



# ASSOCIATION for RESEARCH in PERSONALITY 6th Biennial Conference

Grand Rapids, Michigan  
June 27 - 29, 2019

## WELCOME MESSAGE

Welcome to the sixth biennial Conference for the Association for Research in Personality (ARP) in Grand Rapids. I've been around long enough to remember when we did not have a stand-alone conference, and when the very idea of hosting one was controversial. How times have changed! The ARP Conference has successfully pulled together personality psychologists from across the globe and provided a friendly, supportive, and stimulating environment for the exchange of personality research. That alone is a huge achievement; one that this group should be proud of.

Like past meetings, we will feature a stimulating blend of award talks, symposia, posters, and a gala dinner on Saturday night. We have more preconference options than before focusing on interpersonal theory (SITAR) and open and reproducible science (SIPS). We've also included new wrinkles this year: inspired by our experience at the SIPS "unconference" we will host multiple hackathons where the agenda is not set, and the contributors are anyone who shows up. So, show up! We've arranged for three hackathons focusing on Funding Personality Research, Developing a Comprehensive Personality Syllabus, and creating a Personality Preprint ArXiv. Thanks go to the folks who've agreed to lead those discussions, including Jennifer Lodi-Smith, Daniel Mroczek, Joshua Jackson, Aidan Wright, Robert Latzman, and Katie Corker.

Like the past efforts to host the ARP conference, many people put in countless hours of work to make this conference happen. The first round of thanks and gratitude goes to Doug Samuel, Susan South, and Chris Soto for putting together such an excellent program. Thanks also to Katie Corker for managing the lion's share of on-the-ground conference planning. In addition, Tammy English, Kibeom Lee, and Kali Trzesniewski provided invaluable assistance as members of the program committee, and Erica Baranski and Sara Weston for organizing the poster award judging. The Executive Officer for ARP, Brent Donnellan, and the new Treasurer, Jennifer Lodi-Smith, have been centrally involved in many aspects of the planning process and deserve our gratitude also. Special thanks are also extended to Vera Du, who designed and produced the program brochure.

The scientific study of personality continues to rebound from what silver backs like me call the "dark ages." We are producing more and better science with each passing year. According to work done by Simine Vazire, Chris Fraley, and Chris Soto, personality journals produce some of the most replicable science in psychology, a fact for which we should take great pride. Our members are taking leadership roles in many different groups including SPSP, SIPS, and SRP, as well as editing some of the most important journals in psychology, no less personality psychology. New compelling efforts like the Personality Change Consortium started by Wiebke Bleidorn and Chris Hopwood are taking flight. We are poised to produce important, robust, and influential science that should form the foundation for future generations of personality scientists. We gather here in Grand Rapids with the opportunity to set the agenda for the next generation of personality science and to celebrate the strength and diversity of what we've achieved. Welcome!

Brent W. Roberts, ARP President

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## ON - SITE REGISTRATION

Thursday, 7:30-9:30am.....	Center Concourse
Thursday, 4-6pm.....	Center Concourse
Friday, 7:30am-1:00pm.....	Center Concourse
Saturday, 7:30-9:30am.....	Center Concourse

## ORGANIZERS

<b>Program Committee</b>	<b>Local Organizers</b>
Doug Samuel (co-chair)	Katie Corker
Chris Soto (co-chair)	
Susan South (co-chair)	<b>Program Editor</b>
Tammy English	Vera Du
Kibeom Lee	
Kali Trzesniewski	

## ORGANIZATIONAL SPONSORS



# The ARP CODE OF CONDUCT

The Association for Research in Personality (ARP) holds professional conferences and other events devoted to bringing together scholars whose research contributes to the understanding of personality structure, processes, and development. ARP is dedicated to providing a harassment-free event experience for everyone, regardless of gender, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, disability, age, appearance, religion, or other group status. We do not tolerate harassment of event participants in any form. Event participants violating this code of conduct may be sanctioned at the discretion of the ARP Board or the event organizers.

ARP is dedicated to diversity, equity, inclusion, and the free expression of ideas. ARP seeks to provide an environment in which diverse participants may learn, network, and enjoy the company of colleagues in an environment of mutual human respect. We recognize a shared responsibility to create and hold that environment for the benefit of all. Some behaviors, therefore, are specifically prohibited:

- Harassment or intimidation based on gender, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, gender identity, gender expression, disability, age, appearance, religion, or other group status.
- Sexual harassment or intimidation, including unwelcome sexual attention, stalking (physical or virtual), or unsolicited physical contact.
- Sustained disruption or threatening speakers (verbally or physically).

Speakers are asked to frame discussions as openly and inclusively as possible and to be aware of how language or images may be perceived by others.

Critical examination of beliefs and viewpoints does not, by itself, constitute hostile conduct or harassment. Similarly, use of sexual imagery or language in the context of a professional discussion might not constitute hostile conduct or harassment if it is necessary to the topic of discussion and presented respectfully.

Alcohol is available at some ARP-sponsored events during the convention and may be consumed by those of legal age. Alcohol at ARP events will be distributed following local and state statutes, which may include limiting consumption. Alcohol or other substances may not be brought into ARP-sponsored events, nor may they be

consumed by those not of legal age. Because excessive alcohol leads to impaired decision-making, ARP discourages excessive drinking during these events.

## Enforcement

Participants who are asked to stop harassing behavior are expected to comply immediately.

If a participant engages in harassing behavior, event organizers retain the right to take actions to keep the event a welcoming environment for all participants. This may include warning the offender, expulsion from the conference, or other sanctions.

Event organizers may also take action to redress anything designed to, or with the clear impact of, disrupting the event or making the environment hostile for participants.

We expect participants to follow this code of conduct at all ARP-sponsored events.

## Reporting

If someone makes you or anyone else feel unsafe or unwelcome, or if you believe a harassment problem exists, then you may report your concerns directly to an ARP officer, Board member, or conference organizer. Alternatively, you may report your concerns electronically, with the option to remain anonymous.

All reports of harassment will be documented in writing by the ARP officers and Board. In general, reported incidents will be discussed by a subset of officers and Board members before deciding whether to impose a sanction. However, ARP reserves the right to impose an immediate sanction when appropriate to the circumstances of a particular incident.

## References

This anti-harassment policy uses language and concepts adapted from the following sources:

SIPS Code of Conduct

<https://www.improvingpsych.org/SIPS2017/code-of-conduct/>

SPSP Code of Conduct

<http://meeting.spsp.org/code-conduct>

Geek Feminism wiki

[http://geekfeminism.wikia.com/wiki/Conference\\_anti-harassment/Policy](http://geekfeminism.wikia.com/wiki/Conference_anti-harassment/Policy)

American Library Association code of conduct

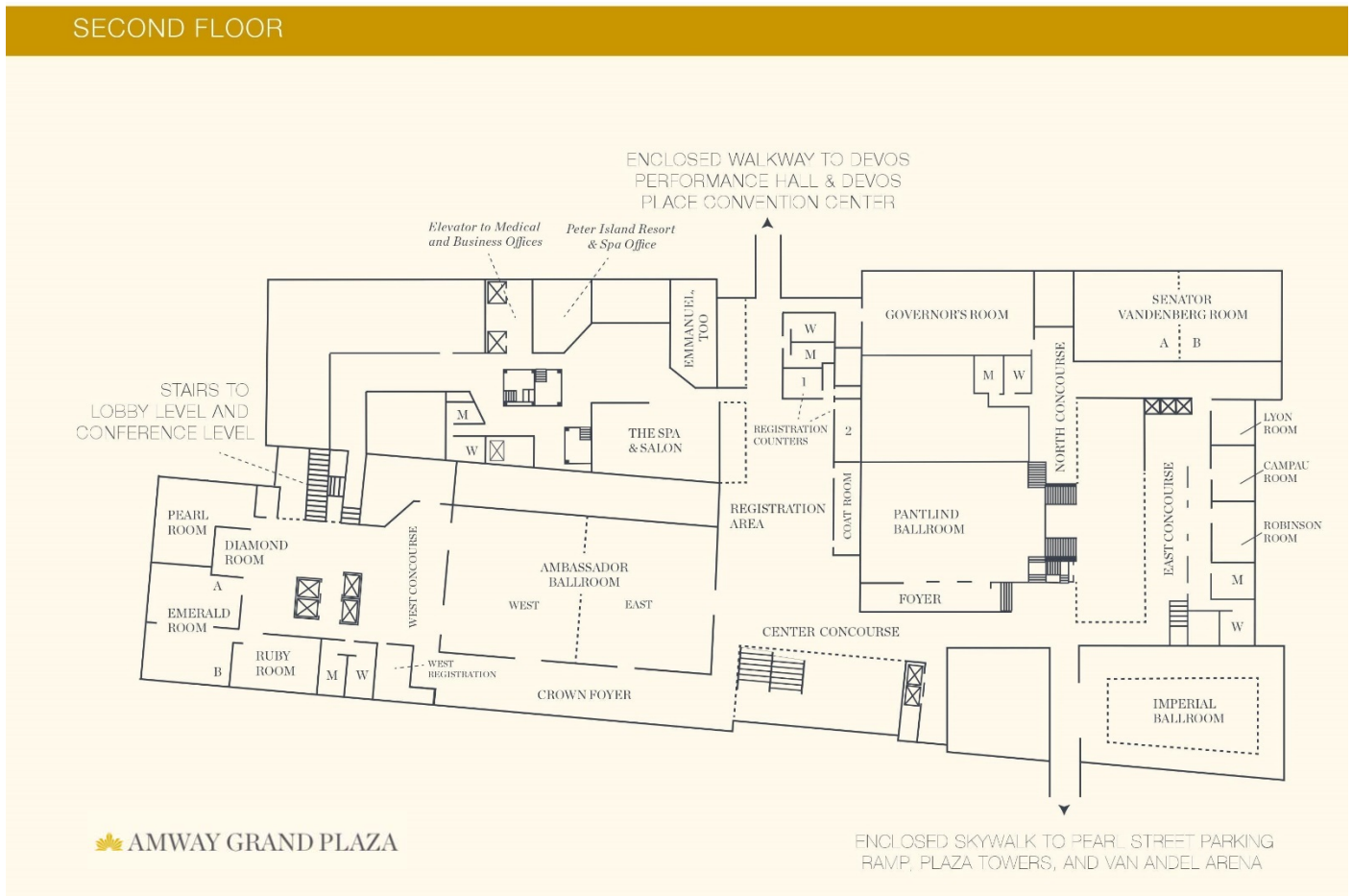
<http://alamw14.ala.org/statement-of-appropriate-conduct>



# CONFERENCE FLOOR PLAN

## CONCOURSE LEVEL

### SECOND FLOOR



### Helpful Information

- Wifi access
  - Network: arp2019!
  - Password: agph2019
- A nursing room is available in the hotel. You are welcome to go to the hotel registration desk and ask for the key for it.
- Microphones are available in all meeting rooms, and speakers are encouraged to use them.
- A kiosk with maps of downtown and materials for visitors is near the center concourse. The maps also have coupons for nearby restaurants.

# PROGRAM SUMMARY

## THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 2019

5:00pm- Welcome and Presidential Address  
5:45pm *Be Interesting, My Friends, but Be Robust*  
Brent W. Roberts, ARP President  
Location: **Ambassador West**

5:45pm- Henry A. Murray Award Address  
6:30pm Chair: Jennifer Lodi-Smith  
*Defense Mechanisms, Identity and Narcissism: Longitudinal, Cross-sectional, Observational and Experimental Studies*  
Awardee: Phebe Cramer  
Location: **Ambassador West**

6:30pm- Opening reception  
8:00pm Location: **Center Concourse**

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## FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 2019

8:00am- Breakfast  
9:00am Location: **Ambassador East**

9:00am **Hackathon 1: Funding and Advocacy for Personality Psychology**  
Coordinators: Jennifer Lodi-Smith, Daniel Mroczek, & Joshua Jackson  
Location: **Ambassador West**

9:00am- **Symposium 1**  
10:15am *Adversity and Prospective Change in Personality and Character Traits*  
Chair: Rodica Damian  
Location: **Emerald A**

*Personality Change in the Wake of Hurricanes*  
Rodica Damian & Surizaday Serrano

*Socioeconomic Status Predicts Personality Level and Change*  
Nicholas A. Turiano

*Development of character strengths across the deployment cycle among U.S. Army soldiers*  
William J. Chopik, Whitney L. Kelley, Loryana L. Vie, Jeewon Oh, Douglas G. Bonett, Richard E. Lucas, & Martin E. P. Seligman

*Health adversity and change in sense of purpose over time*  
Patrick L. Hill, Emorie D. Beck, & Joshua J. Jackson

**Symposium 2**  
*Registered Reports in Personality Research: New Developments and Challenges*  
Chair: Cassandra Brandes  
Location: **Emerald B**

*Changes in optimism in response to life events: Evidence from three large panel studies*  
Jeewon Oh, William J. Chopik, Eric S. Kim, Ted Schwaba, David Richter, & Jacqui Smith

*Testing a Multidimensional Factor Structure of the Self-Control Scale*  
Susan C. South, Katherine L. Collison & Donald R. Lynam

*Maladaptive Extremes of the Five Factor Model in Children*  
Cassandra M. Brandes, Kathleen W. Reardon, Douglas B. Samuel, & Jennifer L. Tackett

*Anticipating Effect Sizes & Shapes in Gene-by-Environment Interactions*  
Jaime Derringer, Jonathan Livengood, & Daniel A. Briley

**Paper Session 1**  
*Interpersonal Aspects of Personality: Affiliation, Satisfaction, Feeling Understood and Understanding Other*  
Chair: Yanna Weisberg  
Location: **Pearl**

*Affiliation and Social Behavior*  
Yanna Weisberg

*Happy in the same way? Similarities in the association between domain satisfactions and overall life satisfaction in couples*  
Jenna Wuensche, Rebekka Weidmann, & Alexander Grob

*On Being and Feeling Understood: Examining the roles of transparency and transparency beliefs in well-being*  
Marie-Catherine Mignault, Jennifer L. Heyman, Jeremy C. Biesanz, & Lauren J. Human

*Individual Differences in Social Cognitive Ability: Relations to Personality, Psychopathology, and Functional Connectivity*  
Scott D. Blain, Timothy A. Allen, Katherine M. Soderberg, Rachael G. Grazioplene, Seth Miller, Amanda Sati, Yizhou Ma, & Colin G. DeYoung

## PROGRAM SUMMARY

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 2019 (cont.)

10:15am- Coffee Break

10:30am Location: **Center Concourse**

10:30am- **Data Blitz Symposium**

11:45am

Chair: Tammy English

Location: **Emerald A**

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:

Loes Abrahams  
Damaris Aschwanden  
Lily Assaad  
Laura Braun  
Henry R Cowan  
Kira O. McCabe  
Adam P. Natoli  
Kyle Sauerberger  
Andreea Sutu  
Takakuni Suzuki  
Kateryna Sylaska  
Manon A. van Scheppingen

**Symposium 3**

*New Perspectives on Loneliness*

Chair: Susanne Buecker

Location: **Emerald B**

*How (not) to Measure Loneliness: A Review of Commonly Used Measures*  
Marlies Maes, Gerine Lodder, & Pamela Qualter

*The Contagion of Loneliness During Childhood*  
Pamela Qualter & Rebecca E. Nowland

*A Propensity Score Matched Study of Changes in Loneliness Surrounding Life Events*  
Susanne Buecker, Jaap Denissen, & Maike Luhmann

**Paper Session 2**

*First Impressions: Romantic Interest, Mobile Phones, Body Shapes, and Impact on Attitudes Toward Target*

Chair: Lauren Gazzard

Location: **Pearl**

*Blind at first sight? The role of accurate and positive first impressions in romantic interest*

Lauren Gazzard Kerr, Hasagani Tissera, M. Joy McClure, John E. Lydon, Mitja D. Back, & Lauren J. Human

*Nice To Screen You: How Mobile Phone Use Relates to The Accuracy And Positivity of In-Person First Impressions*

Jennifer Heyman & Lauren J. Human

*Body shapes influence first impressions of personality traits*

Ying Hu, Connor J. Parde, Matthew Q. Hill, Naureen Mahmood, & Alice J. O'Toole

*The role of empathy and personality in predicting trainee attitudes towards patients with medical, substance use, and psychiatric disorders*

Mark Lukowitsky, Nicole Bromley, Victoria Balkoski, & Patricia Gallagher

12:00pm- Lunch and Business Meeting

1:15pm Location: **Ambassador East**

1:15pm **Hackathon 2: Developing a Comprehensive Personality Syllabus**

Coordinators: Aidan Wright, Daniel Mroczek, & Robert Latzman

Location: **Ambassador West**

## PROGRAM SUMMARY

### FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 2019 (cont.)

1:15pm-2:30pm **Symposium 4**  
*Implications of the Credibility Revolution for Personality Science: Replication, Collaboration, Interpretation, and Publication*

Chair: Christopher Soto

Location: **Emerald A**

*How Replicable Are Links between Personality Traits and Consequential Life Outcomes? The Life Outcomes Of Personality Replication Project*  
Christopher J. Soto

*The Magnitude of Between Sample Differences in Psychological Effects*  
Katherine S. Corker

*Evaluating effect size in psychological research: Sense and nonsense*  
Daniel J. Ozer & David C. Funder

*Increasing the Transparency and Credibility of Personality Science: What Reviewers and Editors Can Do*  
Simine Vazire & Richard E. Lucas

**Symposium 5**  
*Personality and social relationships: Multiple perspectives and outcomes*

Chair: Caroline Wehner

Location: **Emerald B**

*Seeing you from your point of view: the impact of state perspective-taking on the accuracy and positivity of first impression*

Katherine H. Rogers & Kathryn Graeff

*A dyadic perspective on narcissism: What makes you bond or drives you apart*

Caroline Wehner & Matthias Ziegler

*Self-Other Agreement in Personality Change: A Longitudinal Analysis of Self and Spousal Big Five Ratings*  
Madeline R. Lenhausen, Manon A. van Scheppingen, & Wiebke Bleidorn

*Attachment and Health Outcomes – Evidence of Couples and Singles*  
Rebekka Weidmann, Jenna Wünsche, Alexander Grob & William J. Chopik

### Paper Session 3

*"Dark" Personality Traits: Gender differences, Career Success, and Cognitive and Neural Mechanisms*

Chair: David Schmitt

Location: **Pearl**

*Dark Triad Traits across 58 Cultures: How are Men's and Women's Machiavellianism, Narcissism, and Psychopathy Adaptively Evoked across Ecological Conditions?*  
David P. Schmitt

*Gender, Dark Personality, and Career Success*

Peter D. Harms

*Grandiose Narcissists Exhibit Poor Recognition Memory*

Miranda Giacomini, Christopher Brinton, & Nicholas Rule

*Task-based Functional Neural Networks and the Conscientiousness-Externalizing Spectrum*

Amanda Rueter, Philip C. Burton, & Colin G. DeYoung

2:30pm-2:45pm **Coffee Break**  
Location: **Center Concourse**

# PROGRAM SUMMARY

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 2019 (cont.)

2:45pm- **Symposium 6**

4:00pm

*Challenging Youth: What can be Learned from Normative and Non-WEIRD Trajectories of Personality Development?*  
Chair: Naemi Brandt  
Location: **Emerald A**

*Personality Development in Adolescence – A Meta-Analytical Approach*

Marion Spengler, Richard Göllner, & Daniel Briley

*The Power of Personality in Adolescence: Investigating the Validity of Self- and Parent-Rated Personality of Students on School Outcomes*

Anne Israel, Oliver Lüdtke, Olaf Köller, & Jenny Wagner

*Are School Experiences Related to Changes in Your Personality?*

Naemi Brandt, Anissa Mike, & Joshua J. Jackson

*Expanding our Knowledge on Trait Development: Looking at Maladaptive Traits and non-WEIRD Samples*

Filip De Fruyt, Raissa Franssens, Carolina Moraes Sarmiento de Assis, Daniel Santos, Victor Rouco, & Barbara De Clercq

4:00pm- Coffee Break

4:15pm Location: **Center Concourse**

4:15pm- **Early Career and Tanaka Award Winners Symposium**

5:30pm

Chair: Jennifer Lodi-Smith, Will Dunlop & Erika Carlson  
Location: **Emerald A**

*Leveraging Contemporary Personality Science to Understand the Nature of Psychopathology*  
Aidan Wright

*Toward an Understanding of the Emotional Person*  
Aaron Weidman

*Income redistribution predicts greater life satisfaction across individual, national, and cultural characteristics*  
Felix Cheung

**Symposium 7**

*Personality Dysfunction: Theory, Measurement, and Use in Substantive Research*

Chairs: Lee Anna Clark & Yuliya Kotelnikova

Location: **Emerald B**

*Comparing Conceptual and Empirical Models of Personality Functioning*  
Trevor F. Williams & Leonard J. Simms

*A Measurement-based Exploration of Personality-Functioning—Personality-Trait Overlap*

Yuliya Kotelnikova, Hallie Nuzum, Eunyoe Ro, & Lee Anna Clark

*Structure and Assessment of Personality-Related Problems*

Michael J. Boudreaux, Gregory J. Lengel, & Thomas F. Oltmanns

*Insecure Romantic Attachment and Severe Personality Pathology: A Meta-Analysis*

Madison O'Meara & Susan C. South

**Symposium 8**

*Embracing ethical imperatives in an era of psychological science innovation*

Chair: Hollen Reischer

Location: **Emerald B**

*What values facilitate good psychological science?*  
Lisa Osbeck

*Remembering the person in personality psychology: An ethical imperative for programmatic research development*  
Jonathan M. Adler

*"Data sharing sounds great, but...": Ethics in sharing complex data*  
Henry R. Cowan & Hollen N. Reischer

*Epistemology (ought to) drive ethics in the open science movement*  
Hollen N. Reischer & Henry R. Cowan

**Paper Session 4**

*The Impact of Personality on Health, Exercise Behavior, Weight Loss, and Allostatic Load*

Chair: Phuong Vo

Location: **Pearl**

*Interdependent relations between B5 traits/facets and exercise behavior: A pre-registered, multi-replication test of cybernetic-based effects*  
Phuong T. Vo & Tim Bogg

*Trajectories of Big Five personality and general health change across midlife and into old age*  
Benjamin White, Anqing Zheng, & Daniel Briley

*Personality Traits are Associated with Post-Bariatric Surgery Weight Loss*  
Megan Pejsa-Reitz, Karen K. Saules, & Valentina Ivezaj

*Personality Trait Pathways to Allostatic Load: Testing Prospective Mediation Effects of Coping Styles and Coping-Related Health Behaviors in a National Sample*  
Elizabeth Milad & Tim Bogg

**Paper Session 5**

*Personality Traits and Career Aspirations, Job Performance and Engagement and Social Ties at Work*

Chair: Leah Schultz

Location: **Pearl**

*What do teens hope to be at age 30? The predictive power of adolescent career aspirations*  
Leah Schultz & Joshua J. Jackson

*Differences in Predicting Job Performance: The Relative Contribution of Grit and HEXACO Conscientiousness Facets*  
Yi-Lung Kuo, Jason D. Way, & Alex Casillas

*Development of Educational Aspirations and Expectations from age 10 to 19 and Associations with the Big Five Personality Traits*  
Katherine M. Lawson, Olivia E. Atherton, & Richard W. Robins

*Let's not meet at the water cooler: Intrapersonal variability in behavior weakens social ties in the workplace*  
Gentiana Sadikaj, Kayleigh-Ann Clegg, Debbie S. Moskowitz, & David Zuroff



# PROGRAM SUMMARY

FRIDAY, JUNE 28, 2019 (cont.)

