories by comparing results from a new sample (N=317) to the original published frequencies. Profile correlations between the samples yielded positive results, $r = .7$. Additionally, the largest discrepancy between the proportion of goals in any category across samples was 4% (Mean=.5%).

Poster 2.42

Further implications of a rejection sensitive processing disposition

Theresa Murzyn & Daniel Hart

Rutgers University

Rejection sensitivity (RS) represents a tendency to anxiously anticipate, interpret, and overreact to perceived rejection. Though previous research has demonstrated RS' effect on response to ambiguous experimental rejection, studied effects have been limited to self-reported mood and likelihood of responding via an artificially introduced aggressive act. Greater detail of RS' effect on cognitive-affective and behavioral response to ambiguous rejection is needed. A diverse undergraduate sample ($n = 206$) was randomly assigned in a lab-based experiment to receive one of two explanations for experiencing silence during a dyadic online chat. Multiple measures of mood, needs threat, and conversation ratings were administered to assess temporal changes in response. RS was compared against the Big Five for their moderating effects. Preliminary findings indicate that RS significantly predicted negative mood level, $b = .28^*$, sense of esteem, $b = -.07^*$, and control, $b = -.06^*$, thereby warranting further investigation of this individual difference variable.

Poster 2.43

A status-striving account of psychological entitlement

Liz Redford¹, Jens Lange², & Jan Crusius²

University of Florida¹

Social Cognition Center Cologne²

The current research shows that psychological entitlement promotes motivation to attain status in social hierarchies, and reveals the effectiveness of those motives for predicting relevant outcomes: envy and status attainment. Across four studies, we

recruited 1389 American MTurk workers and 364 passersby in a large German city (total $N = 1753$). Study 1 showed that prestige and dominance motivation mediate the relation between entitlement and benign (self-improving) and malicious (hostile) envy. In Study 2, we manipulated entitlement rather than measured it, demonstrating its causal effects on envy via prestige and dominance motivation. Study 3 was an exact, preregistered replication of Study 2. In Study 4, participants rated their own and a partner's prestige and dominance. Entitlement predicted self-rated prestige and dominance, but only peer-rated dominance. These findings reveal entitlement as an important contributor to status pursuit, and have the potential to integrate various effects of entitlement.

Poster 2.44

Self-transcendence in healthy aging: A narrative analysis

Hollen Reischer, Laura Roth & Jorge Vallarreal

Northwestern University

Conceptualizing individuals as meaning-making authors of their own life stories has a strong tradition in personality psychology, but recent empirical narrative research has failed to consider self-transcendence. Self-transcendence (intrapersonal, interpersonal, transpersonal self-expansion) is an important dimension of healthy aging. African-American and Caucasian mid-life adults in a longitudinal study told their life stories at two times. Grounded theory analysis of high- and low- self-transcenders' life stories in Year 1 revealed themes of closure, self-actualization, lifelong learning, interconnectedness, and spiritual pluralism. Themes were validated on new narratives in Year 5, and were found to correlate highly with self-reported self-transcendence, psychological well-being, generativity, and Big Five personality traits. The strong profile of connections between the narrative themes and self-report measures suggests that a cohesive narrative prototype of self-transcendence expands our understanding of healthy aging in important ways. Building upon this evidence may help researchers gain new, applicable knowledge about mid-to-late life.

Poster 2.45

Are attitudes toward traits and values the same?

Sergei Shchebetenko & Arina Mishkevich

Perm State University

Recently one of us proposed a construct of attitudes toward traits (Shchebetenko, 2014, 2016). It is a bipolar evaluation of a given trait, without reference to a particular person. An obvious problem with this construct is its discriminant validity. One may hypothesize that attitudes toward traits are no more than values which people hold. Values represent what is important for us (Schwartz, 2012). In this respect, having a positive attitude toward, say, agreeableness is "simply" to appreciate benevolence or conformity. The participants were 636 undergraduates (including 231 men) from Perm universities. Attitudes toward traits were measured with a modified version of Big Five Inventory (John et al., 2008). Attitudes toward traits correlated at best weakly with any of ten values measured with the Schwartz

ABSTRACTS

Value Survey (Schwartz, 1992). Moreover, the values correlated with the traits even somewhat stronger than with attitudes toward traits. Therefore, attitudes toward traits differed from values.