5:45pm- Poster Session A  
7:15pm Location: **Center Concourse**

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SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 2019

8:00am- Breakfast  
9:00am Location: **Ambassador East**

9:00am **Hackathon 3: Curation and Vetting for Personality Psychology Preprints**  
Coordinator: Katherine S. Corker & Brent W. Roberts  
Location: **Ambassador West**

9:00am- **Symposium 9**  
10:15am *At Least He's Got A Good Personality: Sex, Dating, and Personality in Adolescence and Beyond*  
Chair: D. Angus Clark  
Location: **Emerald A**

*When, How, and Why Personality is Related to Sex Across Adolescence*  
D. Angus Clark, Brian M. Hicks, C. Emily Durbin, William G. Iacono, & Matt McGue

*Rearing Influences on Age at First Intercourse: Applications of an extended-family behavior genetic model*  
S. Mason Garrison & Joseph Lee Rodgers

*The Morning After: Sexual Initiation Predicts More Deviant Friends and Maladaptive Personality Change*  
C. Emily Durbin, Danielle Stewart, Brian M. Hicks, D. Angus Clark, William G. Iacono, & Matt McGue

*Modeling dating preferences using a swiping decision paradigm*  
David J. Johnson & William J. Chopik

**Symposium 10**  
*Special Topics in Experience Sampling Methods Assessment and Modeling*  
Chair: Emorie Beck  
Location: **Emerald B**

*Trait and State Predictors of Experience Sampling Compliance Rates*  
Gwen Gardner, Sarah Carlisle, Elayne Zhou, & Kalina Michalska

*How Many States Make a Trait? A Comprehensive Meta-Analysis of Experience Sampling Studies*  
Kai T. Horstmann & John F. Rauthmann

*Can We Do Better? Why Short Assessments Miss the Complexity of Personality in ESM Assessments*  
Emorie D Beck & Joshua J Jackson

*The Nomological Network of the Big Five Personality Traits at the State and Trait Level*  
Louis Hickman, Rachel M Saef, Stuti Thapa, & Louis Tay

**Paper Session 6**  
*Investigating Demographics, Stigma, Life Stress and Interpersonal Behavior Associated with Personality Pathology*  
Chair: Kathleen Reardon  
Location: **Pearl**

*The Moderating Role of Demographic Variables on the Nomological Network of Youth Personality Pathology*  
Kathleen W. Reardon & Jennifer L. Tackett

*Borderlines or People with Borderline Personality Disorder? The Influence of Labels on Stigma*  
Sara Masland & Kaylee Null

*Longitudinal Associations between Life Stress and Pathological Personality Traits in the Context of Borderline Personality Disorder*  
Timothy A. Allen, Alexandre Dombrovski, & Michael Hallquist

*PID-5 Traits Predict Interpersonal Behavior in Daily Life and Hypothetical Scenarios*  
Thane M. Erickson, Tilda Cvrkel, & Kylie J. Fraga

10:15am- Coffee Break  
10:30am Location: **Center Concourse**

# PROGRAM SUMMARY

## SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 2019 (cont.)

### 10:30am-11:45am Symposium 11

*Theoretical Approaches to Personality Emphasizing Dynamic Processes*

Chair: William Woods

Location: **Emerald A**

*A Social Relations Model approach to within-person variation in personality*  
Brian Lakey

*Applying Cybernetic Big Five Theory to Social Behavior*  
Colin G. DeYoung

*Connecting Normal Personality to Pathological Personality: The Advantages of a Process Model of Normal Personality*  
William Fleeson

*Heterogeneity in Interpersonal Processes*  
William C. Woods, Aidan G. C. Wright, Kathleen M. Gates, & Paul A. Pilkonis

### Symposium 12

*New Research on Volitional Personality Change Processes*

Chair: Erica Baranski

Location: **Emerald B**

*Volitional Personality Change Across 58 Countries*

Erica Baranski & Members of the International Situations Project

*Do people know how they've changed? A longitudinal investigation of perceived and actual volitional personality change*  
Nathan Hudson, Jaime Derringer, & Daniel A. Briley

*Personality-Based Interventions in the Context of Autism Spectrum Disorder*  
Jenn Lodi-Smith & Jonathan D. Rodgers

*Who Wants to Change Their Personality with the PEACH-App and What Do They Want to Change?*  
Mirjam Stieger & Mathias Allemand

### Paper Session 7

*Personality Accuracy: Traits, Facets, Relational Aspects and Informants*

Chair: Gregory Webster

Location: **Pearl**

*Trait- and Facet-Level Accuracy in Big Five Personality Perception*  
Gregory D. Webster

*Who controls accuracy? Examining individual differences in meta-accuracy*  
Norhan Elsaadawy & Erika N. Carlson

*To Know or Not to Know? Personal and Relational Correlates of Perceived Self-Knowledge*  
Kathryn L. Bollich-Ziegler

*Personality out of Context: A Meta-Analysis and Large-Sample Study of Cross-Context Informant Perceptions*  
Brian S. Connolly, Michael P. Wilmot, Alexis A. Geeza, & Luye Chang

### 11:45am-1:15pm Mentor and Independent Lunch

### 1:15pm-2:30pm Emerging Scholars Symposium

Chair: Kali Trzesniewski

Location: **Emerald A**

*The Development of Effortful Control from Late Childhood to Young Adulthood*  
Olivia E. Atherton, Katherine M. Lawson, & Richard W. Robins

*Personality and brain structure: Findings from the Human Connectome Project*  
Courtland S. Hyatt, Max M. Owens, Joshua C. Gray, Nathan T. Carter, J. MacKillop, Lawrence H. Sweet, & Joshua D. Miller

*Log On and prosper: Co-development between technology use and psychological adjustment in older adulthood*  
Ted Schwaba & Wiebke Bleidorn

*Personality Correlates Across the Life Span*  
Manon A. van Scheppingen, Wiebke Bleidorn, & Jaap J. A. Denissen

### Symposium 13

*Conscientiousness and Internalizing Disorders*

Chair: Jatin Vaidya

Location: **Emerald B**

*Conscientiousness and Psychopathology: A Facet-Level Analysis*  
David Watson & Sara M. Stasik-O'Brien

*Associations Between Low Levels of Conscientiousness and Internalizing Psychopathology in Children: The Moderating Role of Sex*  
Robert D. Latzman & Isabella M. Palumbo

*Clarifying the Links of Conscientiousness with Internalizing and Externalizing Psychopathology*  
Leonard J. Simms & Kristin Naragon-Gainey

*The Predictive Power of Conscientiousness at Age 18, and Changes in Conscientiousness Across Emerging and Young Adulthood, for Internalizing Psychopathology at Age 31*  
Michael Chmielewski, Jatin G. Vaidya, Sara M. Stasik-O'Brien, Robert D. Latzman, & David Watson

### Paper Session 8

*Personality and Methodological Considerations: Dimensions, Types, Partialing and Nuances*

Chair: Gerard Saucier

Location: **Pearl**

*High-Dimensionality Personality Structure in the Natural Language: Re-Analyzing Classic Sets of Trait-Descriptive Adjectives*  
Gerard Saucier & Kathryn Lurino

*The Predictive Power of Personality Types when using a Bias-Adjusted Three-Step Approach*  
Theo A. Klimstra, Jeroen K. Vermunt, & Jaap J. A. Denissen

*Inside the Black Box: Using Item-level Data to Understand the Consequences of Partialing*  
Colin Vize, Katherine L. Collison, Joshua D. Miller, & Donald R. Lynam

*Predicting Personality Nuances to Improve Trait Score Calculation*  
Andrew N Hall & Sandra Matz

# PROGRAM SUMMARY

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 2019 (cont.)

2:30pm- Coffee Break  
2:45pm Location: **Center Concourse**

2:45pm- **Symposium 14**  
4:00pm *Moral Character: Intraindividual and Interpersonal Perspectives*  
Chair: Jessie Sun  
Location: **Emerald A**

*Morality in the Moment and Across Time: An ESM Longitudinal Study of Young Adults*  
Erik Nofhle

*Approaching the Explanatory Side of Moral Character via Moral Need Satisfaction*  
Mike Prentice, Eranda Jayawickreme, & William Fleeson

*Do People Want to Be More Moral?*  
Jessie Sun & Geoffrey P. Goodwin

*A Bi-factor Model to Assess Moral Character Without Halo Bias*  
Maxwell Barranti & Erika N. Carlson

**Symposium 15**  
*The Difference Engine: Advancing Personality Science with Digital Records of Language, Networks, and Behavior*  
Chair: Cory Costello  
Location: **Emerald B**

*Inferring Moral Concerns from Facebook Status Updates*  
Morteza Dehghani, Brendan Kennedy, Aida Mostafazadeh Davani, Leigh Yeh, & Mohammad Atari

*Understanding Individual Differences in Human Mobility Patterns Using Smartphone-Sensed Location Data*  
Sandrine R. Muller & Gabriella M. Harari

*Do You Feel Like Who You Follow? A Network Approach to Predicting Individual Differences in Mental Health on Twitter*  
Cory K Costello & Sanjay Srivastava

*Sensing individual differences in everyday behavioral patterns*  
Gabriella Harari

**Paper Session 9**  
*Across the Lifespan: Problem Behavior, Life Satisfaction, and Self-Esteem*  
Chair: Dana Murano  
Location: **Pearl**

*A Holistic Approach to Behavioral Assessment: Highlighting Strengths in Minority Students*  
Alex Casillas, Dana Murano, Jason D. Way, Jennifer L. Tackett, Kathleen Reardon, & Kat Herzhoff

*Intervening with at-risk students on personality-based skills to improve college readiness*  
Jason D. Way, Jeff M. Allen, Alex Casillas, Norma McCormick, & Tina Atkins

*Life Satisfaction Trajectories during the Transition from Adolescence to Young Adulthood*  
Emily Willroth, Olivia Atherton, & Richard Robins

*The Link between Life Events and Self-esteem Across the Lifespan*  
Anne Reitz, Wiebke Bleidorn, & Jaap Denissen

4:00pm- Coffee Break  
4:15pm Location: **Center Concourse**

## PROGRAM SUMMARY

### SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 2019 (cont.)

4:15pm- **Symposium 16**

5:30pm *A process view on wisdom: Antecedents, mechanisms, and consequences*

Chair: Anna Dorfman

Location: **Emerald A**

*Awe and Humility*

Jennifer Stellar, Amie Gordon, Craig Anderson, Paul Piff, Galen McNeil, & Dacher Keltner

*Wisdom in conflict: How rejection sensitivity and power positions influence wise-reasoning*

Anna Dorfman & Harrison Oakes

*Wise Reasoning and Intergroup Bias*

Justin P. Brienza, Franki Y. H. Kung, & Melody Chao

*Wisdom training: Self-distancing training promotes growth in wise reasoning and emotion diversity*

Igor Grossmann & Abigail Scholer

**Paper Session 10**

*Longitudinal Investigations of Personality and Temperament Change*

Chair: Anqing Zheng

Location: **Emerald B**

*Cross-trait personality change: Evidence from 14 intensive longitudinal studies*

Anqing Zheng, Nathan W. Hudson, Jaime L. Derringer, William J. Chopik, & Daniel A. Briley

*Striving for Change: The Prevalence and Correlates of Personality Change Goals*

Travis J. Miller, Erica N. Baranski, William L. Dunlop, & Daniel J. Ozer

*You're Still so Vain; Changes in Narcissism from Young Adulthood to Middle Age*

Eunike Wetzel, Emily Grijalva, Richard W. Robins, & Brent W. Roberts

*Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status and Temperament Development from Childhood to Adolescence*

Jason E. Strickhouser & Angelina R. Sutin

**Paper Session 11**

*Personality, Affect, Mood, Well-being, and Loneliness*

Chair: Leon Wendt

Location: **Pearl**

*The Structure of Emotional Daily Dynamics*

Leon P. Wendt, Aidan G.C. Wright, Paul A. Pilkonis, William C. Woods, Jaap Denissen, Anja Kühnel, & Johannes Zimmermann

*Personality States, Situation Experience, and Affective States Mediate the Relation*

*Between Personality and Well-Being*  
Sarah Kritzler, Julia Krasko, & Maïke Luhmann

*Eudemonic vs. Hedonic: Individual Differences in Mood Enhancing Styles Predict Happiness Levels*

Milla Titova & Ken Sheldon

*Using situational characteristics to better understand how sports influence psychologically relevant variables*

Sophia Terwiel, John Rauthmann, Susanne Buecker, & Maïke Luhmann

5:45pm- **Poster Session B**

7:15pm Location: **Center Concourse**

7:30pm- **Gala Dinner**

11:00pm Location: **Grand Rapids Art Museum**

### SUNDAY, JUNE 30, 2019

9:00am- **ARP Executive Board Meeting**

12:00pm Location: **Sundance Grill & Bar**



# ABSTRACTS

## Welcome and Presidential Address

*Title: Be Interesting, My Friends, but Be Robust*

Brent W. Roberts, ARP President

Time: Thursday, June 27 5:00pm - 5:40pm

Location: **Ambassador West**

In the recent past, psychological science had a clear vision of what constituted ideal research. If a study achieved (1) high interest, ideally signified by revealing a counterintuitive feature of human nature; (2) importance, best indicated by being an experiment; and (3) significance, best signposted by a p-value less than .05, then it could be published in the most prestigious outlets. This vision relegated personality psychology to the sidelines, because it failed two of the three indicators. We studied what was real and intuitive, rather than counterintuitive. And we primarily conducted descriptive research, rather than experiments. However, with the advent of the credibility crisis we have discovered that this vision of ideal research is highly problematic and unreproducible. In response, psychological science is going through a methodological revolution—one that personality psychology should embrace because we have much to offer it. We study human nature as it is, which is fascinating. We study what is important, because our repeatable work can be relied on by other scientists and policy makers. And, given our methodological sophistication, we understand the distinction between significance and robustness. In this talk, I will discuss how our field is poised to lead psychological science out of the credibility crisis.

## Henry A. Murray Award Address

*Defense Mechanisms, Identity and Narcissism: Longitudinal, Cross-sectional, Observational and Experimental Studies*

Time: Thursday, June 27 5:45pm - 6:30pm

Location: **Ambassador West**

Awardee: Phebe Cramer

Introducer: Kate McLean

Psychodynamic constructs have become increasingly popular as personality dimensions for research study. My research discussed in this talk focuses on the personality dimensions of Defense Mechanisms, Identity, and Narcissism. In my studies of defense mechanisms, and especially the defenses of Denial, Projection, and Identification, I discuss how these emerge in a developmental progression across childhood and adolescence. My studies of Identity make use of the theory of Erik Erikson and the work of Adams and Marcia, in which four stages, or statuses of Identity development may be observed. As in my other research, the studies of Narcissism have a developmental perspective, taking into account the role of parenting styles, and consider different types of Narcissism, as described by Wink, and by Pincus and Lukowitsky. In these studies, I have used Experimental, Cross-sectional, Longitudinal and Observational methods.

## Early Career Award and Tanaka Award Winners Symposium

Time: Friday, June 28 4:15pm - 5:30pm

Location: **Emerald A**

Chairs: Jennifer Lodi-Smith, Will Dunlop & Erika Carlson

## 1. Leveraging Contemporary Personality Science to Understand the Nature of Psychopathology

Aidan Wright

Many of the challenges facing clinical psychology are similar to those that personality has overcome or continues to face. As a result, basic personality science has much to offer clinical psychology, especially as it pertains to understanding the structure, development, and underlying processes of psychopathology. In this talk, I review some of the ways that the challenges in each field dovetail and how our understanding of personality can inform our understanding of psychopathology. I argue for the greater integration of these traditionally adjacent fields and for greater collaboration among the scientists working in each.

## 2. Toward an Understanding of the Emotional Person

Aaron Weidman

Emotions have long been viewed as central to personality, yet they attract little empirical attention in contemporary personality psychology. I will show how methodological approaches central to personality psychology—taxonomic analyses and construct validation—can better inform our understanding of people's emotional lives. I first present work aimed at constructing a bottom-up taxonomy of positive emotion grounded in lay-person subjective experience. I identify nine positive emotions that come in distinct experiential packages (e.g., compassion, gratitude, pride) and compare the structure of these emotions across the state and trait levels. I next present work showing that the emotion humility, which is often thought to be uniformly virtuous, actually consists of two distinct state and trait experiences: Appreciative humility (i.e., appreciating one's own and others' strengths) and self-abasing humility (i.e., feeling worthless, meek, and submissive). I conclude by suggesting how this work can inform an empirically grounded science emotion within personality psychology.

## 3. Income redistribution predicts greater life satisfaction across individual, national, and cultural characteristics

Felix Cheung

The widening income gap between the rich and the poor has important social implications. Governmental-level income redistribution through tax and welfare policies presents an opportunity to reduce income inequality and its negative consequences. The current longitudinal studies examined whether within-region changes in income redistribution over time relate to life satisfaction. Moreover, I examined potential moderators of this relationship to test the strong versus weak hypotheses of income redistribution. The strong hypothesis posits that income redistribution is beneficial to most. The weak hypothesis posits that income redistribution is beneficial to some and damaging to others. Using a nationally representative sample of 57,932 German respondents from 16 German states across 30 years (Study 1) and a

## ABSTRACTS

sample of 112,876 respondents from 33 countries across 24 years (Study 2), I found that within-state and within-nation changes in income redistribution over time were associated with life satisfaction. The models predicted that a 10% reduction in Gini through income redistribution in Germany increased life satisfaction to the same extent as an 37% increase in annual income (Study 1), and a 5% reduction in Gini through income redistribution increased life satisfaction to the same extent as a 11% increase in GDP (Study 2). These associations were positive across individual, national, and cultural characteristics. Increases in income redistribution predicted greater satisfaction for tax-payers and welfare-receivers, for liberals and conservatives, and for the poor and the rich. These findings support the strong hypothesis of income redistribution and suggest that redistribution policies may play an important role in societal well-being.

### Emerging Scholars Award Symposium

Time: Saturday, June 29 1:15pm - 2:30pm

Location: **Emerald A**

Chair: Kali Trzesniewski

#### 1. *The Development of Effortful Control from Late Childhood to Young Adulthood*

Olivia E. Atherton, Katherine M. Lawson, & Richard W. Robins

Effortful control refers to the propensity to regulate one's impulses and behaviors, to motivate the self towards a goal when there are competing desires, and to focus and shift attention easily. Given the longterm consequences of low effortful control, it is important to understand how individuals develop the capacity to self-regulate. Using multi-method data from the California Families Project, a longitudinal study of 674 Mexican-origin youth, we examined individual, family, peer, community, and cultural influences on the development of effortful control from late childhood (age 10) to young adulthood (age 19). Findings show that the normative development of effortful control follows a u-shaped trajectory, decreasing from age 10 to 14 before increasing from age 14 to 19. Moreover, we found that youth who experience more hostility from their parents, associate more with deviant peers, attend more violent schools, live in more violent neighborhoods, and experience more ethnic discrimination tend to experience a greater decline, or an exacerbated dip, in effortful control from late childhood to young adulthood. In contrast, youth with parents who closely monitor their behavior and whereabouts, and youth who attend more affluent schools, have a more shallow dip in effortful control during adolescence. These findings suggest that there are important risk and protective factors that exacerbate or mitigate the self-regulatory dip that many youth experience.

#### 2. *Personality and brain structure: Findings from the Human Connectome Project*

Courtland S. Hyatt, Max M. Owens, Joshua C. Gray, Nathan T. Carter, J. MacKillop, Lawrence H. Sweet, & Joshua D. Miller

Although personality traits have been linked to internalizing and externalizing psychopathology, the extent to which these traits and psychopathological phenotypes share a common neuroanatomical structure is unclear. To address this gap, we used structural neuroimaging and self-report data from 1101 participants in the Human Connectome Project to generate neuroanatomical profiles (NAPs) of FFM traits and psychopathology indices composed of the thickness, surface area, and gray matter volume of each region in the Desikan atlas, then used a profile matching approach to compare the absolute similarity of the FFM trait NAPs and psychopathology index NAPs. These analyses indicated that the NAPs derived from Neuroticism and Extraversion demonstrated medium to large positive and negative absolute similarities to the NAPs of internalizing psychopathology, respectively. Similarly, the NAPs of Agreeableness and Conscientiousness showed medium to large negative relations with the NAPs of antisocial behavior and substance use, respectively. These results suggest that similar neuroanatomical correlates underlie specific personality traits and symptoms of psychopathology, providing support for dimensional models that incorporate personality traits into the etiology and manifestation of psychopathology.

#### 3. *Log On and prosper: Co-development between technology use and psychological adjustment in older adulthood*

Ted Schwaba & Wiebke Bleidorn

Technological advancements may allow older adults to compensate for age-related losses in functioning. Several small-sample intervention studies have examined the effects of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) use on well-being and cognitive engagement in old age, but results of these studies have been inconclusive. In this pre-registered study, we examined the co-development between ICT use and five indicators of well-being and cognitive engagement in a representative sample of 2,922 older adults who contributed 6 annual waves of data. Through a series of longitudinal structural equation models, we tested selection effects, socialization effects, and co-developmental transactions. We compared the interplay between ICT use and well-being/cognitive engagement in old age to a sample of 3,0175 younger adults. Results highlight the dynamic co-developmental transactions that ICT use has with well-being and cognitive engagement and offer important insights for interventions designed to promote successful aging.

#### 4. *Personality Correlates Across the Life Span*

Manon A. van Scheppingen, Wiebke Bleidorn, & Jaap J. A. Denissen

A large body of research has shown that relatively stable Big Five personality differences are predictive of important life outcomes, such as physical health, relationship satisfaction, and labor participation. While these findings have led to major contributions to our understanding of personality functioning, we argue that a more nuanced examination of personality outcomes across the lifespan could lead to more precise conclusions and potentially

## ABSTRACTS

finer-grained interventions to change traits and its consequences. The main goal the present study is to examine if the associations of the Big Five personality traits with important life outcomes are moderated by age. We provide a comprehensive overview of these associations by using a large representative Dutch sample ( $N = 7,353$ ; age range 16-95), multiple longitudinal measurement waves of personality, and a large number of important life outcomes.

Discussion will focus on the implications of the results for theories on personality development.

### Symposium 1

#### *Adversity and Prospective Change in Personality and Character Traits*

Chair: Rodica Damian

Location: **Emerald A**

To what extent does adversity predict prospective change in personality and character traits? To address this question, we present four different longitudinal studies (total  $N = 194,814$ ) that cut across different types of adverse experiences (natural disasters, poverty, military deployment, and health events), different age groups (from young to older adults), and different traits (Big Five, character strengths, and purpose). The first study tracked a diverse college sample during the year following a major hurricane and found that direct hurricane impact might have hindered normative personality development. The second study showed that an impoverished socioeconomic status early in life had lasting effects on neuroticism development during college. The third study showed that, following deployment, most US Army soldiers' character strengths followed a resilience or recovery trajectory. The fourth study used a representative sample of older adults and showed that adverse health events had little impact on the development of purpose.

#### *1.1: Personality Change in the Wake of Hurricanes*

Rodica Damian & Surizaday Serrano

Exposure to natural disasters is a risk factor for post-traumatic stress disorder, but little is known about the impact of natural disasters on personality development. To what extent does exposure to a major hurricane prospectively predict change in personality traits during the following year? In a diverse sample of 650 college students who experienced a major hurricane, we measured hurricane exposure (no direct impact vs. direct impact), demographics, and Big Five personality traits at two time points (immediately after the hurricane and 12 months later). We found that openness and conscientiousness increased over the year following the hurricane, but only for those who were not directly impacted by the hurricane. We did not observe any changes in neuroticism, agreeableness, or extraversion. Increases in openness and conscientiousness are typical of the development of college students, but the present results suggest that direct hurricane exposure might have hindered normative personality development.

#### *1.2: Dorsal amygdala neuroplasticity-related molecules decrease*

#### *Socioeconomic Status Predicts Personality Level and Change*

Nicholas A. Turiano

Early life experiences are important in shaping personality development. The current study examined how differences in perceived socioeconomic status (SES) could affect personality level and change among 580 freshman transitioning into Mid-Atlantic college during 2016-17. Baseline measures of perceived SES were used to predict latent change in each of the Big Five (BFI-2) traits across five assessments during the freshman year. There was significant variability in change for all of the Big Five traits except for conscientiousness, but associations with SES were only found for neuroticism. Higher perceived SES at baseline significantly predicted the intercept ( $b = -0.06$ ;  $p < .05$ ), slope ( $b = 0.04$ ;  $p < .05$ ); and quadratic change ( $b = -0.02$ ;  $p < .05$ ) in neuroticism. Those perceiving higher SES had lower levels of neuroticism at baseline and declined faster in neuroticism during their freshman year. Early life socioeconomic status can have lasting effects on neuroticism development.

#### *1.3: Development of character strengths across the deployment cycle among U.S. Army soldiers*

William J. Chopik, Whitney L. Kelley, Loryana L. Vie, Jeewon Oh, Douglas G. Bonett, Richard E. Lucas, & Martin E. P. Seligman

Despite a persistent narrative of post-traumatic growth and resilience, research reliably demonstrating positive character development following adversity has proved elusive. In the current study, we examined changes in character strengths among 189,350 Army soldiers (Mage = 26.5 years old, SD = 7.20; 66.6% White) who were deploying for the first time. Character strengths were assessed once before and up to three times following their return from deployment. Using growth mixture modeling, we found evidence for two classes of change—a resilience class and a recovery class. The majority of soldiers were resilient—they had high levels of character strengths prior to deployment and changed very little across the deployment cycle. Approximately, 30-40% of soldiers experienced initial declines in each character strength followed by a rebound, increasing in each character strength during the post-deployment period. The findings will be discussed in the context of the mechanisms that drive character development.

#### *1.4: Health adversity and change in sense of purpose over time*

Patrick L. Hill, Emorie D. Beck, & Joshua J. Jackson

Though research has found that sense of purpose in life predicts a reduced risk for major health incidents during adulthood, work is needed to understand the extent to which adverse health events influence sense of purpose. The current study employed three waves of longitudinal data from the Health and Retirement Study to investigate whether experiencing a negative health event influenced later changes in purpose. Given that several background factors influence the likelihood of an adverse health event, we employed a propensity score matching approach when comparing individuals with and without a health event. Across seven health conditions (high blood pressure, stroke, arthritis, cancer, diabetes, lung

## ABSTRACTS

disease, and heart problems), health events had little impact on development of sense of purpose, especially when controlling for baseline characteristics. Future directions will be discussed with respect to individual differences in how adults respond to health adversity.

### Symposium 2

*Registered Reports in Personality Research: New Developments and Challenges*

Chair: Cassandra Brandes

Location: **Emerald B**

Registered Reports are a new model for scientific publications designed to increase replicability and transparency. In this model, studies undergo peer review prior to data collection and if of sufficient quality, receive in-principle acceptance and publication regardless of the direction of results. As a new model, it has been infrequently used for personality research. Adaptation by individual differences researchers will likely present novel barriers requiring adaptive solutions. Speakers in this symposium will present their experiences with ongoing Registered Reports on many topics across personality research--health, measurement, clinical, and genetics. In addition to their proposed questions and methods, speakers will discuss any challenges they have encountered and solutions they have generated in adapting this mechanism for personality research. Jennifer Tackett, the guest editor of a special issue on this topic forthcoming in the *Journal of Research in Personality*, will provide introductory and concluding remarks on the themes of the symposium.

#### *2.1: Changes in optimism in response to life events: Evidence from three large panel studies*

Jeewon Oh, William J. Chopik, Eric S. Kim, Ted Schwaba, David Richter, & Jacqui Smith

Optimism, the generalized expectation that good things will happen, has been linked with many positive intra- and interpersonal outcomes. Although individuals may vary in how optimistic they are about the future, one assumption that researchers make is that optimism are likely sensitive to changes in life events and circumstances. Yet, the very few studies that have examined this possibility focused on changes in health (see Schwaba et al., in press). In a quasi-registered report using 3 secondary data sources, we took a broader perspective to examine how optimism might respond to life events. We will examine 1) changes in optimism using three large longitudinal samples from different countries (U.S., Germany, Netherlands; total  $N \sim 30,000$ ) and 2) how various life events (e.g., childbirth, bereavement) affect changes in optimism over time. The three studies contain prospective information on optimism and life events, allowing us to examine selection and adaptation processes separately.

#### *2.2: Testing a Multidimensional Factor Structure of the Self-Control Scale*

Susan C. South, Katherine L. Collison & Donald R. Lynam

The Self-Control Scale is the most widely used self-report questionnaire of self-control, despite a lack of evidence to support its single-factor structure and only modest convergence with other self-report or behavioral indicators of self-control/behavioral inhibition. In a Registered Report for a special issue of the *Journal of Research in Personality*, we will test our hypothesis that the Self-Control Scale does not measure a homogeneous, unidimensional concept. Instead, the Self-Control Scale is hypothesized to best fit a multidimensional factor structure whose factors will diverge with one another in relation to external correlates. Further, we hypothesize that the resultant multidimensional structure will allow better convergence with existing measures of conscientiousness, impulsivity, and externalizing behavior. In this talk, we describe 1) our pre-registered methodology, 2) unique challenges of using a Registered Report in the field of individual differences, and 3) future directions in applying an open-science framework to personality and clinical psychology.

#### *2.3: Maladaptive Extremes of the Five Factor Model in Children*

Cassandra M. Brandes, Kathleen W. Reardon, Douglas B. Samuel, & Jennifer L. Tackett

A wealth of research on adults now suggests that personality disorders reflect maladaptive extremes of normative personality traits rather than categorically distinct entities. However, the extent to which these findings generalize to youth personality pathology is unknown. In this proposed Registered Report, we aim to extend prior research on the continuity between normative and pathological personality using an item response theory approach in a large sample of community children, with data taken from both archival and new studies ( $N = 2,800$ ). We hypothesize that, as has been found in adults, child personality pathology and normative personality will cohere into common traits of emotional instability, disagreeableness, introversion, and conscientiousness-compulsivity, with the possible addition of openness-psychoticism. Further, we expect that pathological traits will capture more psychometric information at the extreme ends of these shared dimensions, a hypothesis that has not been directly tested in prior research on youth personality pathology.

#### *2.4: Anticipating Effect Sizes & Shapes in Gene-by-Environment Interactions*

Jaime Derringer, Jonathan Livengood, & Daniel A. Briley

The existence of gene-by-environment interaction (GxE) influences on personality and other individual differences is highly likely, supported by both theory and non-human models. However, we have yet to successfully identify any specific variant showing replicable GxE effects on any common human trait. The recent history of genome-wide association studies (GWAS) illustrates how identification of initial effects empower future research endeavors to plan for a variety of applications, armed with the knowledge of plausible anticipated effect sizes and established, rigorous protocols. We will present pilot data and a registered report protocol to evaluate the size and shape of genome-wide GxE effects across a variety of environment-phenotype combinations. Our aim



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is to transparently and broadly characterize the observed pattern of effects, to serve as a basis for developing a holistic perspective on GxE influence.

### Symposium 3

*New Perspectives on Loneliness*

Chair: Susanne Buecker

Location: **Emerald B**

Social relationships are part and parcel of individuals' lives and constitute an important factor for individual development. However, if individuals perceive their interpersonal relationships as qualitatively or quantitatively insufficient, experiences of loneliness may arise. The three contributions in this symposium will shed light on the dynamics of loneliness in different age groups. The first contribution will present a comprehensive conceptual framework of loneliness derived from a large meta-analytic study. The second contribution will examine selection, socialization, and contagion effects of loneliness in the friendships of more than 5,000 children. Finally, the third contribution investigates the effects of family- and work-related life events on changes in loneliness across adulthood by employing high-resolution longitudinal data and propensity score matching. Overall, this symposium demonstrates that considering loneliness from a personality psychological perspective is crucial to approach a better understanding of loneliness across the lifespan.

#### *3.1: How (not) to Measure Loneliness: A Review of Commonly Used Measures*

Marlies Maes, Gerine Lodder, & Pamela Qualter

"Loneliness occurs when people perceive their relationships to be deficient either quantitatively or qualitatively. Several loneliness classification schemes have been proposed, using different terminology and different measures. The current review introduces a comprehensive conceptual framework of loneliness, based on the MASLO project (Meta-Analytic Study of Loneliness). This is a large meta-analytic database comprising all studies using one of eight commonly used loneliness questionnaires ( $k = 2,615$ ). The new framework captures all different loneliness types, incorporating all eight measures. We discuss the psychometric properties of each measure, focusing on score and test-retest reliability, factor structure, and measurement invariance. Reliability was generally high across measures, but not for others. Evidence on measurement invariance was lacking for most questionnaires. Moreover, the content of some items in most measures shows a poor fit with the definition of loneliness. Suggestions will be offered for improved measurement of loneliness."

#### *3.2: The Contagion of Loneliness During Childhood*

Pamela Qualter & Rebecca E. Nowland

In the current study with 10-year-old school children ( $N = 5,493$ ) we extend the literature on homophilous selection and

socialization of loneliness by examining those processes in reciprocal very best friendship dyads. We applied a multigroup actor-partner interdependence model to four friendship types (new, enduring, dissolving friendship, random pairs). Selection processes were evidenced for male-male and female-female reciprocal best friend dyads, indicating that children choose best friends who were similar to them on persistent loneliness. Examination of the socialization of loneliness showed that loneliness of members in enduring and new best friend dyads become more similar over time. Follow-up analyses showed that non-lonely girls in enduring and new friendships increased in loneliness becoming similar to their lonely friend (contagion); lonely boys in those types of friendships reduced in loneliness becoming similar to their non-lonely friend (mitigation). We discuss the findings in light of proposed interventions and the work on co-rumination.

#### *3.3: A Propensity Score Matched Study of Changes in Loneliness Surrounding Life Events*

Susanne Buecker, Jaap Denissen, & Maike Luhmann

Most people tend to think of loneliness as something that is caused by major life events such as losing a close one. However, despite the potential importance of life events for changes in loneliness, fine-grained longitudinal designs with frequent assessments of life events and loneliness are lacking. The present study aims to address this gap by investigating the associations between various family- and work-related life events and changes in loneliness, using propensity score matched data from a nationally representative longitudinal study. We applied linear mixed-effects models and generalized additive mixed models to best understand loneliness trajectories. Results indicate that the occurrence of certain life events is related to pre-existing loneliness levels. Additionally, the event-related trajectories of loneliness differed substantially among both individuals and events. Long-lasting average changes in loneliness surrounding widowhood and retirement, and short-term effects of job loss were identified. We discuss theoretical implications and recommendations for future research.

### Symposium 4

*Implications of the Credibility Revolution for Personality Science: Replication, Collaboration, Interpretation, and Publication*

Chair: Christopher Soto

Location: **Emerald A**

Recent metascientific research has raised questions about the credibility of behavioral science, and motivated efforts to improve credibility. This symposium will consider implications of the ongoing credibility revolution for personality research. The first talk will present findings from a project conducted to estimate the overall replicability of the personality-outcome literature, and discuss implications for our understanding of trait-outcome associations. The second talk will compare the heterogeneity of effect sizes in meta-analyses vs. multi-site collaborations, and consider the implications of such heterogeneity for interpreting effect size

## ABSTRACTS

estimates and replication results. The third talk will present guidelines for interpreting effect size that take into account the precision of the effect-size estimate and the time frame for considering the effect's consequences. The final talk will suggest ways that reviewers and editors can evaluate the credibility of personality research during the publication process, in order to help promote transparency and credibility in future work.

### *4.1: How Replicable Are Links between Personality Traits and Consequential Life Outcomes? The Life Outcomes Of Personality Replication Project*

Christopher J. Soto

The Big Five personality traits have been linked with dozens of life outcomes. However, metascientific research has raised questions about the replicability of behavioral science. We therefore conducted the Life Outcomes Of Personality Replication (LOOPR) Project to estimate the replicability of the personality-outcome literature. Specifically, we conducted preregistered, high-powered replications of 78 previously published trait-outcome associations. These associations were selected from a landmark review of the personality-outcome literature (Ozer & Benet-Martínez, 2006). Participants were large, nationally representative samples of US adults (total N = 6,126). Personality was assessed using the Big Five Inventory-2, and life outcomes were assessed using measures adapted from the original studies. Replicability was indexed in terms of both statistical significance and effect size. The results of the LOOPR Project indicate that the personality-outcome literature provides a reasonably accurate map of trait-outcome associations, but also stands to benefit from efforts to improve replicability.

### *4.2: The Magnitude of Between Sample Differences in Psychological Effects*

Katherine S. Corker

When researchers combine the results of studies (for instance, in meta-analysis), they estimate not only average effect sizes, but also heterogeneity. The magnitude of heterogeneity quantifies the size of between sample differences in effects (after taking account of sampling error). If heterogeneity is large, it suggests unexplained between sample differences may be responsible for differences in observed effects. Meta-analyses of psychology studies often find evidence of substantial heterogeneity, whereas large, pre-registered experiments have found little trace of the same. The current project investigates these discrepancies in the context of the ongoing "credibility revolution" in psychological science. I consider examples from large multi-site studies (Many Labs 2 - Klein et al., 2018; EAMMi2 – Grahe et al., in press; MUSIC – Castillo & Schwartz, 2013) to assess the conditions under which we might expect heterogeneity to be large vs. small, along with conditions under which heterogeneity might be accurately vs. inaccurately estimated.

### *4.3: Evaluating effect size in psychological research: Sense and nonsense*

Daniel J. Ozer & David C. Funder

Effect sizes are underappreciated and often are described in ways that are uninformative (using arbitrary standards) or misleading (squaring effect size  $r$ 's). We propose effect sizes can be usefully evaluated in the context of well-understood benchmarks or concrete consequences. We conclude that, when reliably estimated (a critical consideration), an effect of  $r = .05$  is "very small" for the explanation of single events but potentially consequential in the not-very long run,  $r = .10$  is still "small" at the level of single events but potentially more ultimately consequential;  $r = .20$  is "medium" and of some use even in the short run; and an effect size of  $r = .30$  is "large" and potentially powerful in the short and long run. A "very large" effect size ( $r = .40$  or greater) in the context of psychological research is likely a gross overestimate rarely found in a large sample or replication.

### *4.4: Increasing the Transparency and Credibility of Personality Science: What Reviewers and Editors Can Do*

Simine Vazire & Richard E. Lucas

As recent editors-in-chief of two personality journals, we will present suggestions about what reviewers and editors can do to help increase the transparency and credibility of published papers in personality psychology. We argue that reviewers and editors should prioritize transparency and credibility over -- though not to the exclusion of -- other scientific values (e.g., importance, good narrative). To promote transparency, reviewers and editors should base their evaluations in part on the verifiability of claims made in the paper, including the accessibility and usability of data and code when possible, and availability of pre-registered plans for hypothesis-testing claims. To promote credibility, reviewers and editors should emphasize robustness checks when appropriate, calibrated claims, and high quality evidence (e.g., construct validity, appropriate design and measurement, hard-to-collect valuable data).

## Symposium 5

*Personality and social relationships: Multiple perspectives and outcomes*

Chair: Caroline Wehner

Location: **Emerald B**

The current symposium focuses on the diverse context of social relationships within personality research. From first impressions, across similarity, and attachment diverging contexts will be highlighted. First, Katherine Rogers investigates the relation of perspective taking and first impressions, manipulating state perspective taking. Second, Caroline Wehner examines the relation of narcissism facets and personality similarity in friend and romantic partner dyads. Third, Madeline Lenhausen presents on the convergence of two-year personality trajectories in self- and spousal-reports. Finally, Rebekka Weidmann focuses on the longitudinal influence of attachment insecurity on health outcomes, and the cross-sectional relation of attachment insecurity and cognitive decline. The differing approaches of the four talks demonstrate the importance and value of the interplay between context, social relationships, and personality, and their impact on

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varying outcomes.

### *5.1: Seeing you from your point of view: the impact of state perspective-taking on the accuracy and positivity of first impression*

Katherine H. Rogers & Kathryn Graeff

Trait perspective taking is associated with more accurate and more positive first impressions (Colman, Letzring, & Biesanz, 2017), however it is unclear whether state perspective taking causes changes in impressions. This study examines whether experimentally manipulating state perspective taking results in more accurate and positive impressions. Participants (N = 429) either received perspective taking instructions or no instructions and formed first impressions of 7 taped individuals. While manipulating state perspective taking did not result in more accurate or positive impressions, individuals who reported trying or being able to perspective take formed more positive impressions. Thus, state perspective taking alone does not cause impressions to be more accurate or positive. However, for individuals who can and try to perspective, encouraging perspective taking can lead to more positive impressions. Discussion includes possible mechanisms and potential implications for relationship development.

### *5.2: A dyadic perspective on narcissism: What makes you bond or drives you apart*

Caroline Wehner & Matthias Ziegler

A relationship with a narcissist is a challenge for the respective partner, as narcissists tend to be little empathetic, take advantage of others, and do not return favors. Even narcissists themselves characterize their relationships as instable and emotionally charged. Similarity in narcissism was found to be related to similarity in personality (Maaß et al., 2016), which may be a driving factor for working relationships of narcissists. In line with this it was hypothesized that similarity in narcissism between friends predicts similarity in all Big Five domains (N=385 dyads). This approach was complemented by observing romantic relationships (N=136 dyads) and comparing effects of similarity between friend and romantic partner dyads. Distinctive similarities were estimated and multiple regressions disclosed different patterns with regard to the facets of narcissism (grandiose vs. vulnerable, admiration vs. rivalry), and the type of relationship considered. Results indicate the necessity to discriminate between narcissism facets and relationship types.

### *5.3: Self-Other Agreement in Personality Change: A Longitudinal Analysis of Self and Spousal Big Five Ratings*

Madeline R. Lenhausen, Manon A. van Scheppingen, & Wiebke Bleidorn

A large body of research provided evidence that personality traits develop across the lifespan. Most people show increases in traits that reflect greater maturity such as emotional stability, conscientiousness, and agreeableness. However, virtually all longitudinal research on personality development

has relied on repeated assessments of self-reports, providing a narrow empirical base from which to draw conclusions and develop theory. To address this issue, we charted the Big Five personality trajectories of 255 couples who provided both self- and spousal-reports at 4 assessments across 2 years. Latent growth curve models indicated some convergence of self- and spousal-reported personality trajectories as well as moderate self-other agreement in personality change within couples. Discussion focuses on the theoretical implications of multi-method assessments in longitudinal personality research.

### *5.4: Attachment and Health Outcomes – Evidence of Couples and Singles*

Rebekka Weidmann, Jenna Wünsche, Alexander Grob & William J. Chopik

The aim of the present studies was to examine the role of attachment insecurity for various health outcomes across the life span. In Study 1, we investigated the predictive validity of attachment representations with regard to health satisfaction, health goal importance, and health events. Using longitudinal data of 129 couples and 118 singles with an age range of 15-91 years, we found that avoidant attachment representations predicted health outcomes across 2 years. In Study 2, using a sample of 641 couples with an age range of 49-89 years, we examined the concurrent link between attachment insecurity and symptoms of cognitive decline. Results showed that anxious attachment and the partner's avoidant attachment were associated with indications of cognitive impairment. Further, the partner's anxious and avoidant attachment was related to the perception of the partner's cognitive decline symptoms. The results highlight the differential role of insecure attachment for different health outcomes.

## Symposium 6

### *Challenging Youth: What can be Learned from Normative and Non-WEIRD Trajectories of Personality Development*

Chair: Naemi Brandt

Location: **Emerald A**

Adolescence—possibly the rush-hour of physiological and environmental changes— is still under-researched with respect to personality trends and dynamics. Although evidence generally supports the well-established Big Five adult personality structure, research largely relies on self-reports or WEIRD samples, and often ignores the diversity of developmental challenges. The current symposium brings together four talks that address these gaps in several ways. First, a meta-analysis sets the stage of what we know about personality development in adolescence so far. The second paper investigates the power of personality for diverse life outcomes using self- and parent reports in a diverse sample of adolescents; whereas the third paper examines to what degree normative, school-related experiences predict changes in personality. The final talk then explores (maladaptive) personality development in three heterogeneous non-weird adolescent' samples. The major aim of this symposium is to accentuate the

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benefit of a more diverse understanding of personality development in adolescence.

### *6.1: Personality Development in Adolescence – A Meta-Analytical Approach*

Marion Spengler, Richard Göllner, & Daniel Briley

There is not much systematical knowledge about personality development in adolescence. Patterns of individual differences in change do not seem to follow the maturity principle (increase in positive personality traits) yet. We review personality trait change and stability in the Big Five from early to late adolescence (age 12 to age 21). We also address possible moderators of mean-level change. First, we investigate the role of gender, as there might be different pattern for girls and boys in the adolescent years. Second, we investigate the role of questionnaires that were used across the studies as they might be of different level of difficulty to adolescents. We searched different databases to identify possible studies and included N = 31 studies. Studies are being coded now and authors are being contacted for missing information. In the next step, the means and standard deviations will be analyzed meta-analytically.

### *6.2: The Power of Personality in Adolescence: Investigating the Validity of Self- and Parent-Rated Personality of Students on School Outcomes*

Anne Israel, Oliver Lüdtke, Olaf Köller, & Jenny Wagner

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

### *6.3: Are School Experiences Related to Changes in Your Personality?*

Naemi Brandt, Anissa Mike, & Joshua J. Jackson

Across the world, an increasing body of research has emphasized the importance of personality traits for students' academic performance. Although the relevance of personality for academic performance is well-established, less is known about whether school provides an environment that cultivates beneficial learning behavior. That is, while personality can impact later school outcomes, do school-related experiences

impact changes in personality? We used a longitudinal dataset (N=8,204-8,421) of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth following students from ages 10-21 across high school years. We focused on impulse-control, a facet of conscientiousness with substantial relations to performance and estimated random intercept crossed-lagged panel models testing mutual associations between impulse-control and school-related experiences. We found that personality and school-related experiences were reciprocally related. Schools are active agents that shape students' personalities and provide them with skills to master future goals. Our results suggest that the school environment is partially successful in doing so.

### *6.4: Expanding our Knowledge on Trait Development: Looking at Maladaptive Traits and non-WEIRD Samples*

Filip De Fruyt, Raissa Franssens, Carolina Moraes Sarmiento de Assis, Daniel Santos, Victor Rouco, & Barbara De Clercq

Today, there is considerable knowledge on trait development in adolescence (Soto et al., 2011), though most of this evidence is relying on data collected in Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich and Developed (WEIRD) countries, and less is known about the development of maladaptive traits. This present contribution fills this gap. We will first review longitudinal personality assessments of adolescents from three cohorts (N = 1608, 45% Male; 522 in the first cohort, 577 in the 2nd cohort and 509 in the 3rd cohort) surveyed in the Municipal School District of Sertaozinho, Brazil, representing a very diverse population in terms of social-economic status, societal background and ethnicity. In the second part of the presentation, we will investigate developmental patterns observed in adolescent self-descriptions on maladaptive trait measures surveyed in Flanders Belgium (N=720). Observed patterns will be compared to current knowledge on normative personality development.

## Symposium 7

### *Personality Dysfunction: Theory, Measurement, and Use in Substantive Research*

Chair: Lee Anna Clark & Yuliya Kotelnikova

Location: **Emerald B**

Compared to the volume of research on maladaptive personality traits, there is relatively little empirical work on the construct of personality (self and interpersonal) dysfunction. The current symposium provides an overview of new developments in defining and measuring personality dysfunction, and use of this construct in substantive research. Williams and Simms will start with comparing conceptual and empirical models of personality functioning. Kotelnikova and Clark will continue with a discussion of challenges in differentiating measurement of maladaptive traits and personality dysfunction and propose a "pure" measure of personality dysfunction. Boudreaux, Lengel, and Oltmanns will build on this discussion and present data on empirically derived dimensions of intra-personal functioning. Finally, O'Meara and South will end with their meta-analytic findings on interpersonal functioning in individuals with severe personality disorder. We will conclude the symposium with a discussion of future directions in



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research on personality dysfunction.

### *7.1: Comparing Conceptual and Empirical Models of Personality Functioning*

Trevor F. Williams & Leonard J. Simms

The DSM-5 Alternative Model of Personality Disorder (AMPD) provides a theoretically rich definition of personality functioning impairments that are presumably shared by all individuals with personality disorders (PDs). An alternative approach to defining shared PD features is to use statistical methods, such as bifactor analysis, to identify variance shared by all PD features, often labeled “g-PD.” Previous research has not compared the data-driven g-PD to AMPD personality functioning, which has more limited structural work. The present study aims to link these literatures by analyzing data from a sample of 205 psychiatric outpatients who completed semi-structured clinical interviews and self-report questionnaires on traits, PD criteria, AMPD personality functioning, and general psychosocial functioning. Preliminary results indicate a strong and specific correlation between g-PD and AMPD personality functioning. These results and additional analyses will be discussed with respect to the construct validity of the AMPD and the distinction between personality traits and functioning.

### *7.2: A Measurement-based Exploration of Personality-Functioning—Personality-Trait Overlap*

Yuliya Kotelnikova, Hallie Nuzum, Eunyo Ro, & Lee Anna Clark

Existing self-report measures of personality functioning, such as the General Assessment of Personality Disorder (GAPD), Measure of Disordered Personality Functioning (MDPF), Severity Indices of Personality Problems (SIPP), and the DSM-5 Levels of Personality Functioning Questionnaire correlate strongly with measures of maladaptive personality traits (e.g., Clark & Ro, 2014). The goal of the current project was to develop a measure of personality dysfunction that is more distinct from measures of maladaptive personality traits than those currently available. Three independent judges rated the GAPD, MDPF, and SIPP items on the degree to which they assessed trait-like (1-4) and functioning-like (1-4) constructs. Items with average personality-functioning ratings > 3 were then used to develop empirically based lower order scales that tap into different aspects of personality functioning. Cross-validated results from 303 mental-health patients and 302 community participants screened to be at a high-risk for personality pathology will be presented.

### *7.3: Structure and Assessment of Personality-related Problems*

Michael J. Boudreaux, Gregory J. Lengel, & Thomas F. Oltmanns

Impairments in functioning are central features of personality pathology. Research on interpersonal problems has supported a replicable, circumplex model, but the structure of intrapersonal problems is less widely studied. The purpose of this study was to identify the core dimensions that give rise to intrapersonal problems and to construct scales by selecting items that best characterize the underlying constructs. Based on an initial

sample of 1,197 university students, we constructed intrapersonal problems rating scales around seven interpretable factors and evaluated their psychometric properties in an independent sample. Evidence of convergent and discriminant validity was supported by associating scores with other measures of problems, as well as normal- and abnormal-range personality traits. Intrapersonal problems predicted a number of life outcomes above and beyond both trait and problems measures. Clinical implications and future directions of the scale will be discussed.

### *7.4: Insecure Romantic Attachment and Severe Personality Pathology: A Meta-Analysis*

Madison O’Meara & Susan C. South

Attachment is an integrative framework that may explain, at least in part, the etiology, maintenance, and treatment of personality pathology (PP; Levy et al., 2015). Enough research has been conducted in this area to warrant state-of-the-science reviews, but most have focused simply on whether attachment anxiety or avoidance is most characteristic of those with severe PP. The current meta-analysis sought to disentangle the literature on PP and attachment by reviewing how severe PP is associated with the domains of anxiety and avoidance as measured by commonly used self-report measures (e.g., Fraley, Waller, & Brennan, 2000). A literature search yielded 26 articles for inclusion. Results suggest that whereas attachment anxiety correlates most strongly with severe PP, avoidance also evinces a significant effect. Further, aggregate-score regression analyses indicated that the interaction of anxiety and avoidance is most strongly associated with PP, suggesting a relation with disorganized attachment not previously elucidated.

## Symposium 8

### *Embracing ethical imperatives in an era of psychological science innovation*

Chair: Hollen Reischer

Location: **Emerald B**

In an era of robust introspection and dialogue around improving credibility in psychological science, it is more important than ever to consider the ethical aspects of the field’s burgeoning growth. Recent research reveals beliefs and attitudes that may inform psychologists’ deployment of research methods and practices from recruitment to reporting.

The symposium will include: 1) A values model that facilitates innovative, “good” psychological science. The model is used to argue for increased participation in interdisciplinary problem solving to address complex global challenges such as climate change. 2) An approach to ethical programmatic research development based on recent personality research with participants with disabilities. 3) Results from a recent study on attitudes and practices related to managing and sharing complex data. 4) Actionable recommendations for a more ethical approach to “open” science, based on recent study of mixed-methods researchers’ best practices.

### *8.1: What values facilitate good psychological science?*

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Lisa Osbeck

Philosophers of science widely agree on the need to seek alternatives to a model by which science and values are held to be incompatible, yet show disagreement concerning the kinds of values that are operative in science, their specific function, and the relation between value kinds. After a brief review of the controversies, I emphasize the importance of understanding the kinds of values that function to facilitate “good psychological science,” suggesting, that is, that the right values enhance rather than contaminate psychological research. I suggest that good psychological science requires not only procedural control and explanatory power, but also ethical reflection and generative problem solving. These epistemic priorities must be balanced in relation to the specific context and goal, as I illustrate by examining the potential for increased psychological contribution to the problem of climate change.

### *8.2: Remembering the person in personality psychology: An ethical imperative for programmatic research development*

Jonathan M. Adler

Personality psychology has been at the forefront of a seismic shift in the future practice of science. Yet alongside methodological, analytical, and professional advances, we must also pioneer an ethical vision. The in-depth study of an individual offers an unparalleled mandate to ground our theoretical and empirical insights in the lives of real people. Single case studies support theory development, exploratory and descriptive work, and a critical examination of the established constructs in our field by demonstrating the contextualized ways in which psychological phenomena play out within an individual life. In this way they demand attention to lived experience, a focus which inextricably prompts ethical consideration. This talk draws on a forthcoming case study in *Journal of Personality* focused on an individual with physical disability to demonstrate the value of this approach and to provide a generative example of how to develop an ethical research program focused on underrepresented populations.

### *8.3: “Data sharing sounds great, but...”: Ethics in sharing complex data*

Henry R. Cowan & Hollen N. Reischer

“Open data policies and practices are spreading rapidly throughout personality psychology, representing a long-overdue improvement to the field as a whole. At the same time, arguments in favor of open data often assume the simplest case: easily de-identifiable quantitative data. Psychologists who work with more complex data types, such as qualitative interviews, autobiographical accounts, or clinical assessments, may wonder what should be shared, and how?”

This talk will play off of the lively debate in the qualitative psychology literature over qualitative data sharing (e.g., sharing in-depth interviews about sensitive subjects), and consider how relevant ethical arguments extend to other types of complex data. I present a recent survey of mixed-methods researchers who (a) rated open science practices as being

simultaneously relevant and impractical, and (b) expressed near-universal concern over participant confidentiality. Finally, I will offer recommendations for sharing these types of data while protecting confidentiality.”

### *8.4: Epistemology (ought to) drive ethics in the open science movement*

Hollen N. Reischer & Henry R. Cowan

The perspectives and best practices of psychological researchers who conduct mixed methods and qualitative research have mostly been absent from the otherwise far-reaching reproducibility conversation. We suggest that “cross-cultural” exchange among epistemological traditions promotes a more holistic understanding of “good” psychological science. Our recent study surveyed 79 mixed-methods (MM) experts on their beliefs, attitudes, and practices around reproducibility. One primary finding was that an examination of diverse epistemologies shifts our understanding of “open” science and why it matters. In particular, qualitative epistemology's focus on lived experience forwards the formal and principled imperatives of psychology to work towards the betterment of humanity. We make three specific recommendations for opening up science: transparency around sociocultural and demographic context; community-based research; and reflexive reporting. These practices drive both good ethics and good science.”

## Symposium 9

### *At Least He's Got A Good Personality: Sex, Dating, and Personality in Adolescence and Beyond*

Chair: D. Angus Clark

Location: **Emerald A**

Personality and sexuality are each major individual difference dimensions with many conceptual interrelations. However, many details of how and why personality and sexuality co-develop have yet to be revealed. Accordingly, we used large samples and diverse methods to examine associations between sexual behaviors and personality at different points in the lifespan. The first talk highlights the phenotypic and genetic associations between personality traits and sex behaviors across adolescence. The second talk shows how traits and contextual presses both inside and outside the home are related to age of sexual debut. The third talk describes how adolescent sexual debut is related to peer behavior and subsequent personality change into adulthood. Finally, the fourth talk describes how the traits of both raters and targets are related to decisions in Tinder-style dating choices among young adults. Together, these studies illuminate pathways through which personality traits influence, and are influenced by, romantic outcomes.