Poster 2.46

Does race/ethnicity moderate the association between individual differences and psychopathology in youth?

Avante Smack & Jennifer L. Tackett¹
Northwestern University

Personality and values represent individual differences that are associated with psychopathology in youth (Le & Kato, 2006; Tackett, 2006). Previous research has suggested that these associations may differ as a function of race/ethnicity, however, limited work has examined this in youth. This represents the goal of the present study. Participants were 296 Black, White, and Hispanic American youth (Mage = 9.29, SD = 0.68) and their primary female caregivers. Youth reported their personal values and caregivers reported on youth personality and psychopathology. Results indicated that internalizing problems were positively predicted by Neuroticism and externalizing problems were positively predicted by power and negatively predicted by Agreeableness and Conscientiousness. Race/ethnicity moderated the association between Agreeableness and externalizing problems. In the context of high agreeableness, White youth scored significantly lower on externalizing problems compared to Black youth. Race/ethnicity did not moderate values-psychopathology associations. Results will be discussed in the context of intervention development.

Poster 2.47

"I am what I am": Validity of self-acceptance in life narratives and future visions

Dr. Ana N. Tibubos, Prof. Dr. Tilmann Habermas, & Prof. Dr. Sonja Rohrmann
Goethe University Frankfurt

Self-acceptance is considered a key component of resilience. Hence, we aimed to investigate different validity aspects. First, we tested the predictive validity of self-acceptance with regard to psychological distress. Second, we analyzed the congruence of self-acceptance via self-report and perceivers' judgement. Finally, we were interested how self-acceptance is apparent in narratives to find psychological correlates and objective markers in personal stories. In study 1 (4-year-intervall), a) the association of self-reported self-acceptance with life narratives, b) the congruence of self-reported and rated self-acceptance, and c) its predictive validity for psychological distress were analyzed. In study 2, we additionally assessed future vision as narrative. Regression analyses corroborated the link of self-acceptance with distress controlling for life-events. The predictive validity of self-acceptance will be analyzed via path analytical methods. Correlation analyses revealed a moderate congruence of different measures of self-acceptance. Quantitative text analyses indicate that self-acceptance was associated with positive emotional words.

Poster 2.48

Bidirectional relations between self-esteem and academic achievement from age 10 to 16

Lucy Ruofan Zheng & Richard W. Robins
UC Davis

Self-esteem is related to a wide range of important life outcomes. Previous research shows small but robust relations with academic outcomes. However, there have been few longitudinal studies that examine the co-development of these two constructs over long periods of time, and even fewer with a focus on ethnic minority youth. The present study examined bidirectional prospective relations between self-esteem and academic achievement in a sample of 674 Mexican-origin youth. Self-esteem was assessed at ages 10, 12, 14, and 16, using Marsh et al.'s (2005) Self-Description Questionnaire; academic achievement was assessed by youth reports at the same ages. Based on latent variable cross-lagged models, we found that youth who perform well in school showed relative improvements in their self-esteem, and youth with high self-esteem showed relative improvements in their academic performance. Discussion focuses on implications of the findings for theories of self-esteem and achievement.

Poster 2.49

Incremental validity of character measures over and above the Big Five Inventory

Anqing Zheng¹, Daniel A. Briley¹, K. Paige Harden², & Elliot M. Tucker-Drob²
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign¹
University of Texas at Austin²

Determining which characteristics, patterns of thinking, feeling and behaving, play a role in academic achievement poses a challenge to researchers due to the quantity of measures. In past work (Tucker-Drob et al., 2016), we documented the convergent validity of several character measures predicting academic achievement, as well as the Big Five Inventory (BFI). Here, we investigate the extent to which recently proposed character measures provide incremental prediction over and above the well-established predictive power of the BFI. The current study includes educationally contextualized predictors of achievement such as grit, need for cognition, intellectual self-concept, mastery orientation, the value of school, and growth mindset. Using a sample of 1,054 individuals (50.6% female; Mage = 10.84), we use latent variable modeling to predict standardized measures of academic achievement by each measure of personality and character. Generally, we find incremental predictive power for several character measures.