### *9.1: When, How, and Why Personality is Related to Sex Across Adolescence*

D. Angus Clark, Brian M. Hicks, C. Emily Durbin, William G. Iacono, & Matt McGue

The onset of sexual behavior (e.g., dating, sexual intercourse)

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typically occurs in adolescence; however, there is substantial variability across individuals in timings and ranges of behavior. We examined the contributions of personality to this variability at both a phenotypic and genetic level from middle childhood to late adolescence (ages 11, 14, and 17) using a longitudinal twin sample ( $N = 3762$ ). Reciprocal associations were observed across time such that extraversion was positively associated with more normative sexual behaviors (e.g., dating), while conscientiousness and agreeableness were negatively associated with less normative behaviors (e.g., sexual intercourse, worries about being pregnant). Biometric models indicated that the co-development of sexual behaviors and personality across adolescence was driven by common genetic and shared environmental influences that accounted for 20% to 50% of the total variance in sexual behaviors. Results highlight the role of personality differences in the unfolding of sexual development across adolescence.

### *9.2: Rearing Influences on Age at First Intercourse: Applications of an extended-family behavior genetic model*

S. Mason Garrison & Joseph Lee Rodgers

Early age at first intercourse (AFI) predicts enduring consequences (e.g., lower education, teen pregnancy), while delayed AFI predicts greater relationship satisfaction and higher income (Harden, 2012). Accordingly, identifying the causal mechanisms linked with early AFI are crucial. Yet most of the AFI-individual differences literature has used between-family designs, which confound many genetic and environmental effects. We untangle those confounds by applying a novel extended-family behavior genetic model. The AC'RE model uses ordinary kin groups (e.g., siblings, cousins, parent-child, aunt-nibling) to partition shared environmental variance into a narrow rearing environment ( $r$ ) that siblings share, and a broader environment ( $c'$ ) that the extended family share. Using  $\approx 42,000$  kin pairs from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth, we found that AFI has significant genetic, rearing-environment, and non-shared environment effects, and that the nature of the associations between AFI and trait differences (e.g., cognitive ability and persistence) varied by construct.

### *9.3: The Morning After: Sexual Initiation Predicts More Deviant Friends and Maladaptive Personality Change*

C. Emily Durbin, Danielle Stewart, Brian M. Hicks, D. Angus Clark, William G. Iacono, & Matt McGue

Sexual initiation is a developmental milestone of considerable psychological meaning, with potential for impacting health and personality development. Initiation in adolescence is normative, but not necessarily positive in its outcomes. Moreover, initiation occurs within the broader context of people's social relationships with peers. In a large, longitudinal sample followed from age 11 to 32 ( $N = 3762$ ), we found discontinuous effects of sexual initiation on peer group characteristics. Specifically, there was an increase in the deviancy of participants' friends (antisocial behavior, substance use) post-initiation, above and beyond general age-related effects on peer deviance. More deviancy among friends was then associated

with within person personality change in the direction of less adaptive traits. Sex differences were observed in these effects such that greater deviancy among friends impacted personality differently across males and females.

### *9.4: Modeling dating preferences using a swiping decision paradigm*

David J. Johnson & William J. Chopik

Despite considerable research on interpersonal attraction, a consistent set of characteristics that predicts attraction remains elusive (Finkel & Eastwick, 2015). Even less is known about what characteristics predict attraction in online contexts, which differ from offline dating (Finkel et al., 2012). In the current experimental studies, we designed a swiping-based dating application based on the popular dating service "Tinder" and applied the drift diffusion model to the swiping decisions made by college students (total  $N = 1,000$  raters; 200,000 ratings). Our goal was to test how 16 distinct target and rater individual differences (e.g., attractiveness, attachment style) predicted swiping decisions. We found that physical attraction and same-race effects drove the majority of swiping decisions by affecting the process of evidence accumulation ( $d_s > .80$ ). These studies reveal how dating preferences online appear to be primarily driven by easily observable individual differences.

## Symposium 10

### *Special Topics in Experience Sampling Methods Assessment and Modeling*

Chair: Emorie Beck

Location: **Emerald B**

In recent years, experience sampling methods (ESM) have become a cornerstone of research on personality in everyday life. However, enthusiasm in its application has outstripped rigorous attention to methodological concerns that using new methods necessitate. In this symposia, the first three speakers address foundational questions related to ESM and the last presents an application of ESM in the workplace. The first symposia examines the relationship between trait personality and compliance in ESM studies. The second presents a meta-analysis investigating how study characteristics influence state-trait correspondence of personality. The third offers a planned missing approach for examining facet-level structure of state personality. The final symposia uses a nomological network approach to study trait- and state-level predictors of workplace outcomes. Across all these talks, we demonstrate the utility of ESM approaches in the study personality variability and dynamics and offer a series of methodological guidelines for more rigorous ESM designs.

### *10.1: Trait and State Predictors of Experience Sampling Compliance Rates*

Gwen Gardner, Sarah Carlisle, Elayne Zhou, & Kalina Michalska

The recent popularity in experience sampling studies has led to numerous findings that link personality traits and state expressions of traits throughout the day. One important methodological concern

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to consider in experience sampling studies is how personality traits and states relate to compliance with survey notifications. Undergraduate psychology students (N = 282) were asked to respond to survey notifications twice a day for two weeks in exchange for course credit. Overall compliance was good (Mean compliance rate = 25 responses), however there was significant variability among users (SD = 13). Contrary to expectations, trait conscientiousness was only weakly related to overall compliance. Rather, the strongest predictors of compliance were a range of negative emotions. Specifically, individuals who reported feeling more sad, sluggish, or lonely throughout the study were less likely to respond to the notifications. Implications for designing and interpreting future experience sampling studies will be discussed.

### *10.2: How Many States Make a Trait? A Comprehensive Meta-Analysis of Experience Sampling Studies*

Kai T. Horstmann & John F. Rauthmann

Experience sampling studies as the repeated assessment of psychological states are increasingly popular and have been used to examine the relations between personality traits and their expressions in states. Several studies have established a substantial link between self-reported personality traits and states (Fleeson & Gallagher, 2009). However, it is so far unclear how different design and measurement approaches to the assessment of traits and states influence their relations. Based on data from k = 13 studies (N = 1937, with a total of 73,583 measurement occasions), we investigate how the relations between traits and states vary across the Big Six domains and study variables. Results show that the average trait- state relation depends on the domain examined, the conceptual similarity of state and trait, the type of scale used, and the number of items per assessment. We discuss recommendations for future experience sampling studies.

### *10.3: Can We Do Better? Why Short Assessments Miss the Complexity of Personality in ESM Assessments*

Emorie D Beck & Joshua J Jackson

In recent years, personality scientists have increasingly focused on how personality manifests within-person (i.e. idiographically), with a special emphasis on within-person variability. But the psychometrics of the ad-hoc scales often created to measure personality states in experience sampling method (ESM) studies do not cover multiple facets of Big 5 personality traits. As a result, results of ESM studies may be exaggerated or attenuated by individuals whose Big 5 facet profiles differentially match ESM item coverage. In other words, because personality manifests differently in both structure and level across people, ESM studies may not accurately capture the manifestation of personality in everyday life. However, integrating facet-level measures of personality into ESM studies allows for more complete assessment of personality structure. When coupled with a planned missing data design, idiographic-level structure can be examined with minimal participant burden, which we demonstrate in a sample of N = 200 individuals across two waves.

### *10.4: The Nomological Network of the Big Five Personality*

### *Traits at the State and Trait Level*

Louis Hickman, Rachel M Saef, Stuti Thapa, & Louis Tay

Within-person processes of personality have gained substantial interest in recent years in the field of organizational psychology, fueled in part by experience sampling methodology (ESM). ESM has allowed psychologists the opportunity to study personality not just as an average trait-levels that define between-person differences, but also as a state, shaping momentary experiences and behavior. Via ESM, researchers have found evidence that personality states predict key organizational outcomes (e.g., task and contextual performance). This study uses a nomological network approach to better understand the unique nature of state- versus trait-level personality and their relationship to outcomes, we gain insight into how the two differ from one another. Using preliminary trait, ESM, and daily-diary measures from a two part, 10-day study, we explore how personality states versus traits relate to a variety of job attitudes and behaviors (e.g., daily life satisfaction and turnover intention).

### **Symposium 11**

#### *Theoretical Approaches to Personality Emphasizing Dynamic Processes*

Chair: William Woods

Location: **Emerald A**

The basic personality literature is becoming increasingly interested in dynamic processes—intraindividual expressions of affect, thought, and behavior. This symposium presents theoretical approaches to personality that emphasize these dynamic processes. First, Brian Lakey will present Relational Regulation Theory, which describes the role of unusually good matches between individuals in eliciting better functioning across a range of domains. Second, Colin DeYoung will present Cybernetic Big Five Theory, which takes a mechanistic approach toward integrating biological and environmental influences with personality traits and their expression as dynamic processes. Third, William Fleeson will present Whole Trait Theory and recent efforts to connect its basic personality model with pathological personality through a dynamically focused description of borderline personality disorder. Finally, William Woods will discuss the tension between nomothetic approaches to personality processes and idiosyncratic deviations from these generalized processes using Interpersonal Theory's model of dynamically elicited warm and dominant social behaviors as an exemplar.

#### *11.1: A Social Relations Model approach to within-person variation in personality*

Brian Lakey

The Social Relations Model (Kenny, 1994) provides a novel approach to understanding within-person variation in personality. In the SRM, within-person variation represents changes in expressions of personality as a function of the specific relationship partners with whom one interacts (i.e., relationship effects). The speaker's research team has shown strong relationship effects for HEXACO



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personality dimensions, five-factor dimensions of maladaptive personality (HiTOP), positive and negative affect, self-esteem, attachment dimensions, dysfunctional cognition, emotional intelligence, internal and externalizing symptoms, as well as memory and task performance. Supportiveness and conflict are two important dimensions of relationships that help explain relationship effects. Supportive relationships evoke some aspects of adaptive personality, and conflictual relationships evoke other aspects of maladaptive personality. Understanding within-person variation requires somewhat new approaches to theory. Relational regulation theory (Lakey & Orehek, 2011) is a useful tool for understanding relationship effects and key aspects of the theory are described.

### *11.2: Applying Cybernetic Big Five Theory to Social Behavior*

Colin G. DeYoung

Cybernetic Big Five Theory (CB5T) is a comprehensive, mechanistic theory of personality that explains persistent regularities in behavior either through genetically and environmentally influenced parameters of universal evolved mechanisms (traits) or through learned responses to the individual's particular life circumstances (characteristic adaptations). This talk will present the basic tenets of CB5T and then show how it can be used to understand the interaction of persistent personality patterns with ongoing dynamic responses to situations. Examples will be drawn from CB5T's theoretical and empirical connections to interpersonal theory and self-monitoring, showing how, in both cases, CB5T has the potential to increase our understanding of the underlying psychological and biological mechanisms that govern personality and moment-to-moment social behavior.

### *11.3: Connecting Normal Personality to Pathological Personality: The Advantages of a Process Model of Normal Personality*

William Fleeson

A critical step in connecting normal personality to pathological personality is developing a process model of normal traits that is clinically syntonic. Whole Trait Theory is a model that focusses on processes yet is grounded in normal structural traits. WTT makes an easy translation to process models of borderline personality disorder, thereby forming a connection between normal personality and pathological personality at a process level. The resulting model of borderline personality disorder suggests viewing BPD symptoms as distinct, momentary events rather than as stable, enduring features of people. It argues that etiological theorizing should include the proximal mechanisms that lead to temporally bounded symptoms. This is a theoretical talk, which will review accumulating evidence in support of the model. A model connecting normal personality trait processes to pathological personality processes may strengthen the connection between normal personality and pathological personality.

### *11.4: Heterogeneity in Interpersonal Processes*

William C. Woods, Aidan G. C. Wright, Kathleen M. Gates, & Paul A. Pilkonis

Dynamic processes in personality are of growing interest to the empirical literature. Typically, these processes are described as applying the average person (i.e., nomothetic processes). For example, Interpersonal Theory describes successful social interactions as a give-and-take between individuals characterized by a match in interpersonal warmth and reciprocity in interpersonal dominance—interpersonal complementarity. Although Interpersonal Theory predicts that the typical social interaction should be characterized by complementarity, the theory extends from this foundational principle to identify factors that may cause an individual to fail to engage in complementary behaviors, such as maladaptive personality traits. The current study (N=110) uses group iterative multiple model estimation (GIMME) to simultaneously estimate group- and individual-level models of interpersonal warmth and dominance. Results will highlight the extent to which normative models of personality processes, such as complementarity, may or may not generalize to a given individual, and the implications for this heterogeneity in processes.

## Symposium 12

*New Research on Volitional Personality Change Processes*

Chair: Erica Baranski

Location: **Emerald B**

Long standing in the field of personality psychology is the notion that personality changes throughout the entire lifespan. Much less understood is the individual's active role in their personality development. Across various samples, the talks included in this symposium focus on the volitional personality change process. First, Erica Baranski will present findings from the International Situations Project assessing volitional personality change across 58 countries. Next, Nathan Hudson will discuss findings of a 16-week longitudinal study on the discrepancy between perceived and actual volitional personality change. Jenn Lodi-Smith will then report findings a 3-sample study assessing volitional personality change tendencies and interventions towards adaptive personality change for individuals with autism spectrum disorder. Finally, Mirjam Stieger will discuss findings on the characteristics and change goals of the people who wanted to change their personality using a Smartphone-based app.

### *12.1: Volitional Personality Change Across 58 Countries*

Erica Baranski & Members of the International Situations Project

Recent research suggests that individuals play an active role in their personality development. These investigations, however, have exclusively included US samples. The current project investigates volitional personality change (VPC) across 58 countries in terms of who is trying to change and what exactly they are trying to change. Participants reported whether they were currently trying to change their personality and provided open-ended descriptions of what they were trying to change. On average, 63.54% of individuals around the world report VPC. Individuals who have high levels of negative emotionality and low levels of happiness report VPC. There was a near uniform tendency across countries for individuals to report trying to change undesirable aspects of their personalities.

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These findings suggest that the majority of individuals around the world report VPC attempts and that these attempts may be motivated by current low levels of socially desired traits and the subsequent desire towards self-improvement.

*12.2: Do people know how they've changed? A longitudinal investigation of perceived and actual volitional personality change*  
Nathan Hudson, Jaime Derringer, & Daniel A. Briley

Prior research has found most people want to change their personalities. Moreover, these trait change goals predict subsequent trait growth. The present study extended this research by examining people's retrospective perceptions of how their traits change, in addition to how their traits actually prospectively change. In a 16-wave, weekly study, participants reported their change goals, traits, perceived trait change, and well-being. Results indicated that participants were only moderately accurate in perceiving trait changes—with ~40% of responses indicating perceived changes in the opposite direction of actual trait growth. Moreover, actual and perceived trait growth operated relatively independently: Change goals predicted trait growth, holding perceived change constant; and both actual and perceived changes independently predicted well-being. These data have important implications for understanding how people perceive volitional change. Moreover, our findings elucidate important methodological issues, suggesting that people change per their desires, even if they do not perceive those changes happening.

*12.3: Personality-Based Interventions in the Context of Autism Spectrum Disorder*

Jenn Lodi-Smith & Jonathan D. Rodgers

Meta-analytic work (Lodi-Smith et al., 2018) indicates that individuals with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) have trait profiles that may put them at heightened risk for poor outcomes. Personality-based interventions are, therefore, a potential resource for this community. This talk provides preliminary evidence that important assumptions underlying personality-based interventions replicate in the context of ASD. First, we present data from an ongoing preregistered three sample study (current  $n = 91$ , anticipated  $n$  by ARP = 500) testing the hypothesis that individuals with ASD and elevated ASD characteristics desire to change their personality traits. Second, we review findings from six studies that indicate personality is adaptive in the context of ASD in ways that are parallel to those seen in non-clinical samples and other clinical populations. Finally, we outline best practices for the development of clinical trials to make recommendations for how to adapt personality-based interventions for this and other clinical populations.

*12.4: Who Wants to Change Their Personality with the PEACH-App and What Do They Want to Change?*

Mirjam Stieger & Mathias Allemand

The goal of this research was to describe the characteristics and change goals of people who wanted to change their

personality using the PEACH (PErsonalitycoACH) app. Participants ( $N = 1'523$ ) provided initial assessment, which included self- and observer-reported personality traits (BFI-2), satisfaction with life domains, and self-esteem. After receiving feedback on their current personality, participants had to select their change goal (i.e., to increase/decrease in one Big Five trait) for the 3-months intervention. The Big Three change goals were: (a) to decrease in neuroticism (26.7%), (b) increase in conscientiousness (26.1%), and (c) increase in extraversion (24.6%). A machine learning approach suggested that people chose their change goals to compensate for low levels in certain personality traits and dissatisfaction in life domains, which was reflected in self- and observer-reports. Overall, this research identified profiles of people who want to change their personality, which informs and promotes future targeted personality change interventions.

### Symposium 13

#### *Conscientiousness and Internalizing Disorders*

Chair: Jatin Vaidya

Location: **Emerald B**

Internalizing disorders such as anxiety and depression are typically linked to individual differences on neuroticism. However recent findings suggest that conscientiousness, a trait more commonly associated with the externalizing spectrum, also shows substantial correlations with internalizing psychopathology. The purpose of this symposium is to explore the association between conscientiousness and internalizing by focusing on facet level associations, utilizing longitudinal findings, and identifying moderating/mediating variables. In a sample of adults, Watson discusses specific dimensions of conscientiousness that are most strongly linked to both self-report and interview-based assessments of internalizing. In a developmental sample of 5-10 year-old children, Latzman explores how gender moderates the association between low conscientiousness and internalizing whereas Simms focuses on impairment as a mediating factor that may link them. Finally, utilizing a 5-panel longitudinal design, Chmielewski examines how well conscientiousness (assessed in emerging adulthood at age 18) can predict internalizing related symptoms that were measured 13 years later.

*13.1: Conscientiousness and Psychopathology: A Facet-Level Analysis*

David Watson & Sara M. Stasik-O'Brien

We examined facet-level relations between conscientiousness and psychopathology in a community adult sample ( $N = 431$ ) that was seen in three in-person sessions over a 10-month period. Personality was assessed in Session 1; psychopathology data were collected at all three time points. Structural analyses of the conscientiousness facet scales in the NEO Personality Inventory-3, the Faceted Inventory of the Five-Factor Model, and the Revised HEXACO Inventory yielded three factors: Achievement, Order, and Deliberation. Scores on these factors were related to self-report and interview-based measures of psychopathology. Achievement consistently showed negative associations with depression and

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anhedonia; it also had robust positive links to exhibitionism, grandiosity, and risk taking. Order displayed the weakest associations overall, but consistently displayed positive associations with obsessive-compulsive disorder. Deliberation exhibited the broadest negative associations, showing particularly strong inverse relations with indicators of externalizing (e.g., irresponsibility, deceitfulness). These differential patterns demonstrate the value of examining facet-level relations.

### *13.2: Associations Between Low Levels of Conscientiousness and Internalizing Psychopathology in Children: The Moderating Role of Sex*

Robert D. Latzman & Isabella M. Palumbo

Although commonly studied with regard to externalizing-related forms of psychopathology, a growing theoretical and empirical literature has recognized the importance of low levels of conscientiousness, or disinhibition, in the explanation of internalizing psychopathology. The specificity of these associations, though, is unclear. The current study investigated associations between parent-reported trait disinhibition (low conscientiousness) and internalizing psychopathology symptoms among 767 five-to-ten-year-old children from the Child Mind Institute Healthy Brain Network. Results suggested that disinhibition associated with general internalizing and its sub-dimensions. This association between disinhibition and internalizing varied by sex, though, with disinhibition conferring a clear risk for girls but little to no risk for boys. Further, it appeared that this effect was driven by anxious/depressed symptoms; that is, higher levels of disinhibition were associated with increased anxious/depressed symptoms for girls but not boys. All told, results suggest low levels of conscientiousness may confer sex-specific risk for internalizing-related psychopathology.

### *13.3: Clarifying the Links of Conscientiousness with Internalizing and Externalizing Psychopathology*

Leonard J. Simms & Kristin Naragon-Gainey

Although Conscientiousness plays a substantial role in internalizing and externalizing psychopathology, the underlying mechanisms are unclear. We aim to clarify facet-level associations and examine whether impairment mediates the link between Conscientiousness with internalizing/externalizing symptoms. Psychiatric participants (N=450) completed two measures of domain- and facet-level traits, as well as interview measures of impairment and psychiatric disorders. Correlation, regression, and mediation analyses revealed that internalizing disorders uniquely correlated with low self-efficacy, whereas externalizing disorders uniquely correlated with risk-taking and disregarding rules. For the internalizing disorders only, these links were diminished after accounting for Neuroticism. Impairment mediated the link between Conscientiousness and internalizing symptoms. Thus, internalizing and externalizing disorders are associated with Conscientiousness due to different facets. Impairment contributes to the link between internalizing disorders and Conscientiousness, whereas this was not consistently true for externalizing symptoms.

### *13.4: The Predictive Power of Conscientiousness at Age 18, and Changes in Conscientiousness Across Emerging and Young Adulthood, for Internalizing Psychopathology at Age 31*

Michael Chmielewski, Jatin G. Vaidya, Sara M. Stasik-O'Brien, Robert D. Latzman, & David Watson

Research examining cross-sectional associations between conscientiousness and internalizing psychopathology has increased; however, the prospective, predictive power of conscientiousness remains unclear. Participants' (N = 399) Big Five traits were assessed five times during the critical transition from college (mean age 18) to adulthood (mean age 31). Symptoms of depression, social anxiety, PTSD, and panic (i.e., internalizing psychopathology) were assessed at the last time point. Conscientiousness at age 18 significantly predicted, at a magnitude similar to neuroticism, all symptoms of internalizing psychopathology at age 31. Interestingly, the predictive power of conscientiousness did not increase when the interval between its assessment and the assessment of psychopathology was shorter (i.e., conscientiousness at age 18, 21, 24, and 28 similarly predicted psychopathology at age 31; a finding unique to conscientiousness). This suggests levels of conscientiousness early in the transition from late adolescence to adulthood are particularly important for the long-term development of internalizing psychopathology.

## Symposium 14

### *Moral Character: Intraindividual and Interpersonal Perspectives*

Chair: Jessie Sun

Location: **Emerald A**

Moral character is undergoing a renaissance as a topic of legitimate scientific inquiry. Here, four talks use a diverse set of methods—including experience sampling, longitudinal designs, and informant reports—to illustrate the promise of describing and explaining morality from the perspective of personality science. The first speaker examines the links among moral behavior, Big Five trait-relevant behavior, and goal strivings assessed across one week, and their stability across one year. The second speaker posits that a basic psychological need for morality may partially explain intra- and inter-individual differences in moral enactments. The third speaker shows that people are less interested in changing moral traits (compared to non-moral traits) in themselves and in close others. The fourth speaker demonstrates an innovative method for assessing moral character without halo biases. Together, these talks shed new light on moral personality dynamics and situate moral character more firmly within the domain of personality science.

### *14.1: Morality in the Moment and Across Time: An ESM Longitudinal Study of Young Adults*

Erik Nofle

Most research has examined moral behavior as either a broad trait disposition or the presence or absence of a single action, but new

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methods allow moral behavior to be assessed repeatedly and more representatively within daily life. The current study addressed three questions: 1) How does moral behavior compare to trait-relevant behavior? 2) Is moral behavior contingent on strivings? 3) How stable are moral behavior and striving-behavior contingencies across one year? Participants provided experience-sampling reports of their moral behavior, Big Five trait-relevant behavior, and goal strivings across one week during freshman year (N = 126) and sophomore year (N = 118). Findings reveal similarities and differences between moral behavior and trait-relevant behavior, and show that moral behaviors are dynamically associated with strivings in functional ways. In addition, moral behaviors and striving contingencies vary considerably across individuals, and these individual differences are relatively stable across one year.

### *14.2: Approaching the Explanatory Side of Moral Character via Moral Need Satisfaction*

Mike Prentice, Eranda Jayawickreme, & William Fleeson

What might explain between-person differences and momentary enactments of moral character? Here, two studies present empirical support for one explanation—that feeling moral is a basic psychological need—and also explore specific moral motivational underpinnings. First, an experience-sampling study of extreme groups of moral character (99 participants, 3,276 observations) revealed that momentary moral need satisfaction was tightly linked to moral behavior and psychological thriving, and that the low moral character group benefited most from enacting moral behavior. Second, a cross-sectional study (N = 142) examined reasons for people's recent moral behavioral peaks and the moral standards that contributed to moral need satisfaction in those episodes. Results indicated that relatively internalized reasons were more important than guilt avoidance for explaining moral behavior, and that the moral need was satisfied by striving for standards for compassion, fairness, and honesty, but not for authority, loyalty, or purity.

### *14.3: Do People Want to Be More Moral?*

Jessie Sun & Geoffrey P. Goodwin

Most people want to change some aspects of their personality, but does this extend to moral character, and to close others? Targets (N = 800) and well-acquainted informants (N = 976) rated targets' personality traits and reported how much they wanted the target to change each trait. Targets and informants reported a lower desire to change more morally-relevant traits (e.g., honesty, compassion), compared to less morally-relevant traits (e.g., anxiety, sociability). Moreover, although targets and informants generally wanted targets to improve more on traits that targets had less desirable levels of, targets' moral change goals were less calibrated to their current levels. Finally, informants wanted targets to change in similar ways, but to a lesser extent, than targets themselves did. These findings shed light on self-other similarities and asymmetries in personality change goals, and suggest that the general desire for self-improvement may be less prevalent in the moral domain.

### *14.4: A Bi-factor Model to Assess Moral Character Without Halo Bias*

Maxwell Barranti & Erika N. Carlson

Many findings on morality are based on self-reports, but researchers should be skeptical of self-reported morality because self-presentational motives, self-serving biases, and self-enhancement biases can cause participants to systematically misrepresent their own morality. Critically, individual differences in such biases systematically confound many current findings about morality. We validate a method for disentangling pervasive positivity biases from individual differences in moral character via bi-factor modeling. In Study 1 (N = 813), we demonstrate that large portions (~40%) of variance in self- and informant-reports of morality are confounded with positivity bias. In Study 2 (N = 437), we replicate this finding and validate our concise bi-factor model solution using informant-reported morality (N = 266). In Study 3 (N = 995), we validate our approach by showing convergent validity with scales of socially desirable responding. Our results suggest that a bi-factor approach begins to overcome a critical confound in the study of morality.

## Symposium 15

### *The Difference Engine: Advancing Personality Science with Digital Records of Language, Networks, and Behavior*

Chair: Cory Costello

Location: **Emerald B**

Personality psychologists stand to benefit greatly from the widespread availability of digital records of what people say, to whom they're connected, and what they spend their time doing. This symposium showcases the diverse methodological and computational techniques currently available to study a variety of individual differences. Morteza Dehghani uses traditional and cutting-edge linguistic analyses to predict individual differences in morality from language in social media posts. Sandrine Müller uses mobile sensing to investigate the extent to which a broad range of individual differences are reflected in individuals' mobility patterns. Cory Costello examines the extent to which individual differences in mental health can be predicted from the accounts a user chooses to follow on Twitter. Gabriella Harari uses mobile sensing to study the connection between a broad range of behavioral data and individual differences in personality and well-being. We demonstrate how personality science can benefit from studying digital records of behavior.

### *15.1: Inferring Moral Concerns from Facebook Status Updates*

Morteza Dehghani, Brendan Kennedy, Aida Mostafazadeh Davani, Leigh Yeh, & Mohammad Atari

Recent work has used word-frequency measures to predict various affective states and personality traits from language. In this research, we address two open questions regarding such analyses: (1) Does the relationship between language and individual-level traits extend to moral values? (2) Can recent advances in Natural Language Processing research improve the capacity of trait-based



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text analysis? We collected Facebook status updates of consenting participants of the Moral Foundations Questionnaire, amounting to an average of 40 status updates from 4,289 subjects. For each subject, we averaged the responses for each foundation. Then, for each status update, we predict the values associated with the author of that status. Using standard text analysis approaches, such as dictionary and open-vocabulary methods, we were unable to reach an R-squared over .05. We discuss our recent research that uses recurrent neural-networks to model long-term dependencies in language data.

### *15.2: Understanding Individual Differences in Human Mobility Patterns Using Smartphone-Sensed Location Data*

Sandrine R. Muller & Gabriella M. Harari

Human mobility describes individuals' movement in the physical space that surrounds them. People's mobility patterns have been linked to a variety of different psychological variables, including social network structure, depression, and personality traits. With the advent of smartphones, many companies and institutions now capture people's mobility information nearly continuously via applications that access a phone's Global Positioning System (GPS) sensor. Although widely used, this rich source of information about human mobility is vastly understudied when it comes to its descriptive properties, and its psychological antecedents, correlates, and consequences. Here we report findings from an empirical, exploratory investigation demonstrating this methodology at work describing the psychometric properties of mobility behaviors and investigating the relationship between people's individual differences (e.g. personality and well-being) and their physical movements through space in a large dataset of undergraduate students (n=892).

### *15.3: Do You Feel Like Who You Follow? A Network Approach to Predicting Individual Differences in Mental Health on Twitter*

Cory K Costello & Sanjay Srivastava

Research linking personality traits to digital records of online behavior in OSNs like Facebook and Twitter has grown rapidly in recent years. Findings indicate that a broad range of traits can be predicted from behavioral residue online with considerable accuracy. In this registered report, we examine the extent to which the accounts a user chooses to follow on Twitter predict individual differences in self-reported anxiety, depression, post-traumatic stress, and anger in a large sample of active Twitter users (N = 661). We combine best practices in open science and machine learning to provide unbiased estimates of predictive accuracy, with an eye towards more interpretable modelling techniques. This novel network approach has several distinct theoretical and practical advantages over more common linguistic analyses, including being subject to less overt impression management efforts and better capturing passive users. Our findings will speak to how individual differences become represented in our social networks.

### *15.4: Sensing individual differences in everyday behavioral patterns*

Gabriella Harari

Personality researchers have long been interested in assessing how behavior is expressed in daily life. However, the intensive longitudinal assessment of everyday behaviors has been practically challenging for researchers and burdensome for research participants. This talk introduces mobile sensing as an approach with the potential to improve personality assessment through passive data collection about behaviors in real-world contexts. To illustrate this approach, I will describe findings from a study of 775 college students who used a smartphone sensing application for 2 weeks to track their everyday behavioral patterns. I present results mapping sensed behavioral patterns (e.g., physical activity, sociability, mobility) to personality ratings (e.g., Big Five traits, loneliness, depression), showing the relationship between the observed behavioral and self-reported psychological assessments. Overall, the talk will demonstrate the viability of using mobile sensing to capture individual differences in behavioral patterns as they occur in the context of people's natural lives.

### **Symposium 16**

*A process view on wisdom: Antecedents, mechanisms, and consequences*

Chair: Anna Dorfman

Location: **Emerald A**

Philosophers and scholars have recognized wisdom-related characteristics (open-mindedness, epistemic humility, perspective-taking) play an important role in successfully navigating complex social situations. However, we are only beginning to systematically explore what processes contribute to wisdom and its development, as well as its consequences in the face of critical interpersonal and societal challenges. Taking a process-oriented perspective on wisdom, the symposium starts to unpack the antecedents, mechanisms, and consequences of humility, open-mindedness, and perspective-taking in daily life. First, Stellar will present research showing how awe encourages greater humility, offering a path to wisdom. Dorfman presents research showing rejection sensitivity inhibits aforementioned wisdom-related characteristics, especially for individuals in low-power positions in work-related conflicts. Shifting to consequences, Brienza presents research showing that these features of wisdom buffer intergroup polarization and hostility in political conflicts. Finally, Grossmann presents results from a month-long intervention showing that self-distancing training can enhance cognitive and affective characteristics of wisdom.

### *16.1: Awe and Humility*

Jennifer Stellar, Amie Gordon, Craig Anderson, Paul Piff, Galen McNeil, & Dacher Keltner

Humility is a foundational virtue and an important component of wisdom. We hypothesized that experiencing a key positive emotion—awe, would encourage greater humility. In support of this claim, self-reported awe correlated with peer-ratings of humility (Study 1) and daily self-reported humility over a two-week period

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(Study 2). Inducing awe, compared to neutral or other positive states, increased humble behavior (i.e., presenting a more balanced perspective of one's strengths and weaknesses; Study 3), humble attributions (i.e., acknowledging the contribution of outside forces in one's own accomplishments; Study 4), and experienced humility (Study 5). We also examined the process by which awe led to greater humility. Awe specific-appraisals (perceptions of vastness that challenge one's world-view generated feelings of awe, which led to a sense of self-diminishment, and subsequently humility (Study 4 & Study 5). Taken together, these results suggest that awe offers one path toward greater humility.

### *16.2: Wisdom in conflict: How rejection sensitivity and power positions influence wise-reasoning*

Anna Dorfman & Harrison Oakes

When facing interpersonal conflicts, wisdom-related characteristics (epistemic humility, openness-mindedness, consideration of diverse viewpoints, and search for compromise) promote adaptive conflict resolution. We suggest wisdom is especially important for individuals with less power (i.e., control over valued resources and outcomes) within the conflict. However, individual contingencies may influence wise-reasoning propensity. Specifically, defensiveness from rejection sensitivity may inhibit wisdom, harming low-power individuals' in particular. In three studies (N = 507) we measured rejection sensitivity and randomly assigned participants to a low- or high-power position in a workplace conflict. To measure wisdom participants completed the Situated Wise reasoning Scale (SWiS). Across studies, greater rejection sensitivity predicted higher scores on the SWiS. Moreover, when placed in a low-power position participants sensitive to rejection expressed less wisdom than those who were not sensitive to rejection. Rejection sensitivity did not affect participants in high-power positions. We discuss implications for the study of power and fostering wisdom.

### *16.3: Wise Reasoning and Intergroup Bias*

Justin P. Brienza, Franki Y. H. Kung, & Melody Chao

Societal conflicts exacerbate intergroup hostility and polarization, presenting major challenges for societal progress and peaceful conflict resolution. Applying insights from psychological research of practical wisdom to intergroup conflict, we conducted four studies to test the hypothesis that wise-reasoning about political conflicts mitigates polarization and hostility. Study 1 (n = 243), conducted amid the 2015 US Supreme Court ruling in favor of same-sex marriage equality, showed that wiser reasoning predicted less intergroup polarization. Studies 2-4 (N = 1115) extended the results to a new context—the immigration debate in the US and the UK—and developed a wise-reasoning induction. Home-country nationals in the induction condition expressed more wise-reasoning about the conflict, which predicted less outgroup hostility and more constructive conflict management behaviors (e.g., donating to help disadvantaged outgroup members). Our findings support the idea that enhancing wise-reasoning could

buffer intergroup polarization in political conflicts, with practical implications of improving intergroup relations.

### *16.4: Wisdom training: Self-distancing training promotes growth in wise reasoning and emodiversity*

Igor Grossmann & Abigail Scholer

Can wisdom be trained? Aristotle and Piaget viewed intellectual virtues as developing naturally through the process of self-discovery. Conversely, Confucian and Buddhist scholars believed wisdom can be deliberately trained. Siding with the latter perspective, experiments show that self-distancing can temporarily boost wise-reasoning (open-mindedness, epistemic humility, empathy). Building on this work, we conducted a randomized control trial study to explore effectiveness of self-distancing training on cognitive and affective characteristics of wisdom in daily life. Participants wrote a month-long daily diary, either from a first-person (control) or third-person viewpoint (self-distancing training). In pre- and post-intervention lab sessions, participants provided narrative reflections on recent social challenges and reported their feelings. Results indicated that self-distancing training promoted growth in wise-reasoning (coded by independent raters) and fostered a rich and balanced representation of conflict-related negative emotions (i.e., emodiversity). Implications for training wisdom and boundary conditions are discussed.

### **Data Blitz Symposium**

Time: 10:30am - 11:50am Saturday, June 28

Chair: Tammy English

Location: **Emerald A**

#### *1. The validity of global self-reports and average state self- and informant-reports of personality for predicting teachers' job performance*

Loes Abrahams & Filip De Fruyt

The present study examined the validity of average state self-reports, average state informant-reports, and global self-reports of personality for predicting teachers' overall and average state performance. We conducted a 14-day experience sampling study with 76 teachers-in-training, supervisors (n = 49) and 5th/6th grade students (41 classes/753 students). Twice daily, teachers and supervisors rated teachers' Big Five state levels and all participants rated teachers' state performance. After the internship teachers and supervisors provided overall performance ratings and teachers completed the BFI-44 (trait self-report). Preliminary analyses suggest that personality trait self-reports (except Extraversion) do not correlate with either of the performance measures. Self- and supervisor-rated average states, however, correlated significantly with self- and supervisor-rated overall and average state performance and partially with student-rated average state performance, suggesting that average state reports may be more useful for predicting teachers' performance than global self-reports. Additional data collection and analysis is scheduled for Spring 2019.

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### *2. The Bidirectional Link Between Neuroticism and Cognitive Performance in Older Age: How Cognitive Complaints Serve as Mediator*

Damaris Aschwanden, Matthias Kliegel, & Mathias Allemand

Previous research supports a negative association between cognitive performance and neuroticism, although findings regarding healthy older adults are inconsistent. Additionally, little is known about the mechanisms that underlie this association. Hence, this study investigated the mediating effect of cognitive complaints on the bidirectional longitudinal association between cognitive performance and neuroticism in older age. The sample consisted of 500 individuals ( $M = 62.97$  years,  $SD = 0.91$ , 52% male) from the Interdisciplinary Longitudinal Study on Adult Development. The results showed that cognitive complaints mediated the effect of cognitive performance on neuroticism over 12 years even when taking several covariates into account. However, cognitive complaints did not mediate the effect of neuroticism on cognitive performance. The findings of this study strengthen the idea that personality traits may be shaped by cognitive functioning late in life and indicate that cognitive resources may serve as a protective factor for emotional stability in older age.

### *3. The Association between Personality Pathology and Romantic Relationship Satisfaction: A Daily Diary Study*

Lily Assaad, Kayla Hawthorne, Karan Bhatia, Katherine M. Thomas, & Doug Samuel

Even though day-to-day fluctuations are present in both pathological personality traits (e.g., Wright & Simms, 2016) and relationship satisfaction (South, 2014), the day-to-day associations among pathological personality traits and relationship satisfaction remain unknown. This study aims to assess the day-to-day associations among pathological personality traits and relationship satisfaction, as well as the stability of these associations, using daily diary methodology. The Personality Inventory for DSM-5-Brief Form and four items from the Couples Satisfaction Index data were collected every day for eight to 21 consecutive days from 233 students at a midwestern university. Preliminary multilevel analyses suggest that day-to-day increases in negative affect or detachment were associated with day-to-day decreases in relationship satisfaction. Day-to-day changes in psychoticism, antagonism, and disinhibition did not predict day-to-day changes in relationship satisfaction. The stability of the relationships across days will be assessed and implications will be discussed.

### *4. Global Self-Concept: Second-Order Factor or Composite Score?*

Laura Braun, Richard Goellner, Sven Rieger, Marion Spengler, Norman Rose, Ulrich Trautwein, & Benjamin Nagengast

According to Shavelson et al. (1976), self-concepts are organized hierarchically with the global self-concept at the top of the hierarchy. Previous analytical approaches that examined the hierarchy used reflective models, which assume an effect of a higher-order self-concept factor on the lower self-concept facets. However, theoretical models rather suggest a formative

perspective, in which different self-concept facets form the global self-concept. The aim of the present study is to investigate this formation process empirically by means of a model-based latent composite score and compare it with a reflective perspective using second-order factor models. For this purpose, we used data from  $N=5,940$  seventh graders on their academic and non-academic self-concepts. The results suggest that using composite scores leads to correlations with external criteria (e.g., self-esteem) that are more consistent than in second-order factor models. The study provides a theoretical and empirical basis for the use of composite scores in self-concept research.

### *5. Can a Good Life Be Unsatisfying? Within-Person Dynamics of Life Satisfaction and Psychological Well-Being in Late Midlife*

Henry R Cowan

Psychological investigations into the structure of well-being have been largely cross-sectional. However, longitudinal models are needed as Western societies work to improve individual well-being. The current multilevel modeling study examined within-person dynamics of well-being over eight years. This study asked: (a) how do life satisfaction and psychological well-being (LS and PWB; measures drawn from two well-being research traditions) relate over time; and (b) do these relationships vary based on individuals' extraversion or neuroticism? Measures of LS and PWB were collected from 159 late midlife American adults in eight consecutive years. A dispositional LS set point and yearly variation in LS both related to higher yearly PWB. Neuroticism, but not extraversion, predicted a stronger within-person relationship between LS and PWB. For participants with very low neuroticism, LS and PWB varied independently. In sum, experiences of LS and PWB converged for more neurotic individuals and diverged for more emotionally stable participants.

### *6. Making a Difference: Gifted Individuals Enhance Communities World-Wide Through Agency and Communion*

Kira O. McCabe, Harrison J. Kell, David Lubinski, & Camilla P. Benbow

The agency of intellectually gifted youth (top 1%), via their eventual creative and professional accomplishments, have been repeatedly documented through longitudinal research. Less is known about their contributions to local and global communities outside of work—their communion. Three cohorts of gifted adolescents were tracked for 35 years to examine their civic, local, and global engagement ( $N = 2,053$ ). In comparison to normative samples (data from the Current Population Survey), they were markedly more involved in volunteering and civic activities. An idiographic analysis captured the full magnitude of their contributions (e.g., congressional testimony, legal advocacy for homeless children, organizing Special Olympics, vision screenings). These high rates of volunteering and civic activities replicated across all three cohorts and an independent sample of 525 top STEM graduate students tracked for 25 years. Gifted individuals not only make notable professional contributions but also build communities and engender cultural empathy in a significant way.

*7. Validating the DSM-5's Level of Personality Functioning Scale: Why don't we use multimethod research designs?*

Adam P. Natoli & Robert F. Bornstein

The overabundance of mono-method research compromises increases to measurement validity. But at what frequency are mono-method designs used in the development of personality measures? A systematic review of research evaluating the validity of the Level of Personality Functioning Scale (LPFS) was performed.

To obtain studies, we searched the literature in May 2018 using five different databases for "Level of Personality Functioning Scale." Fifteen published studies reporting LPFS empirical data and one or more outcome measures were found. Only two of these studies (13%) used a multimethod research design to support their claims (i.e., outcome variable(s) measured using more than one type of methodology).

This systematic review demonstrates the lack of multimethod research in studies of the LPFS's psychometrics. Findings are discussed with regard to the need for multimethod research designs in studies assessing the LPFS's psychometric properties and other measures of personality; future directions are proposed."

*8. Personality and observed behavior across three situations*

Kyle Sauerberger & David Funder

Directly-observed behavior is rarely studied, especially over time and contexts. In addition, the typical study of behavior measures only a single behavior or at most a few. By using observer ratings of multiple behaviors, we sought to examine patterns of behavioral prediction for individual differences. Participants (N = 239) self-rated their personality using the Big Five Inventory and then participated in three, three-person interactions – spaced one week apart – with unacquainted others: an unstructured chat, a cooperative task, and a competitive game. These social interactions were videotaped and subsequently viewed by observers, who then rated participants on 68 behaviors. Results show, for example, that extraversion has the strongest average effect size and the largest number of significant correlates across situations. Some behavioral correlates of extraversion are exhibiting social skills and showing enthusiasm. This work should encourage the wider use of independent data sources, multiple measurements, and direct behavioral observation.

*9. Mental Health and Well-being among DREAMers in the Wake of Immigration Policy Uncertainty*

Andreea Sutu, Rodica Ioana Damian, & Luz Garcini

As the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) hangs in balance, how does this impact the mental health and well-being of those affected? In a diverse sample (N = 196 students), we measured DACA Status (60 participants identified as directly affected by a potential DACA termination), stress related to a potential DACA termination, Big-Five personality, mental health (Depression, PTSD, psychological distress), and well-being (life

satisfaction, purpose, hope, and career optimism). Separate regression analyses controlling for demographics, subjective economic status, and personality traits revealed that DACA Status and DACA Stress were significantly associated with depressive symptoms, PTSD, and psychological distress ( $\beta$ s = .18 to .42). DACA Status/Stress were not significantly associated with the four well-being outcomes. These results suggest that policy uncertainty may impact the mental health of those directly affected beyond their individual characteristics and highlight the importance of assessing multiple health/well-being outcomes, as effects may not be homogeneous.

*10. The Potential Role of Affective and Interpersonal Stimuli in Altering the Relationship between Neural Measures of Error Processing and Personality Traits*

Takakuni Suzuki, Dan Foti, & Douglas B. Samuel

Psychophysiological methods have become increasingly accessible and show promises as individual differences indicators. The error-related negativity (ERN) is a well-studied event-related potential that is thought to assess pre-conscious error detection. In this project, we used various stimuli (arrows, faces, unpleasant pictures, and pleasant pictures) in the Flanker task to elicit ERNs across 300 trials, which were organized into five 60-trial blocks. Participants (N = 93) completed these tasks as well as FFM measures. Confirmatory factor analyses (CFAs) on the ERNs indicated that three of the four tasks have single latent constructs underlying the ERN blocks within each task. A second-order CFA further suggested a single higher-order ERN factor underlying the three ERNs. Correlations with FFM domains indicated that ERNs elicited from different tasks have slightly different profiles, though not precisely as hypothesized. The approach of changing stimuli may hold promises to facilitate the integration of psychophysiological and personality research areas.

*11. It's 2019: Do We Now Need "Super" Attention Check Items to Conduct Web-Based Survey Research? The Evolution of Mechanical Turk Survey Respondents*

Kateryna Sylaska & John D. Mayer

Researchers increasingly use online survey services such as Mechanical Turk (MTurk), Amazon's service for linking potential survey-takers to research projects. The increased social distance between a given researcher and those taking surveys, however, has prompted the use of attention check items to screen out non-compliant respondents. Between 2013-2017, we used attention checks effectively (Kstudies = 2; N = 862). In two independent samples from 2018 (Kstudies = 2; N = 248), respondents passed attention checks but exhibited high levels of random responding on the Test of Personal Intelligence-MINI (which has a well-known distribution of valid responses), as reflected on a chi-square goodness-of-fit test ( $\chi^2(3) = 141.36, p < .001$ ). In a final, independent sample (N = 127), we were able to identify attentive respondents more accurately by using a new type of attention check. We present our attention check recommendations to identify random responders for researchers relying on MTurk samples.



*12. Trajectories of Life Satisfaction before, upon, and after Divorce: Evidence from a New Matching Approach*  
Manon A. van Scheppingen & Thomas Leopold

The aim of the current study was to compare change in divorcees' life satisfaction to change in a control sample of non-divorcees. Data came from 33 waves of the German Socio-Economic Panel Study, including 789 divorcees and a control sample of 1,683 married people propensity-score matched to divorcees in the year of marriage. Piecewise growth models indicated gradual declines in the years before divorce, a sudden decline in the year of divorce and gradual increases in the years after. The control sample of people who remained married throughout the study period showed gradual declines in life satisfaction, suggesting that some but not all of the declines found in divorcees were due to divorce. Divorcees showed larger individual differences in change as compared to non-divorcees. Time-invariant moderators explained a small amount of variance in divorcees' life satisfaction trajectories. Discussion focuses on the implications of these results for theories on hedonic adaptation.

## Paper Session 1

*Interpersonal Aspects of Personality: Affiliation, Satisfaction, Feeling Understood and Understanding Others*  
Chair: Yanna Weisberg  
Location: Pearl

*1.1: Affiliation and Social Behavior*  
Yanna Weisberg

Affiliation, or the desire to form and maintain social bonds, is central to the creation and function of close relationships. Trait affiliation, theoretically understood and operationalized as a combination of the Compassion aspect of Agreeableness and the Enthusiasm aspect of Extraversion (using a Big Five framework), is therefore likely related to social behaviors and close relationship dynamics. As part of a larger construct validation project for our 10-item measure of trait affiliation, we investigated its association with social goals and romantic relationship outcomes. Affiliation was positively related to the self-reported amount of quality, intimacy, and commitment in a romantic relationship. These effects held over and above those of Agreeableness or Extraversion alone, and could be partially attributed to relationship maintenance behaviors. Similarly, affiliation predicted social behaviors and daily activities regarding building and maintaining close relationships. These findings highlight the unique role of trait affiliation in predicting social behavior.

*1.2: Happy in the same way? Similarities in the association between domain satisfactions and overall life satisfaction in couples*  
Jenna Wuensche, Rebekka Weidmann, & Alexander Grob

The current study aims to expand the similarity research on romantic couples in two novel ways: (1) by investigating partner similarities in the association between domain

satisfactions and overall life satisfaction and (2) by exploring the link between partner similarities in these associations and later relationship happiness.

Based on a sample of 2,285 male-female couples of the Swiss Household Panel, we conducted over-time actor-partner interdependence models and computed between-partner difference scores for the association between six domain satisfactions and overall life satisfaction. When compared to a matched sample of randomly paired individuals, couple members were more similar in their association between most domain satisfactions (health, financial situation, life in the household, leisure time) and their overall life satisfaction. These between-partner similarities revealed differential links with later relationship happiness, suggesting that similar associations between domain satisfactions and overall life satisfaction may be beneficial for some life domains but not for others.

*1.3: On Being and Feeling Understood: Examining the roles of transparency and transparency beliefs in well-being*  
Marie-Catherine Mignault, Jennifer L. Heyman, Jeremy C. Biesanz, & Lauren J. Human

Both transparency (being perceived in line with one's personality) and transparency beliefs (feeling perceived in line with one's personality) are linked to greater well-being. However, transparency and transparency beliefs have not been examined in the same study, raising three questions: 1) do individuals know whether they are transparent, 2) do transparency and transparency beliefs independently predict greater well-being, and 3) do these constructs interact to predict greater well-being; that is, is it most beneficial to have both? Using a round-robin design (N = 544, Ndyads = 2861), a strong positive association emerged between transparency in getting-acquainted interactions and transparency beliefs. Further, transparency and transparency beliefs independently predicted greater self- and close-other reported well-being. Finally, transparency and transparency beliefs interacted such that well-being was highest when both transparency and transparency beliefs were high. Thus, although feeling and being understood often go together, they have independent and interactive links with well-being.

*1.4: Individual Differences in Social Cognitive Ability: Relations to Personality, Psychopathology, and Functional Connectivity*  
Scott D. Blain, Timothy A. Allen, Katherine M. Soderberg, Rachael G. Grazioplene, Seth Miller, Amanda Sati, Yizhou Ma, & Colin G. DeYoung

Social cognition refers to our capacity to perceive and interpret the social world. Social cognitive ability has been linked to the Agreeableness-antagonism spectrum and function of the default network. Our current studies sought to better characterize personality and biological correlates of social cognition. Participants (N=1516) completed personality and psychopathology measures, as well as multiple social cognitive tasks. A subsample of 1003 participants also had resting state fMRI data. Social cognitive ability was positively associated with Agreeableness, trait affiliation, relationship quality, and social network size, but also

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machiavellianism. Social cognitive ability and Agreeableness-related traits predicted connectivity within portions of the default network. Research suggests social cognitive ability varies along the Agreeableness-antagonism spectrum. These constructs may be linked in part through overlapping neural correlates. Our work also suggests machiavellianism, unlike other antagonism facets, may facilitate better processing of social information. Findings are discussed in relation to broader conceptualizations of the personality-psychopathology continuum.

### Paper Session 2

*First Impressions: Romantic Interest, Mobile Phones, Body Shapes, and Impact on Attitudes Toward Target*

Chair: Lauren Gazzard

Location: Pearl

#### *2.1: Blind at first sight? The role of accurate and positive first impressions in romantic interest*

Lauren Gazzard Kerr, Hasagani Tissera, M. Joy McClure, John E. Lydon, Mitja D. Back, & Lauren J. Human

Viewing a new acquaintance or long-term romantic partner accurately can have interpersonal benefits. Is viewing a new potential romantic partner also beneficial or could it instead be detrimental? We examined this question with three speed-dating samples (N1 = 81, Ndyad = 1658; N2 = 172, Ndyad = 2407; N3 = 397, Ndyad = 1849), where participants briefly met with and rated the personalities of opposite-sex targets. Not surprisingly, forming more positive personality impressions of potential dating partners was associated with greater romantic interest. In contrast, viewing a potential dating partner more accurately, or more in line with their unique personality profile, was associated with significantly less romantic interest. This was especially the case for potential partners whose personalities were less romantically appealing, specifically, for those who were lower in extraversion. Thus, it may be more romantically beneficial to form a positive, yet inaccurate, first impression.

#### *2.2: Nice To Screen You: How Mobile Phone Use Relates to The Accuracy And Positivity of In-Person First Impressions*

Jennifer Heyman & Lauren J. Human

Mobile phones provide endless ways to connect with others remotely, but how do they relate to our face-to-face interactions? We examined this by exploring how phone use relates to first impression formation. Participants (N=510) completed several measures assessing their general and problematic phone use, met with 6-10 other participants, and rated each other's personalities. We used the Social Accuracy Model to assess distinctive accuracy (seeing others in line with their unique personality profile) and positivity (seeing others in line with the socially desirable personality profile). General phone use was related to being seen more accurately by others, whereas problematic phone use was related to seeing others less positively and less accurately. Overall, phone use relates to face-to-face interactions but in different ways, which could have consequences for long-term relationship development. While

phones are an invaluable tool for communication, not all types of phone use may be beneficial for in-person interactions.