Poster 2.50

Marital satisfaction and the Big Five Model: A longitudinal analysis

Madison S. O'Meara & Susan C. South
Purdue University

Big Five Model (BFM) traits have been robustly linked to relationship functioning, but this work has been mostly cross-sectional. An important extension is examining how change in

ABSTRACTS

the BFM traits covary with change in marital satisfaction over time. Thus, the purpose of the current study is twofold: 1) to model initial levels (i.e., intercept) and change (i.e., slope) in marital satisfaction longitudinally and 2) to examine how BFM traits may interact and covary with marital satisfaction over time. The current study applied latent growth curve models to data from individuals who remained in the same marital relationship throughout all 3 waves (N = 683) of the Midlife in the United States Study (MIDUS). We hypothesized that the intercept and slope of neuroticism would have negative effects on the intercept and slope of marital satisfaction, while other BFM domains would have positive effects. Results will be discussed along with clinical implications.

Poster 2.51

Attachment as a moderator of partner undermining in predicting internalizing in recently unemployed individuals

Maria Cimporescu & George Howe
George Washington University

We examined whether anxious attachment moderated the relationship between perceived partner undermining and internalizing in an unemployed sample. We predicted perceived partner undermining would lead to greater increases, or smaller decreases, in internalizing and that this would be stronger for those high in anxious attachment. 221 recently unemployed adults (45% female, 35% African American) were assessed six weeks apart using measures of anxious attachment, perceived undermining, depression, anxiety, and social anxiety. Latent change models supported a moderation interaction contrary to our hypothesis. Individuals low on anxious attachment showed greater increases, or smaller decreases, in internalizing with increasing levels of perceived undermining. We did not find a significant relationship between undermining and changes in internalizing for those high on anxious attachment. Unemployment may have activated the attachment network for more anxiously attached individuals such that undermining did not lead to changes in mood above-and-beyond those resulting from job-loss.

Poster 2.52

Does acquaintanceship assist in judging moral character?: A contextual diversity approach

Lauren Collier¹, R. Michael Furr¹, Maxwell Barranti², Erik Helzer³, & William Fleeson¹
Wake Forest University¹
University of Toronto at Mississauga²
John Hopkins University³

According to previous research, friends tend to be better judges of general personality (e.g., extroversion) than strangers (Vazire, 2010). However, little research has examined whether friends are better judges of moral traits (e.g., compassion). Furthermore, while previous work has measured acquaintanceship with consideration to the length of the relationship, no study has considered contextual diversity: the variety of contexts in which a person is known (e.g., church, school, work). The present study aims to determine whether contextual diversity positively influences the ability to assess moral character. We asked 100

"judges" to nominate and rate each of their four to six "targets" (n=587) on moral domains (e.g., compassion, honesty, fairness, loyalty) and contextual diversity. Targets also provided self-ratings of their own morality. We plan to investigate self-other agreement on target morality using profile analyses to determine whether knowing someone in many contexts assists in being able to judge their moral character.

Poster 2.55

Personality is associated with health in married couples

Judith Pinchot & Jacob Gray
University of California, Riverside

Personality traits are typically associated with general health, but the association between spouse personality traits and health is less known. The current study used data obtained from the British Household Panel Survey (N = 3,336 couples) and examined both actor and partner associations of Big Five personality traits with scores on the General Health Questionnaire. Consistent with previous research, Conscientiousness, Extraversion, and Agreeableness showed positive associations with health, While Neuroticism was negatively associated with health. The only partner association of personality with health was a tendency for more neurotic husbands to have less healthy wives. The data support the notion that personality tends to be related to health, but there is little evidence for robust and consistent partner effects of personality and general health.

Poster 2.57

Negative social exchanges mediate the personality-mortality association

Nicole M. Silva & Nicholas A. Turiano
West Virginia University

Since personality is associated with mortality, research is needed to examine the mechanisms explaining this association. One potential mechanism is negative social exchanges (NSEs) which represent the aversive and undesirable behaviors that are directed toward an individual. We utilized data (N = 7049; Mage = 46; Range 20 - 75) from the Midlife Development in the U.S. Study to test whether NSEs mediated the association between the Big Five personality traits and 20-year mortality risk. Adjusting for age, gender, ethnicity, education, and marital status, results indicated that NSEs from friends mediated the personality-mortality association. Specifically, those lower in conscientiousness (IE = -.01, CIs [-.02 - .00]) and those higher in neuroticism (IE = .01, CIs [.01 - .02]) or openness to experience (IE = .01, CIs [.00 - .01]) reported greater NSEs from friends, which increased mortality risk. Findings underscore the important role social network factors have on the personality-mortality association.