#### *2.3: Body shapes influence first impressions of personality traits*

Ying Hu, Connor J. Parde, Matthew Q. Hill, Naureen Mahmood, & Alice J. O'Toole

First impressions of personality traits from physical appearances (e.g., faces and clothing) have been studied extensively. Less research has focused on how individuals form such impressions from the nuanced features of body shapes. We synthesized 140 three-dimensional human bodies (70 female) by randomly sampling 10 body parameters from a large dataset of real-body laser scans (Robinette et al., 2002). These bodies were rated by 76 undergraduates on 30 personality traits selected based on a short personality inventory (Gosling, Rentfrow, & Swann, 2003). Results showed that heavier / skinnier bodies were rated with lower / higher valence, respectively; shaped bodies (i.e., muscular male and pear-shaped female) / flat-shaped bodies were rated with higher / lower agency, respectively. Extraversion and Conscientiousness ratings were predicted with the highest consistency from the body shape parameters, followed by Openness. We conclude that people make spontaneous personality judgments based on the nuanced aspects of body shapes.

#### *2.4: The role of empathy and personality in predicting trainee attitudes towards patients with medical, substance use, and psychiatric disorders*

Mark Lukowitsky, Nicole Bromley, Victoria Balkoski, & Patricia Gallagher

Clinician attitudes and biases towards patients with various diagnostic conditions impacts effective engagement with patients. Understanding the characteristics that influence attitudes towards patients may help educators who train student clinicians. This study examines how empathy and personality predict attitudes towards patients with various diagnoses. Participants were 460 trainees from a variety of health professions who participated in a substance use training. Prior to training participants completed the Brief Version of the Big Five Personality Inventory (Rammstedt & John, 2007), Brief form of the Interpersonal Reactivity Index (Ingoglia et al. 2016), and The Medical Condition Regard Scale (Christison et al., 2002). Results of regression models suggested that empathic traits including Empathic Concern, Perspective Taking, and Personal Distress and BFI traits of Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness predicted more positive attitudes towards all types of patients. Perspective Taking, Empathic Concern, and Conscientiousness were also associated with greater changes in positive attitudes following the training.

### Paper Session 3

*"Dark" Personality Traits: Gender differences, Career Success, and Cognitive and Neural Mechanisms*

Chair: David Schmitt

Location: Pearl

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### 3.1: *Dark Triad Traits across 58 Cultures: How are Men's and Women's Machiavellianism, Narcissism, and Psychopathy Adaptively Evoked across Ecological Conditions?*

David P. Schmitt

The Dark Triad personality traits of Machiavellianism, Narcissism, and psychopathy are thought to be somewhat sex-linked (with men scoring higher on several facets) and to be associated with increased pursuit of fast life history strategies (including more short-term mate poaching, unrestricted sociosexuality, and marital infidelity). In the current study, findings from a cross-cultural survey of over 35,000 people across 58 nations demonstrated those scoring higher on Dark Triad dimensions generally do engage in more short-term mating. However, only sex differences in psychopathy were culturally universal. Among nations with high levels of ecological stress (e.g., high pathogen load, low resource availability), sex differences in Machiavellianism and Narcissism were largely attenuated, primarily because women's life history strategies appeared more accelerated than men's in response to stress. Discussion focuses on why women's life history strategies may be more sensitive to ecological stress than men's.

### 3.2: *Gender, Dark Personality, and Career Success*

Peter D. Harms

Recent meta-analytic studies have examined the relationship between dark personality traits and attaining leadership positions. This research demonstrated that such traits are not just important for understanding career success, but also that the relationship is not necessarily straightforward. Using archival data ( $n=107137$ ), we explore the relationship between scores on 11 personality derailers from the Hogan Developmental Survey, which reflect a broad taxonomy of dark personality traits, and career success. Results show that personality derailers associated with annoying, irritating behaviors that isolate individuals from colleagues ("Moving Away" cluster) or behaviors associated with ingratiating behaviors ("Moving Towards" cluster) are associated with lower levels of career success. Personality derailers associated with manipulative or intimidating behaviors ("Moving Against" cluster) were generally associated with higher levels of career success. Subsequent analyses show that the derailers which women typically scored higher on were those that were most likely to be negatively associated with attaining leadership positions.

### 3.3: *Grandiose Narcissists Exhibit Poor Recognition Memory*

Miranda Giacomini, Christopher Brinton, & Nicholas Rule

Better socioemotional functioning positively predicts the ability to remember faces. Here, we examine face memory among individuals who care little about others but are otherwise charismatic and social: grandiose narcissists. We tested whether narcissists exhibit worse facial recognition because they lack concern for others or exhibit better facial recognition because they strive to attain agentic social goals. In a series of studies, MTurk and undergraduate participants (total  $N=2,139$ ) completed recognition memory tests for both social (i.e., faces)

and nonsocial stimuli (i.e., objects, houses). Narcissists showed worse recognition memory than non-narcissists for both the social and nonsocial stimuli. Motivating narcissists by linking high recognition memory performance to praise and potential financial incentives did not improve their performance, nor did manipulating social approval, target social status, or group membership. Narcissists' excessive self-focus did predict their poor memory performance, however. Grandiose narcissism may influence visual recognition memory, thereby linking personality and cognitive performance.

### 3.4: *Task-based Functional Neural Networks and the Conscientiousness-Externalizing Spectrum*

Amanda Rueter, Philip C. Burton, & Colin G. DeYoung

Externalizing problems are strongly associated with low Conscientiousness, but little is known regarding neural mechanisms shared by these traits. We hypothesized that connectivity in the goal priority network (GPN), previously linked to Conscientiousness in resting fMRI (Rueter, Abram, MacDonald, Rustichini, & DeYoung, 2018) would be associated with both traits, and that the central executive network (CEN) would be associated specifically with externalizing. In a sample of 104 adults who completed an fMRI scan of the Multi-Source Interference Task (a Stroop-like cognitive control task), one GPN subnetwork was significantly associated with both Conscientiousness and externalizing, and one CEN subnetwork was associated with externalizing. This study provides a more integrated depiction of how Conscientiousness and Externalizing behavior are related on a biological level.

## Paper Session 4

### *The Impact of Personality on Health, Exercise Behavior, Weight Loss, and Allostatic Load*

Chair: **Phuong Vo**

Location: **Pearl**

### 4.1: *Interdependent relations between B5 traits/facets and exercise behavior: A pre-registered, multi-replication test of cybernetic-based effects*

Phuong T. Vo & Tim Bogg

Personality traits are reliable predictors of health-related behaviors, yet examining only main effects does not fully consider possible synergistic effects of traits/facets. The present study examined the independent and interdependent effects of traits/facets and contextual factors (age, sex, SES, BMI, health status, limitations, and self-efficacy) on exercise behavior using a cybernetic framework and tested the replicability of observed interactions using three adult MTurk samples (total  $N = 2879$ ) and two exercise measures (GLTEQ and IPAQ). Results confirmed main effects of extraversion and the activity facet on exercise across all samples. Two-way interactions were observed between traits/facets and contextual factors but not between two traits/facets. Observed interactions were partially replicated across samples but not across exercise measures. Findings warrant complementary experimental and/or longitudinal data

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to better inform the workings of the cybernetic personality system. Questions regarding the replicability and validity of the observed interaction effects are discussed.

### *4.2: Trajectories of Big Five personality and general health change across midlife and into old age*

Benjamin White, Anqing Zheng, & Daniel Briley

Personality is associated with multiple health outcomes, and changes in personality may be associated with change in health. Most studies focus on personality associations with specific outcomes, rather than systematic covariation among health-related measures. Identifying personality effects that generalize across health conditions could inform the value of personality change interventions for broad health improvement. Here, we use a three-wave longitudinal sample (N = 3294 at final time-point) from the Midlife Development in the U.S. study to estimate parallel process growth curve models of Big Five personality and a general health factor composed of a combination of self-report and behavioral measures. Changes in Big Five personality, in particular neuroticism and conscientiousness, were correlated with change in health. Our findings suggest personality may exert small global effects on health through many pathways, rather than having large isolated effects on specific outcomes.

### *4.3: Personality Traits are Associated with Post-Bariatric Surgery Weight Loss*

Megan Pejsa-Reitz, Karen K. Saules, & Valentina Ivezaj

Bariatric surgery has significant long-term efficacy in treating severe obesity. Research is limited on the extent to which personality may be associated with treatment adherence and, by extension, weight loss. Participants completed an online survey an average of 3 years following surgery (N = 154; Mpost-surgery time = 2.70; 84.4% female; 94.2% White; Mage = 48.66; 92.9% Roux-en-Y bypass). Pre-bariatric surgery BMI accounted for 9.4% of the variation in percent weight loss. Introducing the Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale (DERS; Gratz & Roemer, 2004) Impulse Control Difficulties (IMPULSE) subscale explained an additional 2.5% of variation in percent weight loss. Participants with fewer IMPULSE problems reported significantly greater percent weight loss (M = 36.43), compared with those who reported more IMPULSE problems (M = 32.07). Future research should explore whether pre-operative or early post-operative treatment for emotion regulation skills might improve weight loss outcomes.

### *4.4: Personality Trait Pathways to Allostatic Load: Testing Prospective Mediation Effects of Coping Styles and Coping-Related Health Behaviors in a National Sample*

Elizabeth Milad & Tim Bogg

Using three waves of data from Midlife in the United States study (N= 1054), prospective direct and indirect effects of personality traits, coping strategies, and health-related behaviors on a latent construct of biomarkers for allostatic load (cumulative health risk) were examined using bootstrapping procedures. The analyses showed a direct 10-year prospective

effect of greater conscientiousness on decreased (healthy) allostatic load and a direct effect of greater extraversion on increased (unhealthy) allostatic load. Although prospective effects of conscientiousness and extraversion on coping strategies and health-related behaviors were observed, there were no non-negligible indirect effects on allostatic load. Additional direct 2-year prospective effects of perceived control, coping via lowering aspirations, smoking, alcohol, and physical activity on allostatic load were observed. The results provide evidence for conscientiousness as a marker of health and suggest a need for further research identifying pathways between responsible and organized tendencies and bioindicators of health resilience.

### **Paper Session 5**

*Personality Traits and Career Aspirations, Job Performance and Engagement and Social Ties at Work*

Chair: Leah Schultz

Location: **Pearl**

### *5.1: What do teens hope to be at age 30? The predictive power of adolescent career aspirations*

Leah Schultz & Joshua J. Jackson

Career aspirations may show predictive validity for person-environment fit and job satisfaction above traditional vocational interest inventories (Marcus & Wagner, 2015), yet are rarely tracked longitudinally or related to later outcomes. Using data from 21,444 students in the High School Longitudinal Study (HSL 09:16; Ingels et al., 2015), the attributes and consistency of high schoolers' career aspirations for age 30 were tracked over three waves from the beginning of high school to three years post-high school. Self-reported conversations with others about future careers early in high school predicted the ability to identify a concrete career aspiration later in high school ( $p < .001$ ), which in turn predicted the likelihood of attending college ( $p < .001$ ). Developmental trajectories of the RIASEC attributes of aspirations were also explored, relating characteristics of students' high school aspirations to those of their future occupational and educational trajectories.

### *5.2: Differences in Predicting Job Performance: The Relative Contribution of Grit and HEXACO Conscientiousness Facets*

Yi-Lung Kuo, Jason D. Way, & Alex Casillas

This study investigated the contribution of Grit (consistency of interest and persistence) and HEXACO conscientiousness facets (diligence, organization, perfectionism, and prudence) in predicting work outcomes of job satisfaction, task effectiveness, task effort, leadership skills, general compliance, commitment, and well-being. A total of 248 participants (mean age = 34) were recruited from Amazon's Mechanical Turk through which The Short Grit Scale and the 100-item HEXACO-PI were administered. Approximately half of the participants were female (52%) and predominantly Caucasian (74%). Linear multiple regression models were applied to examine incremental variance accounted for by groups of facets. The results showed that HEXACO conscientiousness facets contributed larger incremental variance than Grit facets in predicting task



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effectiveness, task effort, and general compliance, while Grit facets contributed more incremental variance for job satisfaction, leadership skills, and commitment. No significant contribution differences were found in well-being. Implications of these findings will be discussed.

### *5.3: Development of Educational Aspirations and Expectations from Age 10 to 19 and Associations with the Big Five Personality Traits*

Katherine M. Lawson, Olivia E. Atherton, & Richard W. Robins  
University of California, Davis

The present study examined the development of educational aspirations (how far one wants to go in school) and expectations (how far one expects to actually go), and associations with the Big Five domains. We used growth curve modeling to examine changes in educational aspirations/expectations assessed annually from childhood (age 10) to young adulthood (age 19), in a sample of Mexican-origin youth (N=674) and their parents.

Findings show: (1) moms, dads, and children had high educational aspirations/expectations with a vast majority aspiring/expecting college or graduate degrees for the children; (2) parents had slightly higher aspirations/expectations, on average, than their children; (3) parents' expectations declined over time; and (4) children's aspirations/expectations increased, on average, from late childhood to early adolescence but remained below the levels of their parents. Additional analyses will explore Big Five correlates of aspiration/expectation trajectories. Discussion focuses on implications of the findings for the achievement gap for minority youth.

### *5.4: Let's not meet at the water cooler: Intrapersonal variability in behavior weakens social ties in the workplace*

Gentiana Sadikaj, Kayleigh-Ann Clegg, Debbie S. Moskowitz, & David Zuroff

High intrapersonal variability in behavior, as measured by spin, is associated with low interpersonal adjustment at workplace. We examined mechanisms contributing to this low adjustment. We hypothesized that a person's spin would be positively related to the person's co-worker avoidance and co-workers' avoidance of the person; and co-workers' avoidance would predict increases in high spin persons' co-worker avoidance overtime. A sample of 194 participants reported their interpersonal behavior during 20 days of an event-contingent recording (ECR) procedure; and their co-worker avoidance at the end of the ECR procedure (T1) and 8 months (T2) later. Co-workers rated their avoidance of a participant at T1. Results supported the hypotheses. Individuals with high spin may establish an interpersonal cycle in which their avoidance of others invites avoidance by these others; in turn, others' avoidance reinforces high spinners' avoidance of others, thereby contributing to the development and maintenance of a poor interpersonal work climate.

## **Paper Session 6**

*Investigating Demographics, Stigma, Life Stress and*

*Interpersonal Behavior Associated with Personality Pathology*  
Chair: Kathleen Reardon  
Location: Pearl

### *6.1: The Moderating Role of Demographic Variables on the Nomological Network of Youth Personality Pathology*

Kathleen W. Reardon & Jennifer L. Tackett

Investigations of youth personality pathology lag behind work in adults; the role of demographic variables such as age, household income, ethnicity, and race are largely unknown. It is important to understand whether personality pathology is more tightly connected to correlates, such as personality or psychopathology, in some individuals versus others, as these differences have important implications for prevention and intervention efforts. Collected online through Mturk and Insighta, caregivers of 1370 youth (ages 6-17) reported on their youth's personality pathology along with several broad domains of functioning. Across four domains of youth personality pathology, mean levels varied by age, household income, ethnicity, and race. Additionally, using a correction to account for multiple comparisons, these demographic variables significantly interacted with personality pathology to predict various domains of functioning, including psychopathology, indicating that the nomological network of youth personality pathology varies and that the moderating role of demographic variables should not be neglected.

### *6.2: Borderlines or People with Borderline Personality Disorder? The Influence of Labels on Stigma*

Sara Masland & Kaylee Null

Borderline personality disorder (BPD) is highly stigmatized. It is common to hear people referred to with identify-first language as "borderlines", yet person-first language ("a person with BPD") reduces stigma. We examined how language influences perceptions of people with BPD. We predicted that identity-first language would lead to greater stigma compared to person-first language and no label conditions for both BPD and schizophrenia. Participants (N = 703) were randomized to read one of six vignettes portraying a character with BPD or schizophrenia in one of three language conditions: person-first, identity-first, and no label. Dependent measures assessed stigmatizing attitudes toward the character. The no label condition elicited greatest anger. The no label condition also elicited greatest blame. Person-first and identity-first labels produced similar attitudes. Overall, labels decreased stigma, regardless of their specific construction. Without information gleaned from a label, it may be difficult to have compassion for a struggling individual.

### *6.3: Longitudinal Associations between Life Stress and Pathological Personality Traits in the Context of Borderline Personality Disorder*

Timothy A. Allen, Alexandre Dombrovski, & Michael Hallquist

Recent evidence suggests that borderline personality disorder (BPD) prospectively predicts the occurrence of dependent stressful life events (stress to which the individual may have contributed). However, little is known about whether specific maladaptive trait

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dimensions differentially contribute to stress generation in BPD. In the present study, we investigated the dynamic longitudinal associations between stressful life events and three maladaptive trait dimensions known to be elevated in BPD—Negative Affect, Antagonism, and Disinhibition. The sample included 356 participants diagnosed with BPD, assessed annually for three years. Results of autoregressive cross-lagged panel models indicated that Antagonism and Disinhibition were positively associated with prospective dependent stress. In contrast, independent stress (stress outside the participant's control) prospectively predicted increases in Negative Affect, consistent with a stress exposure effect. Overall, these results suggest that maladaptive trait dimensions hold considerable promise for clarifying the dynamic links between personality pathology and stress over time.

### *6.4: PID-5 Traits Predict Interpersonal Behavior in Daily Life and Hypothetical Scenarios*

Thane M. Erickson, Tilda Cvrkel, & Kylie J. Fraga

Most studies of the Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5) have relied on cross-sectional designs, neglecting prediction of behavior in interpersonal contexts. Moreover, studies of interpersonal personality have emphasized agency and communion, disregarding the moral valence of behavior (Goodwin et al., 2014). The present study tested effects of PID-5 traits on social behavior in hypothetical interactions and daily life.

Participants (N = 166) completed the PID-5 and reported expected behavior (varying on Agency, Communion, and Morality) in 32 standardized vignettes (Part 1; 5,607 entries) and similar behaviors in smartphone daily diaries (Part 2: 4,555 entries). In vignettes, traits (especially Antagonism) predicted lower Morality behavior. In daily life, Detachment predicted lower Communion, Disinhibition predicted higher Agency, and Antagonism predicted lower Communion and Morality, as expected.

Findings support predictive validity for PID-5 traits in the interpersonal domain, and underscore the theorized relevance of a moral dimension to social behavior.

### **Paper Session 7**

#### *Personality Accuracy: Traits, Facets, Relational Aspects and Informants*

Chair: Gregory Webster

Location: **Pearl**

#### *7.1: Trait- and Facet-Level Accuracy in Big Five Personality Perception*

Gregory D. Webster

Although researchers have made strides toward understanding Big Five personality accuracy (self–other agreement) at zero acquaintance via round-robin designs, prior research has been limited to single-measure trait-level assessments that ignore facets. In Study 1, I collected self- and peer-report personality trait data using a round-robin design from 257 people nested within 44 groups (746 dyads) using three established

measures. Using TripleR (Schönbrodt, Back, & Schmukle, 2012), accuracy correlations ranged from .54 for Extraversion to .19 for Conscientiousness. In Study 2, I collected similar data from 33 people nested within 5 groups (186 dyads) using the BFI-2-S (Soto & John, 2017). Accuracy correlations ranged from .54 for Conscientiousness to -.10 for Agreeableness. Regarding facets, Openness' Aesthetic Sensitivity facet had the highest accuracy correlation (.59), followed by Conscientiousness' Organization and Productiveness facets (both .50); Agreeableness' Compassion facet had the smallest correlation (-.07). Accuracy correlations can vary substantially among facets within traits.

#### *7.2: Who controls accuracy? Examining individual differences in meta-accuracy*

Norhan Elsaadawy & Erika N. Carlson

A growing body of work suggests that knowing how others experience our personality (i.e., meta-accuracy) can foster relationship quality (e.g., Carlson, 2016; Carlson & Oltmanns, 2018), but is meta-accuracy a skill we bring to our relationships or is it something that arises under special circumstances (e.g., with a specific partner)? In three samples spanning diverse social contexts (classmates, N= 240; platonic dyads, N=547; speed dating dyads, N=378), we tested the extent to which meta-accuracy for personality traits was influenced by meta-perceivers, targets (i.e., who meta-perceivers interact with), and dyads (i.e., unique metaperceiver-target pairings). Results demonstrated that meta-accuracy was largely driven by meta-perceivers and that good meta-perceivers were able to achieve accuracy across easy and difficult to read targets. However, targets and dyads also influenced meta-accuracy, suggesting that meta-accuracy is not always in the complete control of meta-perceivers. Possible factors that explain individual differences in meta-perceivers, targets, and dyads are discussed.

#### *7.3: To Know or Not to Know? Personal and Relational Correlates of Perceived Self-Knowledge*

Kathryn L. Bollich-Ziegler

Ongoing research is still mixed regarding the benefits of self-knowledge. To further understand the relationship between self-knowledge and positive functioning, targets (N = 255) and nominated informants (N = 513) completed measures of personality, relationship quality, and perceived self-knowledge (e.g., "How well do you know yourself?", "In your opinion, how accurate are this person's perceptions of herself/himself?"). Findings partially supported preregistered predictions. First, results indicate there is moderate self-other agreement of perceived self-knowledge ( $r = .22$ ). Second, across and within methods, several indicators of positive functioning were consistently related to perceived self-knowledge including: neuroticism, agreeableness, detachment, self-esteem, satisfaction with life, anxious attachment, loneliness, likeability, and relationship quality. However, other Big Five, DSM-5, and evaluative traits (e.g., intelligent) were not consistently related with perceived self-knowledge across methods. Taken together, this work suggests a connection between beliefs about self-

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knowledge and both personal and relationship well-being.

### *7.4: Personality out of Context: A Meta-Analysis and Large-Sample Study of Cross-Context Informant Perceptions*

Brian S. Connelly, Michael P. Wilmot, Alexis A. Geeza, & Luye Chang

Personality psychology has long been caught between studying generalized traits versus characteristic responses to particular situations (if-then contingencies, characteristic adaptations). In the present studies, we examine the consensus between other-raters whose acquaintance with targets spanned across contexts (e.g., family members' reports of Conscientiousness correlated with those from a coworker); we then fit contextualized Trait-Reputation-Identity Models. In a meta-analysis of 63 studies, cross-context correlations were generally moderate for intimate informants, though consistently less than self-informant correlations or within-context consensus. Strangers' perceptions showed substantial situational specificity, work colleagues showed modest situational specificity, and family members and friends produced minimal specificity. In a primary study of 6,077 managers rated by 12 coworkers, we examined the convergence of perceptions across workplace roles (supervisor vs. peer vs. subordinate). These varied workplace roles showed little specificity, suggesting that workplace roles create minimal distinctions. We discuss implications of our findings for understanding person-situation interactionism in personality.

### **Paper Session 8**

#### *Personality and Methodological Considerations: Dimensions, Types, Partialing and Nuances*

Chair: Gerard Saucier

Location: Pearl

### *8.1: High-Dimensionality Personality Structure in the Natural Language: Re-Analyzing Classic Sets of Trait-Descriptive Adjectives* Gerard Saucier & Kathryn Lurino

Large questionnaires composed of dictionary-derived English trait-descriptors played a key role in establishing the Big Five. But previous studies (e.g., Goldberg's) explored structure at only a low number of factors. Utilizing now-established methods for determining factor number, and alternative factor-rotation methods, our re-analyses allowed for higher-dimensionality structures to emerge from that same data (total N=1807). Models with from 12 to 28 factors were derived and compared for robustness across data type, factor rotations, and peer versus self-ratings. We found factors related to a structure of 20 independent dimensions the most advantageously robust. Though slightly less robust than the Big Five across method variations, it demonstrates markedly superior predictive capacity. It more fully represents trait differences sedimented in the lexicon, and provides a way to catalog personality attributes more comprehensively: Though one can readily identify a lower-dimensionality structure (e.g., Big Five) from this structure, many components are beyond the Big Five.

### *8.2: The Predictive Power of Personality Types when using a*

### *Bias-Adjusted Three-Step Approach*

Theo A. Klimstra, Jeroen K. Vermunt, & Jaap J. A. Denissen

A typological approach may better fit Allport's definition of personality than a dimensional approach does, but typological approaches have not always been met with great enthusiasm. One concern is the (perceived) limited power of types compared to dimensions in predicting outcome variables. We will present empirical illustrations in three samples (ns are 872, 417, and 13,030) to show that concerns regarding predictive power can be alleviated when a bias-adjusted three-step approach to latent profile analysis is implemented. This approach accounts for types not being fully discrete entities and classification of individuals into types therefore being imperfect. Our results show that, when this three-step approach is implemented types are evenly matched to, and regularly even outperform, dimensions in predicting outcome variables. This pattern was observed across self-, peer-, and parent-reported outcome measures (e.g., self-esteem, psychopathology symptoms, relational aspects). We will discuss these results and their implications for what personality types represent.

### *8.3: Inside the Black Box: Using Item-level Data to Understand the Consequences of Partialing*

Colin Vize, Katherine L. Collison, Joshua D. Miller, & Donald R. Lynam

Partialing procedures are frequently used in psychological research. The present study sought to explore some consequences of partialing, focusing on the replicability of partialing-based results. We used measures of the Dark Triad (DT) to explore the replicability of partialing-based results across two independent MTurk samples (Sample 1 N = 368-392; Sample 2 N=243-267), based on the residual components' relations with individual items from the IPIP-NEO-120. There was low convergence among original/residual DT profiles, highlighting important interpretive issues that arise in partialing contexts. Additionally, results showed that while the content of residual narcissism was highly similar across samples ( $r_{ICC} = .92$ ), the content of residual psychopathy and residual Machiavellianism showed lower convergence ( $r_{ICCs} = .79$  and  $.63$ , respectively). The results indicate that the content of residual Machiavellianism and psychopathy variables is sample-dependent. Reasons for the varying degrees of convergence are discussed and we recommend research examining the replicability of residual-based results.

### *8.4: Predicting Personality Nuances to Improve Trait Score Calculation*

Andrew N Hall & Sandra Matz

In the past decade, numerous studies have demonstrated the impressive ability of machine learning models to predict an individual's personality traits using digital footprints, such as tweets and Facebook likes. This presentation tackles how we can improve these personality predictions by integrating recent theoretical work on personality nuances suggesting that personality-outcome associations are stronger when nuances are used in predictive

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models rather than trait scores alone. Toward this end, we utilize random forest modeling on the myPersonality database to demonstrate that the accuracy of personality predictions from digital footprints is enhanced by predicting individual item-level nuances prior to trait score calculation rather than predicting trait-level scores outright. These results suggest that predicting the item-level nuances of personality traits prior to calculation of a scaled score leads to more accurate personality assessments, likely due to capturing reliable variance in the item scores that is not present in the overall construct scores.