Poster 2.58

Alcohol misuse and personality predict social connection in college students

Laura Townsend & Allan Clifton
Vassar College

College alcohol misuse is a major public health problem in the

ABSTRACTS

United States. We conducted two studies investigating how personality traits and social network characteristics relate to alcohol misuse in college students. In both studies, participants completed measures of alcohol misuse and the Five Factor Model of personality. They also reported how well they knew all other participants, from which we constructed sociocentric acquaintance networks. Study 1 (N=213) was cross-sectional, whereas Study 2 (N=96) was longitudinal, with the same data collected at two time points five weeks apart. In both studies, higher alcohol misuse was associated with greater extraversion and openness to experience, and (in Study 2) lower conscientiousness. Additionally, personality (particularly extraversion) and alcohol use predicted social connectedness. Longitudinal analyses in Study 2 supported a model of preferential acquaintance (but not peer influence) based on alcohol misuse. We consider implications of these findings for public health and school policies.

Poster 2.59

Trajectories of sexual satisfaction in couples across two weeks: Neuroticism as predictor
Rebekka Weidmann
University of Basel

Sexual satisfaction is integral to most romantic relationships. We followed the trajectory of sexual satisfaction in couples across two weeks to investigate how partners' neuroticism might predict changes in satisfaction. We used diary data of 319 couples (M = 38.7 years), of which 42% were married. Neuroticism was assessed on the first testing day using the Big Five Inventory. Participants reported daily on their sexual satisfaction (one item measure). Results of bivariate growth curve models demonstrate that sexual satisfaction of both partners increased towards the weekend in both week 1 and week 2. Further, in week 1, both partners' neuroticism was negatively related to the slope of female sexual satisfaction, whereas only female neuroticism was negatively associated with the slope of male sexual satisfaction. In week 2, only female neuroticism was associated with female intercept and slope. The results are discussed in light of the vulnerability stress adaptation model.

Poster 2.60

Personality and situation perception in romantic relationships
Katrin Rentzsch
University of Bamberg

In a dyadic diary study, we investigated the relation between personality and situation perception in romantic relationships. Romantic couples (N = 150) participated on 15 consecutive days (T0 - T14). In the intake session and on each assessment day, situation perceptions of both partners were assessed by reporting a situation that they had experienced together and then rating this situation by filling out the Riverside Situational Q-sort. Measures of Big Five personality traits and narcissism were assessed at T0. At each time point, relationship outcomes were assessed. The study was pre-registered prior to data analyses. Results revealed that similar personality profiles of both relationship partners on extraversion, agreeableness and narcissism were positively related to the similarity of the situation percep-

tion. Similar situation perception was positively related to relationship satisfaction. Findings are discussed with respect to the relevance of the link between personality and situation perception for relationship outcomes.

Poster 2.61

Yeah, but what's the most important one?: Personality effects on the prediction of sexual infidelity in romantic relationships ranked
Jane Hergert
University of Hagen

Personality traits such as the Big Five, Sensation Seeking, and the Dark Triad have been - among other correlates - linked to sexual infidelity in romantic relationships in the past. In this longitudinal study with a sample of 341 undergraduates from a German distance learning university (M=32.5 years old, SD=9.3) I investigate the differential effects of several personality traits via Relative Weights Analysis (RWA) on sexual infidelity. RWA is a useful tool and an alternative to multiple regression analysis as it takes multicollinearity between predictors into account and allows for calculating which construct is most important in predicting the criterion. Therefore, it allows to rank the predictors based on their contribution to R². The analyses reveal that sociosexuality plays the most important role in predicting sexual infidelity while the effect of the Dark Triad trait narcissism is negligible. Potential reasons for those results and limitations are discussed.

Poster 2.62

The mating / parenting trade-off: Affective implications of a mutually inhibitory relationship between motivational systems governing mating and parental care
Alec T. Beall
University of British Columbia

Research reveals a biological trade-off between investment in mating effort versus parenting effort. This implies a mutually inhibitory relationship between motivational systems governing mate acquisition and parental care. I report results from three studies (total N=2,652) testing specific implications of this hypothesized relationship on feelings of tenderness (a key emotional component of the parenting motivational system). One correlational study (n=2,252; MTurk workers) suggests that dispositional short-term mating motives are negatively related to a trait-like tendency to experience tenderness. A second study (n=93; undergraduates) suggests that experimentally induced tenderness may temporarily inhibit short-term mating desires; this effect was only observed among women. A third study (n=308; MTurk workers) suggests that experimentally induced short-term mating desires may temporarily inhibit tenderness towards infants. Results provide evidence for affective manifestations of a mating/parenting trade-off and highlight the utility of measuring emotions when testing hypotheses with bearing on fundamental motives.

Poster 2.63

Relationship quality as a mediator of the relations between self-esteem and transitions in romantic relationships

ABSTRACTS

Eva C. Luciano
University of Bern

In this talk, we present analyses of the mediating role of relationship quality in the relations between important transitions in the relationship domain (i.e., beginning a relationship, marrying, and breaking up) and self-esteem. Data came from a large longitudinal German study of three nationally representative cohorts of late adolescents and young adults (total N = 9,069). Results suggested that self-esteem prospectively predicted several relationship transitions and that the effects were mediated by relationship quality. Furthermore, using propensity score matching, results showed significant effects of beginning a relationship on self-esteem development. Relationship quality partially mediated the divergent effects of beginning a longer vs. a short relationship on self-esteem. Further analyses suggested that relationship quality had an independent effect on self-esteem over and above beginning a relationship. Overall, the findings suggest that many of the effects between self-esteem and relationship transitions are mediated, at least partially, by relationship quality.

Poster 2.64

The International Situations Project: A cross-cultural assessment of situational experience

Erica N. Baranski & David C. Funder
The University of California, Riverside

The International Situations Project recruited 110 international collaborators across 62 countries to take part in a large scale, cross-cultural project primarily concerned with the ways in which individuals experience situations around the world. The study's custom-made website, developed in partnership with the Center for Open Science, asks participants to use the 89 items of the Riverside Situational Q-sort (RSQ) to describe a situation from the previous day that they remember well. Participant's personality trait levels, daily behavior, cultural values, subjective wellbeing, forgiveness, and narcissism, among other, are also assessed. We are currently working with collaborators to translate all materials in to 42 languages and will soon begin data collection. For countries whose data collection is complete, we will report comparisons of average levels of RSQ ratings across countries and relate this country-level situational experience to national and cultural properties and country-level averages of individual difference variables.

Poster 2.65

Challenging situations as diagnostic of Big Six trait levels

Marie Conley & Gerard Saucier
University of Oregon

It is becoming increasingly accepted that behavior is influenced both by consistent traits and situational context (Fleeson, 2004; Funder, 2006; Sherman et al., 2015). However, little is known about the relationship, if any, between situations and trait diagnosis. The present study examines whether general self-ratings on traits reflect an implicit reference to certain key diagnostic situations, or if they truly reflect behavior in all kinds of situations. Questionnaires containing 15 personality attribute items

across 29 situations, and a consistent trait measure (BFI-VI) were administered to 500 undergraduate students. Results indicate specific situations to be more diagnostic of each trait than other situations (e.g. diagnosing one's level of Extraversion may be contingent on exposure to strangers), particularly situations in which it might be considered challenging to display said trait.

Poster 2.67

Gender differences in gender-stereotyped behavior and personality

Gwen Gardiner, Kyle Sauerberger, & David Funder
The University of California, Riverside

We seek to examine the differences in personality characteristics of gender-congruent and non-congruent behavior. Participants (N = 156) were brought into the lab and video recorded interacting with other participants. Research assistants rated participants' behavior using the Riverside Behavioral Q-sort (RBQ). Peer ratings of personality were obtained using the California Adult Q-sort (CAQ). Correlations between gender-related RBQ items (behaves in a masculine or feminine manner) and CAQ items showed more significant relationships than would be expected by chance. For example, women who were rated as behaving in a stereotypically feminine manner were more likely to be rated by their peers as reluctant to commit to any definite course of action, while behaving in a masculine manner was associated with being rational, logical, and objective. For men, behaving in a masculine manner was associated with having excessive self-control, while behaving in a feminine manner was associated with warmth and compassion.