### Paper Session 9

*Across the Lifespan: Problem Behavior, Life Satisfaction, and Self-Esteem*

Chair: Dana Murano

Location: Pearl

#### *9.1: A Holistic Approach to Behavioral Assessment: Highlighting Strengths in Minority Students*

Alex Casillas, Dana Murano, Jason D. Way, Jennifer L. Tackett, Kathleen Reardon, & Kat Herzhoff

Many widely used assessments take a deficits-based approach to measuring student behavior in that items and scales reflect only the presence of problem behaviors. This can be problematic, particularly for minority populations, who are disproportionately disciplined in schools. This paper will present data collected from 810 parents of children ages 6-17 who completed the Inventory of Children's Individual Differences (ICID), a holistic personality measure, and an adapted version of ACT Engage, a strengths-based measure of personality-based behavioral skills. Results showed that scores on Engage and ICID scales showed less differences between minority and non-minority students than score differences often reported in the literature. Moreover, minority students outperformed non-minority students on several scales. Results from this study show that a holistic assessment can capture student strengths in addition to detecting areas of risk. Taking a strengths-based approach can enable restorative justice practices and engender more equitable outcomes for minority students.

#### *9.2: Intervening with at-risk students on personality-based skills to improve college readiness*

Jason D. Way, Jeff M. Allen, Alex Casillas, Norma McCormick, & Tina Atkins

This paper will present results from a cohort of GEAR UP students who were assessed each year from grades 7 to 12 using ACT Engage, a measure of personality-based behavioral skills. 3,129 students from the cohort had complete data over the six years. The goal of GEAR UP is to provide interventions and programming to underserved students to increase their college readiness. Results showed that, compared to a national sample of examinees who did not receive programming, GEAR UP students showed fewer expected declines in behavioral skills, faster recovery after these declines, and higher levels of skills going into college. This was especially true for the growth

and recovery of the students who were initially in the lowest quartile in behavioral skills. Implications include the importance of programming for underserved students to increase readiness to enroll, persist, and succeed in college.

#### *9.3: Life Satisfaction Trajectories during the Transition from Adolescence to Young Adulthood*

Emily Willroth, Olivia Atherton, & Richard Robins

Despite the importance of life satisfaction for well-being and health, there is a paucity of longitudinal studies tracking changes in life satisfaction (LS) in ethnic minority youth. Using a sample of 645 Mexican-origin youth, the present research examined LS trajectories during the transition from adolescence to young adulthood, as well as factors that may account for between-person variation in LS trajectories. On average, LS increased from age 15 to 18, and then decreased from age 18 to 20. Fewer negative and more positive life events, greater perceived family support, and greater endorsement of family values at age 15 predicted higher LS from age 15 to 20. Moreover, greater perceived family support and greater endorsement of family values at age 15 predicted the trajectory of LS from age 15 to 18. This research extends the current understanding of LS during a critical developmental period in an understudied population.

#### *9.4: The Link between Life Events and Self-esteem Across the Lifespan*

Anne Reitz, Wiebke Bleidorn, & Jaap Denissen

Self-esteem is among the strongest predictors of major life outcomes. Long considered to be highly stable across the lifespan, new evidence also shows that self-esteem can change in response to life events. Yet, the understanding of the mutual influence of life events and self-esteem is limited, since well-powered longitudinal designs with frequent assessments of life events and self-esteem are lacking. The present study aims to address this gap by examining the associations between different life events and self-esteem change by using data from a large-scale, nationally representative and prospective longitudinal study. Using data from more than 13,000 individuals we examine whether self-esteem affects the likelihood that individuals experience certain types of life events (i.e., selection effects) and whether life events predicts self-esteem development (i.e., socialization effects). We also present results on the degree of individual variability in self-esteem change in the response to life events.

### Paper Session 10

*Longitudinal Investigations of Personality and Temperament Change*

Chair: Anqing Zheng

Location: Emerald B

#### *10.1: Cross-trait personality change: Evidence from 14 intensive longitudinal studies*

Anqing Zheng, Nathan W. Hudson, Jaime L. Derringer, William J. Chopik, & Daniel A. Briley



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Big Five personality traits change throughout the lifespan. Such change is correlated across traits, as common developmental processes may simultaneously affect multiple traits or one trait may drive development in another trait. However, little research has addressed whether and to what extent changes in one trait predict changes in another personality trait. We tested for time structured relations among personality traits using 14 intensive longitudinal studies (total N = 1864) aimed at assessing short-term personality change. We first used growth curve models to replicate correlated changes among traits. Then, we used latent change score models to examine the dynamic relations between traits in terms of leading and lagging indicators. Finally, we used an internal meta-analysis to estimate the average effect sizes of cross-trait personality change. We see some evidence of longitudinal change, possibly indicating that certain traits lead to repeated contact with certain situations, which in turn influences other traits.

### *10.2: Striving for Change: The Prevalence and Correlates of Personality Change Goals*

Travis J. Miller, Erica N. Baranski, William L. Dunlop, & Daniel J. Ozer

This research explores the prevalence and correlates of desires to change personality. In two student samples (Ns = 1,339 and 447), participants listed personal goals and completed a measure of personality traits. Goals were coded for the expression of a desire to change an aspect of personality. The majority (66.8% and 74.7%) of participants listed at least one personality change goal. Goals were then coded for themes mirroring the poles of the Big Five traits. In both samples, goals to increase Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Emotional Stability were negatively related to levels of the corresponding traits. These findings highlight the prevalence of personality change themes within personal goals and contribute to the emerging literature on volitional personality change.

### *10.3: You're Still so Vain; Changes in Narcissism from Young Adulthood to Middle Age*

Eunike Wetzels, Emily Grijalva, Richard W. Robins, & Brent W. Roberts

To date, there have been no long-term longitudinal studies of continuity and change in narcissism. This study investigated mean-level changes in overall narcissism and the facets of narcissism over a 23-year period spanning young adulthood (18; N = 486) to middle age (41; N = 237) using latent change models. We also investigated whether young adult narcissism predicted life experiences assessed in midlife, and whether life experiences predicted changes in narcissism. We found mean-level decreases in overall narcissism ( $d = -0.79$ ) and all of the narcissism facets, namely leadership ( $d = -0.67$ ), vanity ( $d = -0.46$ ), and entitlement ( $d = -0.82$ ). Analyses of the long-term correlates of narcissism showed that young adults with higher vanity levels had fewer children and were more likely to divorce by midlife. In turn, participants who experienced more

unstable relationships and who were healthier showed smaller decreases in vanity from young adulthood to midlife.

### *10.4: Neighborhood Socioeconomic Status and Temperament Development from Childhood to Adolescence*

Jason E. Strickhouser & Angelina R. Sutin

Child temperament develops in response to environmental factors, for instance maternal smoking during pregnancy, parenting style, and family socioeconomic status (SES). However, there has been a lack of research on the effects of broader environmental factors, such as neighborhood SES. Using data from the Longitudinal Study of Australian Children (N = 8,979) following children from 4–15 years old, the present analyses examined the associations of neighborhood SES with the development of three child temperament traits that are precursors to five-factor model adult personality traits. Longitudinal hierarchical linear models found that children with lower neighborhood SES displayed lower sociability and higher reactivity, controlling for family SES, and these effects were stable over time. Furthermore, children with lower neighborhood SES displayed less increase in persistence over time. This research demonstrates that neighborhood SES has a persistent impact on the development of temperament traits from childhood through adolescence, independent of family SES.

### **Paper Session 11**

*Personality, Affect, Mood, Well-being, and Loneliness*

Chair: Leon Wendt

Location: Pearl

#### *11.1: The Structure of Emotional Daily Dynamics*

Leon P. Wendt, Aidan G.C. Wright, Paul A. Pilkonis, William C. Woods, Jaap Denissen, Anja Kühnel, & Johannes Zimmermann

Emotions are an intrinsic part of major personality models. Research on emotional dynamics using intensive longitudinal designs has generated novel statistics associated with concepts from emotion research (e.g., inertia, emotion differentiation, and bipolarity) that may align with trait-like individual differences. However, it has yet to be shown that statistics of the emotional process (other than the mean level of affect, e.g., autocorrelation) provide stable and incremental information on between-person differences. We consulted three diverse samples including students, individuals with diagnosed personality disorder, and their significant others (total N occasions = 30,481, total N subjects = 1,136). Principal component analysis reduced the various person-specific univariate statistics as well as multivariate network statistics to seven components that emerged robustly across samples. The extracted components' retest-reliability and their overlap with trait measures of personality is reported, providing further insights into the structure of day-to-day emotional dynamics.

#### *11.2: Personality States, Situation Experience, and Affective States Mediate the Relation Between Personality and Well-Being*

Sarah Kritzler, Julia Krasko, & Maïke Luhmann

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Personality traits are strongly related to subjective well-being, but the mechanisms that account for this association are not yet fully understood. We propose and test a new model of the personality-affect relation integrating the dynamic mediation hypothesis and the social participation hypothesis. Our model proposes that personality traits are related to affect because they are associated with daily behaviors and situations that in turn promote positive affect. We present data from an experience sampling study including 4381 situation reports from 206 undergraduate students that indicate that (a) personality traits predict average levels of enacted personality states and experienced situation characteristics, (b) personality states and situation characteristics predict affective states, (c) affective states predict trait affect, and (d) that these mechanisms mediate the relations between personality traits and trait affect. These results support our model and call for a closer integration of research in personality and social psychology.

### *11.3: Eudemonic vs. Hedonic: Individual Differences in Mood Enhancing Styles Predict Happiness Levels* Milla Titova & Ken Sheldon

Some psychologists believe that there are two distinct kinds of well-being: hedonic – e.g. positive moods – and eudemonic – e.g. meaning, virtue, humility, etc. (e.g. Ryff, 1989). However, we believe that this distinction between hedonia and eudaimonia lies not within the definition of well-being, but rather in what approaches people choose to pursue well-being. To test this hypothesis, we developed an individual difference measurement – the Mood Enhancing Style Scale – of how people prefer to improve their happiness. In three studies, we validated the scale (n=989), showed that preference for eudemonic routes to happiness leads to higher well-being over time (n=184), and found that assigning people to pursue different mood enhancing styles over three months also demonstrated that eudemonic approaches to improving well-being increased happiness while hedonic decreased it (n=159). Our studies demonstrate that eudemonic orientations lead to happiness whereas hedonic orientations do not.

### *11.4: Using situational characteristics to better understand how sports influence psychologically relevant variables* Sophia Terwiel, John Rauthmann, Susanne Buecker, & Maike Luhmann

Sports are often distinguished based on underlying mechanisms that explain why sports are influencing psychological relevant variables (e.g. team vs. individual sports). However, these distinctions are broad and neglect other psychologically relevant characteristics. As sports are highly standardized situations following a clear set of rules, we distinguished sports based on the DIAMONDS situational characteristics. First, in a cross-sectional online survey, using the 24-item version of the S8\*-questionnaire, 138 types of sports were rated by N = 7,835 athletes on the eight DIAMONDS dimensions. Sport-specific profiles describing differences and similarities

between sports showed that the approach presents a promising novel way towards understanding those similarities and differences more precisely and to better understand how sports influence psychologically relevant variables. Second, supporting the present approach, the influence of different sports on loneliness in N = 4,718 athletes was analyzed using the present approach compared to the distinction between team and individual sports.

### Poster Session A

Location: **Center Concourse**

#### *A.01: Using network analysis to evaluate the structure of the reality modeling for action domain of personality* Margaret C.Achee, William T. Bryant, & Allan R. Harkness University of Tulsa

Harkness, Reynolds, and Lilienfeld (2014) extended personality domains to an individual differences model of major adaptive systems. A multi-modal, multi-session approach was used to assess these domains, resulting in composite scales. One such composite, Reality Modeling for Action (RMFA), is measured via fourteen self-report personality and construct specific scales. However, only seven of those collected scales contribute to the RMFA composite score. The current project evaluated the current organization of RMFA using network analysis, a method of examining interaction between variables within a larger domain (e.g., Costantini et al., 2015). The sample consisted of 93 college students from a small, private Midwestern university. Clustering coefficients reveal most nodes are highly clustered. However, centrality indices of betweenness and closeness suggest the Aberrant Salience Inventory and Personality Inventory for DSM-5 Psychoticism scale, not originally used to compute the RMFA composite score, are influential variables for the overall domain. Implications will be discussed.

#### *A.02: Examining MCMI-IV Personality Patterns in Patients Experiencing Depressive and Anxiety Dysfunction* Robert Altmann The Millon Personality Group

The Millon® Clinical Multiaxial Inventory, Fourth Edition (MCMI®-IV) is a comprehensive tool that is used to assess personality and psychopathology in adults who are undergoing psychological assessment or treatment. Despite its extensive coverage of a variety of clinical syndromes (e.g., anxiety, depression, etc.), historically the MCMI has often been used with other psychopathology instruments. Clinicians will benefit from a better understanding of the relationship between the MCMI-IV and other instruments, in an effort to improve patient outcomes. Using data gathered during the MCMI-IV standardization project, personality patterns (high point codes as defined by the MCMI-IV) were examined in participants with depressive and/or anxious symptomatology (as defined by the MMPI®-2 RF). Individuals with Avoidant and Melancholic personality patterns were more likely to experience significant depressive and anxiety symptomatology than other personality patterns, while individuals with Histrionic and Turbulent personality patterns were

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less likely to experience depressive and anxiety symptomatology.

### *A.03: Binning Survey Responses Based on Participant Responses: Recommended Procedures*

Derrick Angier

University of New Hampshire - Durham

As personality psychologists broaden the types of survey items they employ, new procedures may be required. Consider the case of lifespan items that require individuals' reports of the external characteristics of their lives. These often call for numerical responses to questions like: "How many cans of beer are presently in your refrigerator", or "How many hours did you spend playing video games last week?" Such items fill specific research needs distinct from those of general self-judgments. However, a search of psychological databases failed to uncover procedures for binning this form of open-ended numerical responding. To fill this gap, we recommend a procedure that begins with survey administration, and uses binning to tailor the respondents' natural distribution of answers while retaining much of the distinctiveness of response categories. This procedure captures a good deal of people's empirically-reported external life conditions and behaviors, thereby improving scale development.

### *A.04: Attachment Moderates Subjective Nearness to Death, Meaning in Life, and Depressive Symptoms in the 2nd Half of Life*

Yoav Bergman<sup>1</sup>, Ela Koren<sup>2</sup>, Ehud Bodner<sup>2</sup>, & Amit Shrira<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ariel University, Israel

<sup>2</sup>Bar-Ilan University

The current research focused on the manner by which attachment patterns moderate the relationship between the subjective evaluation of closeness to the end of life and both meaning in life and depressive symptoms. Community-dwelling older adults (n = 1,073) completed attachment, meaning in life, and depressive symptoms questionnaires. Perceiving oneself as far from death and low levels of attachment anxiety and avoidance predicted higher meaning in life and depressive symptoms. Additionally, a significant three-way interaction indicated that the negative correlation between subjective nearness to death and meaning in life is especially powerful among individuals high in anxiety and avoidance, but is non-significant among those high on avoidance alone. Similar results were obtained for depressive symptoms. Findings are in line with knowledge regarding the relationship between anxious/avoidant attachment and high/low death anxiety, respectively, enhancing the understanding of the important role of attachment as a moderator of perceptions of aging and dying.

### *A.05: Similarity of Trait Questions Matter: Simplifying Response Surface Analysis Using Difference and Average Scores*

Phuong Can & Jeremy Biesanz

University of British Columbia

For personality researchers, being able to test how similarities and dissimilarities between certain traits affect an outcome of interest can become relevant and compelling. In fact, similarity

research in personality psychology has become more popular thanks to the development of response surface analysis (RSA) – an approach that investigates and conveys the effects of various levels of similarities and dissimilarities on the outcome visually in a three-dimensional response surface graph. This paper illustrates how to simplify the RSA model proposed by Shanock and colleagues (2010) to further support its use. The paper explains the mathematical foundation of this simpler approach, emphasizes how it reduces the steps for personality psychologists to conduct their analyses, while preserving all of the advantages of the original model, and finally provides additional functionality and efficiency to RSA to hopefully accelerate its application across personality research.

### *A.06: In Search of the Holy Grail of Happiness: Long-Lasting Improvements in Subjective Well-Being*

Michael Busseri, PhD

Dept of Psychology, Brock University (Canada)

Are durable improvements in happiness possible over the long term? To address this unresolved issue, this paper draws on two national longitudinal studies of community adults to examine changes over time in subjective well-being (SWB), encompassing self-reported life satisfaction, positive affect, and negative affect. Study 1 (2571 Americans; mean age = 46.78 years; 55.8% female) assessed SWB three times over 18 years; Study 2 (6074 Australians; mean age = 45.90 years; 44.4% female) assessed SWB annually for 15 years. Stability was typical for most participants (77-78% in Study 1; 74-84% in Study 2). Yet growth-mixture modeling and individual-level analyses also identified individuals characterized by durable increases (4.5-9.3% Study 1; 4.0-6.9% Study 2) and long-term declines (2.1-6.5% Study 1; 2.9-9.5% Study 2). Sustained improvements were typified by individuals increasing from low to normative SWB levels. These findings provide valuable new insights concerning the rare occurrence of long-lasting improvements in SWB.

### *A.07: Investigating the longitudinal relations between personality and depressive symptoms during treatment: A preliminary study*

Michael Carnovale, Lena Quilty, & R. Michael Bagby

University of Toronto Scarborough

The association between personality and depression continues to be an interesting but complex area of research. Despite established cross-sectional relations between the two constructs, limited research has examined their longitudinal relations in the context of treatment for depression. Patients (N = 104) undergoing psychotherapy or pharmacotherapy for major depressive disorder were assessed at four time points on Five-Factor Model personality (self-report) and depression severity (self-report and clinician-rated). Several multilevel parallel process growth models will be estimated in order to address longitudinal-based questions - for example, does initial personality (or initial depression) predict the rate of change of depression (or personality) over treatment? Does a patient who has relatively quick depression change also tend to have quick personality change? Results may provide preliminary implications regarding the nature of these two constructs (e.g., potential

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construct overlap or independence, prediction of treatment outcomes using initial scores).

### *A.08: Motivation to be Accurate: A Strong Positive Correlate of Normativity and Distinctive Accuracy of Personality Judgments*

Douglas E. Colman<sup>1</sup> & Tera D. Letzring<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Wisconsin - La Crosse

<sup>2</sup>Idaho State University

Important to the person perception process is attending to cues that targets make available. Judges who are motivated to be accurate in their perceptions should actively pay attention to others, leading to more cues being detected and utilized for judgments. Logically, then, a measure of motivation to be accurate should be positively related to levels of judgment accuracy. This proposition was assessed in two different MTurk studies where participants (Ns = 203 & 923) rated the personality of six targets after viewing video recordings of each target, and then self-reported their motivation to be accurate (M2A) using a 5-item measure. Analyses revealed strong relations between participants' M2A and both normativity (Study 1:  $d = 0.35$ ; Study 2:  $d = 0.30$ ) and distinctive accuracy (Study 1:  $d = 0.64$ ; Study 2:  $d = 0.53$ ). These results highlight motivation of judges as a key feature for predicting accurate personality judgments.

### *A.09: Development of a Revised Version of the General Assessment of Personality Dysfunction*

Alejandro Corona Espinosa & Lee Anna Clark  
University of Notre Dame

Empirically developed measures of personality functioning with robust psychometric properties are necessary to address several pressing questions related to this construct. The present project's aim was to develop a shorter version of a prominent measure of personality functioning, the General Assessment of Personality Dysfunction (GAPD; Livesley, 2010) with stronger psychometric properties. The revision was based on the GAPD's factor structure and psychometric properties in three American and three Dutch samples. A 3-factor solution (Self-pathology, Difficulty with Close Relationships, Sociality) best captured the structure of a reduced item set across datasets. Preliminary external validation data—correlations with other measures of personality functioning—provide support for the revised scales and contribute to our understanding of the structure of personality functioning. The GAPD-3F is a strong measure of personality functioning that can be used to study the construct's nomological network. Cross-validation of the revised scales in a separate sample is underway.

### *A.10: The Effects of Convergent Emoji Use on Positive Impressions in Text Messaging*

Maureen A. Coyle & Cheryl L. Carmichael

The Graduate Center, CUNY & Brooklyn College, CUNY

Researchers investigated how emojis are used in text messaging to communicate perceived responsiveness, guide personality impression formation, and contribute to reflected appraisal. Participants were ethnically diverse college students (26% White,

21% Asian, 16% Latino, 12% Black, 6% Middle Eastern, 3% Caribbean, 16% Multi-racial). Participants (N=179; 113 females, 65 males, one non-binary) disclosed a positive and negative event to a responder (a confederate) over iMessage. Responders were randomly assigned to use text only responses or a mixture of text and emoji responses with the participants. For positive self-disclosures (but not negative self-disclosures), participants rated the responder higher in responsiveness when both or neither used emojis (converged on emoji use) than when only one used emojis (diverged on emoji use). Participants also had more positive personality impressions of the responder and more positive perceptions of how the responder felt towards them when there was convergence rather than divergence in emoji use.

### *A.11: Coping behavior profiles across personality items*

Elizabeth M. Dworak<sup>1</sup>, William Revelle<sup>1</sup>, & David Condon<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Northwestern University

<sup>2</sup>University of Oregon

Previous research has focused on coping strategies rather than coping behaviors when trying to understand how individuals choose to deal with stress. Utilizing a large web-based sample (N=26,770), we examined how nine coping behaviors relate to one another as well as their profiles across an array of 135 items from the SAPA Personality Inventory. Correlations between coping behaviors ranged from  $-.23$  to  $-.05$ . However, when examining the pattern of coping behaviors across the 135 items, homogenous groups of coping behaviors became more apparent as profile correlations ranged between  $-.80$  and  $.75$ . Factor analysis and cluster analysis identified three profile clusters, such that there was a general factor of coping and two lower level factors that don't follow the normative adaptive maladaptive coping scheme. Rather, the coping behaviors lower level factors are closer to a pattern of ambivalence/disengagement and awareness/venting.

### *A.12: Between-Person Borderline Personality Symptom Structure Differs from Individuals' Symptom Processes*

Leah Emery & William Fleeson

Wake Forest University

The structure of borderline personality disorder (BPD) is generally understood through between-persons analyses, which examine how symptoms correlate across individuals. Within-persons analyses examine how symptoms correlate across time, either within individuals or on average, and might be thought of as illustrating the process of BPD. This study aimed to compare these approaches to BPD structure. Through experience-sampling, 255 participants reported BPD symptomology five times a day for two weeks across three waves of data collection. The between-persons analysis revealed a unidimensional structure, which was replicated by the average within-persons analysis. However, individual within-persons analyses demonstrated considerable variability, such that individuals did not consistently experience all symptoms together and varied in which symptoms were correlated. Further multilevel modeling revealed significant variability in the correlations between symptoms. Thus, between-persons analyses and average within-person analyses may not accurately represent the structure or



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process across time of BPD symptoms for any individual.

### *A.13: Hair Cortisol Predicts Intraindividual Change in Coping Over Four Weeks*

Thane M. Erickson, Emily Peterman-Cabano, & Janarthan Sivaratnam  
Seattle Pacific University

Cortisol is a biomarker for situational and personality-level stress coping. Saliva captures diurnal cortisol variability, but recent research examines aggregated cortisol in hair (1 cm = secretion during one month). Low hair cortisol may imply maladaptive stress responses (e.g., Steudte et al., 2011). However, studies have not examined hair cortisol as a predictor of intraindividual coping changes. Undergraduates (N = 91) completed measures of coping via maladaptive (e.g., suppression, worrying) and adaptive, prosocial means (practicing gratitude, compassion, support-seeking) for 4 weeks (1,949 entries), then provided a hair sample to index past-month secretion. Growth curve models showed expected linear decrease in coping strategies during the semester. As hypothesized, lower hair cortisol predicted maintenance of worrying and steeper decline in gratitude and compassionate goals, but not other coping. Individual differences in hair cortisol during periods of stress may have implications for the temporal maintenance of adaptive and maladaptive coping.

### *A.14: What Does it Mean to Have "No Personality" or "A Lot of Personality"? Natural Language Descriptions and Big Five Correlates*

Jennifer V. Fayard, John Z. Clay, Lesley A. Howard, & Felicia R. Valdez  
Ouachita Baptist University

When we describe someone as having "no personality" or "a lot of personality," what do we mean? The current study aimed to discover the traits these terms imply. Participants provided narrative descriptions of both terms and rated the personalities of two fictional characters, one with "no personality" and one with "a lot of personality," how much they liked each character, how central each character was in their story, and confidence in their ratings. Qualitative analysis found five domains (Boringness, Low Emotional Expressiveness, Low Uniqueness, and Reservedness) for "no personality" and eight (Sociability, Energy, Uniqueness, Emotional Expressiveness, Confidence and Assertiveness, Fun and Humor, Interestingness and Complexity, and Agreeableness) for "a lot of personality." Characters with a lot of personality were more liked, higher in extraversion, agreeableness, and openness, and less likely to be incidental characters. Finally, participants were less confident in their ratings for extraversion, openness, and agreeableness for "no personality."

### *A.15: Perfectionistic concerns predict academic difficulties after controlling for neuroticism*

Kathryn L. Fletcher, Kristie L. Speirs Neumeiste, & Eric E. Pierson  
Ball State University

Perfectionistic concerns (e.g., fear of failure) have consistently

been associated with neuroticism, and both traits compromise academic anxiety and achievement. The purpose of this study was to examine if perfectionistic concerns contributes to negative academic adjustment after controlling for neuroticism and perfectionistic strivings. Participants were 320 undergraduates (M age = 19.7; 80% female; 90% White) that completed the Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (MPS: Hewitt & Flett, 1991), the Big Five Inventory (Benet-Martínez & John, 1998), the Achievement Goals Scale (Elliot & McGregor, 2001), the Academic Anxiety Scale (Heller & Cassady, 2017) and reported their current GPA. After controlling for perfectionistic strivings and neuroticism, perfectionistic concerns contributed to the prediction of academic anxiety (B = .29,  $p < .001$ ) and GPA (B = -.14,  $p = .04$ ). After controlling for perfectionistic strivings and neuroticism, perfectionistic concerns did not predict performance avoidance goals, a maladaptive motivational orientation (B = -.02,  $p = .83$ ).