Poster 2.68

Examining popularized behaviours and belief patterns in Western cultures and their associations to wellbeing in young people

Mr Ashley Humphrey¹, Dr Pascal Molenberghs¹, & Dr Ana-Maria Bliuc²
Monash University¹
University of Western Sydney²

Depression statistics are shown to be consistently increasing amongst young people living in Western countries. Despite this increase the potential contribution of prevalent Western value systems including individualism and materialism on the psychological wellbeing of young people is largely unknown. A survey of 18-25 year-olds (N=540) revealed that individualistic and materialistic value orientations were significant predictors of poorer wellbeing and life satisfaction. This survey was followed by a four-week intervention study whereby participants (N=300) were confronted with content and activities promoting pro- or anti-materialistic and pro- or anti-collectivistic values. The analyses (pending) will focus on changes in individuals wellbeing during the intervention period.

Poster 2.70

The Influence of personality on attributional complexity across situations

Megan Lowery & Nathan T. Carter
University of Georgia

ABSTRACTS

Throughout the literature numerous attribution theories have helped explain the processes individuals engage in while making social judgements, with many focusing on the errors that are likely to occur in given situations (e.g., Fundamental Attribution Error; Ross, 1977). Moreover, researchers have identified attributional complexity as an individual difference that determines the degree of motivation individuals have in generating more accurate and complex explanations of behavior utilizing individual, situation, and interactive perspectives to inform their judgements (Fletcher, Danilovics, Fernandez, Peterson, & Reeder, 1986). However, it is unclear how personality influences an individual's degree of attributional complexity across situations. The current study merges attribution and trait activation perspectives to investigate whether people make more complex, interactionist attributions when the situation is relevant to their own personality (i.e., trait standing) utilizing a situational vignette study design. Data collection is currently underway and results are forthcoming.

Poster 2.71

Increased openness from multicultural exposure facilitates the development of cultural self-clarity

Chieh Lu & Ching Wan

Nanyang Technological University

Cultural self-clarity refers to the awareness of how culture has influenced the self. This study investigated how such awareness might come about from multicultural exposure. When one has more prior exposure to different cultures, one might be more open to learning from experiences with different cultures. This could make one obtain the understanding that members of different cultures have been shaped by the values and beliefs of their culture, and in turn realize that one's own culture has influence on who one is. We tested this prediction on residents of a multicultural country Singapore. Results showed that the more Singaporean college students had been exposed to foreign cultures, the higher was their cultural self-clarity. The relationship was mediated by higher level of openness. The findings highlight the role of openness in bringing about the awareness of culture's influence on the self from multicultural exposure.

Poster 2.72

When does grit predict job performance?

Qiuyu Su

University of Alabama

Grit, as a personality trait, is a potential job performance predictor. It is defined in terms of an individual's personal objectives, which may or may not be aligned with their employer's objectives. Further, the established measure of grit treats it as a general trait, but research suggests that workplace-specific measures of traits are better predictors of job performance than are general measures. Finally, because grit is a motivational trait, it may be more effective at predicting discretionary behaviors than at predicting required task performance. We predict that grit is positively related to self-ratings of job performance behavior. We collected data via survey and results show (a) grit is measured using workplace-specific items rather than general

items; (b) job performance behaviors are discretionary rather than required; and (c) employees are in a job related to their long-term career goals rather than in a job that does not align with those goals.

Poster 2.74

The chills in 25 countries: Multilevel factor structure and relations to discrete emotions

Laura A. Maruskin

University of California, Berkeley

"The chills" refers to a set of bodily responses, such as goosebumps, tingling, coldness, and shivers, that occur during moments of intense emotion. Previous research in the U.S. indicates that the chills consists of two distinct factors: goosetingles (goosebumps, tingling) and coldshivers (coldness, shivers). Goosetingles and coldshivers relate to positive and negative emotions, respectively. We aimed to extend these findings cross-culturally. A total of 2,757 participants recruited through Qualtrics, representing 25 diverse countries, were asked to recall an occasion when they experienced chills. They reported their recalled levels of each chills sensation, as well as their levels of 20 emotions. Almost all variance in chills sensations occurred at the within-country level. At this level, the goosetingles-coldshivers factor structure was replicated. Goosetingles uniquely positively predicted positive emotions and uniquely negatively predicted negative emotions. Coldshivers showed the opposite pattern. Implications regarding the universality of the chills and emotion are discussed.