### *A.16: Social motivation goals and personality: Do personality traits predict reasons for engaging with others?*

Kathryn L. Fletcher & Jocelyn Bolin  
Ball State University

Social goals represent underlying reasons for approaching social relationships: social development goals (improving social skills); social demonstration-approach goals (showing superior social skills); and social demonstration-avoidance goals (hiding inferior social skills). Participants (N = 364; M age = 20.2; 80% female; 90% White) completed the Big Five Inventory (Benet-Martínez & John, 1998) and the Social Achievement Goals (Ryan & Shim, 2006). Two canonical correlations were significant ( $r = .47$ ; Wilks' = .62,  $F(15, 829) = 10.4$ ;  $p < .001$  and  $r = .43$ ; Wilks' = .80,  $F(8, 602) = 9.06$ ;  $p < .001$ ). Loadings for set 1 revealed that Extraversion (.86), Agreeableness (.46), Openness (.41) and Neuroticism (-.67) were associated with social development goals (.36) and social demonstration avoidance goals (-.83). Loadings for set 2 revealed that Agreeableness (-.70), Conscientiousness (-.46), and Openness (-.48) and Neuroticism (-.67) were associated with social development (-.70) and social demonstration approach goals (.48).

### *A.17: Personality and Match Performance in Australian Athletes* Karen Fuhrmeister<sup>1</sup>, Stephen B. Nichols<sup>1</sup>, Bradley J. Brummel<sup>2</sup>, & Warren Kennaugh<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Hogan Assessment Systems

<sup>2</sup>University of Tulsa

<sup>3</sup>WK Global

This research examines the predictive validity of normal personality traits, dark-side personality traits, and values for training behaviors and game performance in 68 Australian athletes. Mediation analyses indicated full mediation between the Adjustment (Z = .01 [95%: .01, .05]), Excitable (Z = -.02 [95%: -.09, -.02]), Skeptical (Z = -.02 [95%: -.10, -.01]), Mischievous (Z = -.02 [95%: -.10, -.02]), and Recognition (Z = -.01 [95%: -.03, -.01]) and game performance when controlling for training behaviors. The results indicate that some personality traits and motives appear to be useful measures to predict both training behaviors and game performance. Due to the

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intense nature of competitive sports, the unique way an athlete details appear to be important predictors of how they behave in training, which in turn, affects their game performance.

### *A.18: Client Personality & Value Preferences in Executive Coaches*

Karen Fuhrmeister

Hogan Assessment Systems

This study describes the development and pilot study of a measure of desired personality and values in an executive coach. The survey presented clients with high, moderate, and low score behavioral implications of each HPI and MVPI scale and asked them to indicate which they prefer in a coach. Results showed that participants preferred both high and low scores on Adjustment and Security equally. Responses on the Sociability, Interpersonal Sensitivity, Aesthetics, Affiliation, Commerce, Hedonism, Power, Recognition, and Science scales showed stronger preferences toward moderate scores. Both low and moderate scores were equally preferred for the Ambition scale, while high scores were preferred for the Prudence, Inquisitive, and Altruism scales. Low scores were preferred for both the Learning Approach and Tradition scales. These results show that there is some variability in preferred behaviors and there may not be one ideal coach profile.

### *A.19: No evidence for a relationship between dyadic self-other agreement and personal intelligence*

J. P. Gerber, Rachel Allison, Sarah DeGenero, & Julissa Rodriguez  
Gordon College

Personal intelligence (Mayer, 2017), the capacity to reason about personality, might be related to high self-other agreement after minimal interactions.

To test this, 78 undergraduates (mean age = 19.76, SD = 1.43) completed the Mini-IPIP then completed the Relationship Closeness Induction Task (Sedikides, Campbell, Reeder & Elliot, 1999) with a partner. After this, participants rated their partner's personality via the mini-IPIP, then completed the TOPI test of personal intelligence, Ravens Matrices, and an emotional intelligence scale (WLEIS).

Consistent with previous research (Kenny, 2002), within-person accuracy was high ( $r = .53$ ). However, accuracy showed no correlation with personal intelligence, Raven's, EI or personality ( $|all\ rs| < .12$ ).

Nevertheless, the TOPI converged with Raven's ( $r = .53$ ), diverged from EI scales ( $|all\ rs| < .17$ ), and converged with extraversion and openness ( $r = -.31$ ).

Personal intelligence may not explain self-other agreement.

### *A.20: Pre-Registration in Machine Learning: An Example Case Using the Personality-Adherence Link*

Andrew N Hall<sup>1</sup>, David M Condon<sup>2</sup>, & Daniel K Mroczek<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Northwestern University

<sup>2</sup>University of Oregon

Pre-registration in psychology is typically employed to establish a time-stamped set of procedures, analyses, and hypotheses

prior to the collection and analysis of data. This step formally separates what is generally termed the "exploratory" phase from the "confirmatory" stage of explanatory research. However, it is less clear how pre-registration can be implemented to improve research in the field of machine learning, in which prediction is valued over more explanatory approaches of hypothesis testing. This presentation demonstrates a use case in which a machine learning model predicting medication adherence from personality in a sample of 69,410 individuals from the Synthetic Aperture Personality Assessment (SAPA) sample was pre-registered prior to collection of a test dataset. This pre-registration formally separates analyses and conclusions based on the training dataset from analyses and conclusions based on a pre-registered test dataset. A formal procedure for pre-registration is proposed for research that utilizes predictive modeling.

### *A.21: Cross-validation Approaches in Personality Psychology: How k-Fold Cross-Validation can be used to Reduce Overfitting and Enhance Confidence in the Generalizability of Our Results*

Andrew N Hall

Northwestern University

K-fold cross-validation can be used in personality research to reduce overfitting and enhance confidence in the generalizability of results. This presentation provides a simulation-based argument for the use of k-fold cross-validation in personality research. K-fold cross-validation is a method of approximating the model construction-testing divide within a single dataset by segmenting one's dataset into multiple partitions ("folds") and subsequently training and validating the model on each fold in turn before averaging results together. Model performance can thus be estimated in a way that reduces the influence of overfitting when a single training dataset is used. Multiple simulated datasets are used here to illustrate how k-fold cross-validation can reduce the likelihood of overfitting a model to a specific dataset. Models fit using k-fold cross-validation should provide results that are closer to the true simulated values, providing evidence for the use of cross-validation as a method to reduce the likelihood of overfitting.

### *A.22: Stability and Change in Narrative Identity Processes During College: Rank-Order and Mean-Level Patterns in Academic and Romantic Narratives*

Kristin Haraldsson<sup>1</sup>, Sarah Jennings<sup>2</sup>, Nicole Litvitskiy<sup>2</sup>, Jennifer Pals Lilgendahl<sup>2</sup>, & Kate C. McLean<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Western Washington University

<sup>2</sup>Haverford College

Although narrative identity is central to personality development, there has been little examination of its stability and change over time. We examined mean-level and rank-order stability of two constructs central to narrative identity: exploratory processing and self-event connections, coded from high and low point narratives about academics and romance collected each year of college (four waves). Participants ( $n = 138 - 222$ ) were from the Identity Pathways Project, a longitudinal study of student development. Rank-order stability increased and was highest for exploratory

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processing and more modest for self-event connections. For mean-level change, exploratory processing varied by domain, decreasing in academic narratives and increasing in romantic narratives. Positive self-event connections decreased post-graduation, possibly due to the diminishing relevance of college experiences for identity. Implications center on the importance of domain and different forms of autobiographical reasoning for narrative identity processes – both stability and change – during a critical developmental stage.

*A.23: Grandiose Narcissism and Cognitive Empathy: Exploring the Role of Agentic Motivation and Emotional Intelligence*

Anthony D. Hermann & Kelemen Lee  
Bradley University

Studies are mixed regarding the relationship between grandiose narcissism (GN) and cognitive empathy. This may be partially attributable to GN's low communal, but high agentic motivation. High GNs, however, report more social intelligence and are motivated to perform well in public, suggesting that agentic contexts may elicit better emotion recognition among GNs. In the current pre-registered study, 406 online participants completed measures of social intelligence and GN and then a measure of cognitive empathy, the Reading the Mind in the Eyes Test (RMET), under normal instructions or imagining that the eyes were supervisors interviewing them for promotion. Afterward they predicted their score. Results indicated a negative relationship between GN and the RMET that was not moderated by experimental condition. However, high GNs reported considerable overconfidence in their RMET performance and, interestingly self-reported emotional intelligence mediated the negative relationship between GN and RMET.

*A.24: Narcissistic Admiration and Narcissistic Rivalry: How do Narcissists Respond to Daily Perceptions of Status and Inclusion?*

Kelsey Hobbs<sup>1</sup> & Virgil Zeigler-Hill<sup>2</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>University of Minnesota  
<sup>2</sup>Oakland University

Back et al. (2013) proposed the Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Concept (NARC) model to account for the dualistic nature of narcissism. The NARC model argues that individuals can maintain their grandiose self-views by employing two different strategies: narcissistic admiration (assertive self-enhancement) and narcissistic rivalry (antagonistic self-protection). The current study examined how individuals with narcissistic tendencies respond to daily experiences concerning status and inclusion. This study includes data from 356 undergraduates who completed a self-report measure of narcissism and daily measures concerning their perceived status, perceived inclusion, and state self-esteem for up to 7 days. The data was analyzed using a series of multilevel models. Results supported the hypothesis such that narcissistic admiration emerged as a significant moderator of the association between daily perceptions of status and state self-esteem. Thus, the current study supported the dual model of grandiose narcissism and depicted the complex interaction between perceived status and state self-esteem.

*A.25: Tinder vs. eHarmony Users: An Assessment of Sociosexual Tendencies Among Online Dating Users and Platforms*

Richard H Holler, Kayla Shephard, & Lisa LM Welling  
Oakland University

Not only has online dating evolved over the past decade, but underlying personality traits and motives have also shifted from seeking a romantic/sexual partner to "just pass the time." This online correlational design was developed to not only to further examine individual demographics who use online dating, but also of demographics of those who use a more short-term online dating platform. Approximately 300 participants are to be included in the study that primarily assesses: Age, Sociosexual Orientation, Mate Value, Busyness, Fear of Being Single, Short- vs. Long-term focused, Weekly Computer-Use, and Intimacy History. Results from this study will contribute to the limited literature on the individual differences of online dating users, as well as being one of the first studies that describes and compares individuals who are primarily attracted to short-term online dating platforms (e.g., tinder) to individuals who are primarily attracted to long-term online dating platforms (e.g., eHarmony).

*A.26: Narcissism and self-esteem: A nomological network analysis*

Courtland Hyatt<sup>1</sup>, Chelsea E. Sleep<sup>1</sup>, Joanna Lamkin<sup>2</sup>, Jessica L. Maples-Keller<sup>3</sup>, Constantine Sedikides<sup>4</sup>, W. Keith Campbell<sup>1</sup>, & Joshua D. Miller<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Georgia

<sup>2</sup>Michael E. DeBakey Veterans Affairs Medical Center, Baylor College of Medicine, Veterans Affairs South Central Mental Illness Research, Education and Clinical Center

<sup>3</sup>Emory University School of Medicine

<sup>4</sup>University of Southampton

Similarity between narcissism and self-esteem seems intuitive, as both capture positive perceptions of the self. In the current undertaking, we provide a broad comparison of the nomological networks of grandiose narcissism and explicit self-esteem. Pooling data from 11 existing samples (N = 4711), we compared the relations of narcissism and self-esteem to developmental experiences, individual differences (i.e., normal and pathological personality traits), interpersonal functioning, and psychopathology. Both constructs are positively related to agentic traits and assertive interpersonal approaches (e.g., extraversion, dominance), but differ in relation to agreeableness and a communal social orientation. Self-esteem emerged as a wholly adaptive construct negatively associated with internalizing psychopathology and generally unrelated to externalizing behaviors. Unlike self-esteem, narcissism was related to callousness, grandiosity, externalizing behaviors, and demeaning attitudes towards others that likely partially explain narcissism's links to maladaptive outcomes.

*A.27: Cross-sectional comparisons of perceived Big-Five personality differences within comfortable, time-spending, and relaxing relationships in Japan*

Ritsuko Iwai, Kei Shimonishi, & Takatsune Kumada  
Graduate School of Informatics, Kyoto University

This study examined personality features between one and a person with whom the one feels the most comfortable, and relaxed and can spend the longest time together in daily lives. In a web-survey (N=22,079, Mage=47.7, SD=14.8), respondents selected such a person, and completed inquiries about their relations, relationships and Big-Five personality of themselves and the selected. Spouses/partners were the most selected across genders and ages; for the second, men selected male friends while women female family members. Men chose more spouses/partners as their ages increased (20-39: 38.6%; 40-59: 55.5%; over-60: 75.4%) while the proportions were relatively stable among women (39.5-48.0%). The cluster analysis based on perceived differences in Big-Five resulted in six groups. In two groups (66.6%), the chosen persons were evaluated as more extraverted, more agreeable, more conscientious, less neurotic and more open-to-experiences than themselves. The other groups showed different patterns. We will further discuss each group and relationships.

*A.28: A Review and Meta-Analysis Examining Psychopathy and ASPD as Predictors of Violent or Sexual Recidivism*

Ria Kalyan & Robert Bornstein  
Adelphi University

This meta-analytic review compares Antisocial Personality Disorder (ASPD) and Psychopathy as predictors of recidivism. A total of 37 studies (82 effect sizes, total N=33,597) yielded a small effect size for ASPD and recidivism, and a large effect size for psychopathy and recidivism. Moderating factors and limitations are discussed.

*A.29: The Dark Triad and Acceptance of Retaliation*

Cameron S. Kay & Holly Arrow  
University of Oregon

Previous research has suggested that the Dark Triad is associated with an inclination towards vengeance. The extant research has, however, tended to focus on narrow beliefs and behaviors (e.g., revenge against an unfaithful partner, revenge porn proclivity, vengeance in the context of criminal justice). In the present study, participants (N = 405) responded to twelve novel vignettes, each describing an individual retaliating against a transgressor. They also completed the Dirty Dozen measure of the Dark Triad. In line with our preregistered hypotheses and consistent with previous research, participants high in psychopathy were the most accepting of retaliation, while Machiavellianism was associated with retaliation to the second-greatest degree. The relationship between narcissism and acceptance of retaliation was not significant.

*A.30: Warrior Psychopathy and the Dark Knight Scale*

Cameron S. Kay, Brandon Flanagan, & Holly Arrow  
University of Oregon

There has been recent interest in "successful psychopaths" - psychopaths who, despite their moral failings, manage to

thrive in contemporary society. We propose a novel conceptualization of the successful psychopath: the warrior psychopath. While traditional psychopaths appear to lack empathy for everyone, warrior psychopaths would feel empathy for those considered worthy. Those deemed unworthy would be treated with the same ruthless hostility that traditional psychopaths are known for. This selective empathy combined with fearlessness may make warrior psychopaths highly effective in combat situations and resilient against combat stress. To test our conceptualization, participants (N = 386) completed the Dark Knight Scale--a bespoke 44-item measure of in-group empathy, out-group hostility, fearlessness, and antisociality. A cluster analysis revealed what appears to be a cluster of warrior psychopaths. Subsequent analyses revealed that all components, except in-group empathy, correlated modestly with existing measures psychopathy.

*A.31: Explorations in Georgian Culture: Narrative Structure and Motivational themes in Life Stories*

Lili Khechuashvili<sup>1</sup>, Mariam Gogichaishvili<sup>1</sup>, Tamari Jananashvili<sup>2</sup>, & Giorgi Tchumburidze<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Tbilisi State University

<sup>2</sup>Training Center of the Ministry of Justice

The paper combining seven independent studies aims at comparative analysis of interrelation of the motivational hallmarks and narrative structure of life story narratives of Georgian samples, and situating the data in cross-cultural context of narrative inquiry. Life stories obtained from emerging adults, same-sex desire individuals, internally displaced persons, Georgian immigrants living in the USA, Georgian Orthodox Church servants, ex-convicts, wheelchair-users with spinal cord trauma and ordinary Georgian citizens were analysed. Altogether 322 life stories (3984 narratives) were interpreted qualitatively, as well as coded for narrative structure and power and intimacy motives. One-third of stories followed redemption sequence, and majority of them had neither redemption nor contamination structure. Besides, there were more personal agency in the stories of emerging adults, same-sex desire individuals, ex-convicts and wheelchair-users. No more detailed findings can be communicated for now, since data are still under processing.

*A.32: Creativity and storytelling: Mediating role of personality traits and narrative engagement in predicting psychological well-being*

Lili Khechuashvili<sup>1</sup>, Mariam Gogichaishvili<sup>1</sup>, & Tamari Jananashvili<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Tbilisi State University

<sup>2</sup>Training Center of the Ministry of Justice

Study explores the mediating role of autobiographical reasoning (coded in low and turning points, life challenge, loss and vivid adult memory for self-event connections and sophistication of meaning) and personality traits (HEXACO) in association with creativity (creative potential, activities and achievement), at one hand, and life story chapters and narrative coherency, at another hand, leading to more life satisfaction and psychological well-being. We hypothesized that individuals high on creativity show more creative structure in



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narration, in choosing criteria for chapters and naming them, and connection will be mediated by autobiographical reasoning and personality: Those with deeper explorations of self-event connections and more engaged in meaning making (higher on autobiographical reasoning) with high openness and extroversion, have more coherent stories and reveal higher psychological well-being. 600 stories (120 participants) will be analyzed qualitatively as well as quantitatively for above mentioned variables and the proposed model will be tested.

### *A.33: Who Exercises in College? Personality Traits and Demographics as Predictors of Physical Fitness*

Sheherezade L. Krzyzaniak, Chloe Pedersen, & Tera D. Letzring  
Idaho State University

Physical fitness has well-documented relationships with personality traits. This study investigated how traits and demographic variables are related to objective physical fitness in college students. 248 college students completed self-report measures and an objective test of physical fitness (VO<sub>2</sub> max; n=134). Differences in the Big Five personality traits and demographic variables were examined across physical fitness groups and as predictors of VO<sub>2</sub> max score. It was hypothesized that physical fitness would be positively related to conscientiousness, extraversion, and emotional stability, and that there would be differences in physical fitness across demographics. Physical fitness was significantly different across groups for agreeableness and neuroticism (with higher levels of both traits being associated with more highly fit groups) and was positively predicted by agreeableness. Seniors were more likely to be physically fit compared to Freshman. Results suggest that there are several characteristics that are related to physical fitness in college.

### *A.34: Spousal neuroticism – a blessing or a curse? The role of partner neuroticism for momentary support in older couples*

Marie-Christin Kura<sup>1</sup>, Swantje Müller<sup>1</sup>, Johanna Drewelies<sup>2</sup>, Jenny Wagner<sup>3</sup>, & Denis Gerstorff<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Humboldt University Berlin and University of Hamburg

<sup>2</sup>Humboldt University Berlin

<sup>3</sup>University of Hamburg

Neuroticism is characterized by heightened threat-reactivity and is associated with interpersonal problems in younger couples. However, in old age, marked by an increasingly negative ratio of developmental gains to losses, having a partner vigilant to resource constraints (i.e. high in neuroticism) might have fewer detrimental or even protective effects. Extending preliminary evidence indicating a positive association between spousal neuroticism and support in the daily life of older couples, we investigate to what extent the helpfulness of everyday informational and emotional support older adults receive from their partner is associated with partner neuroticism. To address our research question, we will conduct multilevel actor-partner models for distinguishable dyads using data from 83 older couples (aged 66-92) who provided up to 35 reports of momentary spousal support over

a one-week period and one assessment of baseline neuroticism. Findings will shed light onto the poorly understood everyday manifestations of spousal neuroticism in older adults.

### *A.35: Situational Experience and Personality around the World: A Replication Project*

Daniel I Lee<sup>1</sup> & Members of the International Situations Project  
<sup>1</sup>University of California Riverside

The current study seeks to explore the replicability of key findings of *The World at 7* (Guillaume et al., 2013), a large-scale cross-cultural project regarding situational experience. Using data collected from members of university communities across 62 countries (N = 15,318), the current study both expands upon and includes countries examined in the original study. Specifically, the analyses reported here are concerned with the relationship between situational experience and personality measured at the level of countries. The data support the original findings that both Extraversion and Openness have a greater than chance relationship with situational experience as measured using the RSQ (Riverside Situational Q-sort). Notably, analyses also indicate that the pattern of relationships between personality and situational experience do replicate across novel and repeated countries, and two different measures of personality.

### *A.36: Variability of Personality Manifestations in Daily Life of Older Adults*

Stefanie Lindner<sup>1</sup>, Damaris Aschwanden<sup>2</sup>, Johannes Zimmermann<sup>3</sup>, & Mathias Allemand<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Zurich, Switzerland

<sup>2</sup>Florida State University

<sup>3</sup>University of Kassel, Germany

<sup>4</sup>University of Zurich, Switzerland

Prior research investigated daily personality manifestations at life stages such as young adulthood, showing that younger adults exhibit variability in personality manifestations in their daily life. However, research of daily personality manifestations at later life stages such as older adulthood is sparse. We thus investigated daily personality manifestations of older adults with a focus on intra-individual variability and diversity. A 10-day ambulatory assessment study was conducted to assess personality-related experiences and behaviors among 136 healthy older adults (M = 70.45, range = 60–91, 41.2% male). The results revealed a nuanced picture of stability and fluctuation in personality manifestations, indicating that older adults show intra-individual variability and diversity in personality-related experiences and behaviors in daily life. This contribution sheds light on how personality manifests at the end of the life span, suggesting that personality is subject to short-term variability not only in younger adulthood, but also in older adulthood.

### *A.37: Personality Profiles and Psychological Health in Caregivers of Older Adults*

Martina Luchetti, Antonio Terracciano, & Angelina Sutin  
Florida State University, College of Medicine

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Caring for an elder relative is a challenging experience often associated with negative psychological outcomes. Not all caregivers, however, experience distress; many caregivers find benefits in this role. Personality may be one factor that modulates adaptation to caregiving. Previous research has focused primarily on negative outcomes (e.g., depression) and without a comparison control group. In this study, we examined the association between personality and a comprehensive set of psychological outcomes among family caregivers (n=491; age~65; 72% female) and matched controls (n=491). Caregivers were higher in Neuroticism, lower in Energy (Extraversion facet) and higher in Compassion (Agreeableness facet) than non-caregivers and reported more depression, anxiety, and loneliness and lower well-being and life satisfaction. The association between personality and the outcomes generally did not vary by caregiver status (e.g., Conscientiousness was related to higher well-being in both caregivers and controls). Future studies need to explore personality and caregiving in longitudinal samples.

### *A.38: Dyadic effects on maladaptive personality*

Rachel Lutz & Brian Lakey  
Grand Valley State University

We examined dyadic and trait effects in maladaptive personality. Dyadic effects reflect variation in a construct as a person moves from one relationship partner to another. Trait effects reflect consistency in responses across relationship partners. Students (N=226) rated their levels of five maladaptive personality constructs (Kreuger et al., 2012) when with their mothers, fathers and closest peers, as well as the perceived supportiveness of and conflict with those relationship partners. As expected, variance component analyses revealed that each dimension had significant trait effects accounting for between 33 (detachment) and 56% (disinhibition) of the variance. In addition, each dimension had significant dyadic effects accounting for between 9 (antagonism) and 49% (detachment) of the variance. Supportive partners evoked more adaptive expressions of personality, whereas conflict evoked less adaptive expressions. To our knowledge, this is the first study to identify dyadic effects in maladaptive personality.

### *A.39: Life Expressions of People with High and Low Personal Intelligence: Initial Findings*

John D. Mayer, David R. Caruso, & Abigail T. Panter  
University of New Hampshire

Personal intelligence refers to the accurate reasoning about personality in oneself and others—e.g., understanding that impulsiveness and sociability often go together. We wondered how personal intelligence influenced people's life expressions—their acts, behaviors, and situational choices, such as, "How many times last week did you criticize a friend's personality online?" and "How many pictures of your family are in your bedroom?" In Studies 1 and 2 (N = 384 and 356), we found that people higher in personal intelligence engaged in fewer conflictual acts than others (e.g., arguments, criticism). In Studies 3 and 4 (N = 394 and 482), people high in personal intelligence again behaved in less-conflictual—and more

supportive—ways than others. Our findings argue for the development of factor-based lifespace scales (of acts, behaviors, and situational choices) to better understand how personal intelligence is expressed in daily living.

### *A.40: Establishing a Life-Span Taxonomy and Measure of Socio-Emotional Skills*

Christopher M. Napolitano, Christopher J. Soto, H. Amir Maghsoodi, Ananya Tiwari, & Brent W. Roberts  
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

There is more to success than intelligence and knowledge. This contribution uses the term socio-emotional (SE) skills to describe attributes distinct from cognitive abilities that are responsive to interventions and associated with thriving. The authors of this contribution propose to address two critical issues in SE skills research: First, so far, there is no consensus on defining and operationalizing SE skills. However, before the efficacy of SE skills interventions can be entirely understood, it is imperative to grasp the full range of SE skills and to measure them. Second, existing measures and interventions on SE skills implicitly or explicitly assume that SE skills are most amenable to improvement during childhood. To that aim, in this contribution, a taxonomy of SE skills is presented and discussed with regard to its applicability across the life span.

### *A.41: Personality Predictors of Leader and Follower Engagement and Turnover*

Kimberly Nei & Jocelyn Hays  
Hogan Assessment Systems

Poor leadership can ruin workforce engagement. Using a sample of 1,068 leaders within a healthcare organization, we examine the personality predictors of both leader and follower intention to stay, burnout, turnover, and overall engagement. To measure personality, leaders completed the Hogan Personality Inventory, the Hogan Development Survey, and the Motives Values Preferences Inventory. Results from the HPI suggest Adjustment, Ambition, and Sociability positively predict engagement outcomes. Further, HDS Excitable, Cautious, Reserved, and Leisurely negatively predict engagement outcomes. While MVPI Power and Affiliation predict leader engagement, we found Affiliation, Altruism, and Commerce predict follower engagement outcomes. Although Aesthetics did not predict follower ratings of burnout or intent to stay, it was the strongest predictor of turnover. This suggests that leaders focused on form over function are likely to lose even engaged employees. Overall, results suggest organizations can use a few critical characteristics to identify engaged leaders with an engaged staff.

### *A.42: Self-control in early childhood: environmental sensitivity to early parenting*

Terry Ng-Knight  
University of Surrey, UK

This study extends research that has shown the parental context is associated with children's self-control by testing for individual

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differences in environmental sensitivity. We focus on the potential moderating role of a dimension of early infant temperament known as behavioural inhibition. Hypotheses are tested using data from the Millennium Cohort Study, a nationally representative longitudinal study of 18,818 infants born in the UK during 2000/01. Results show the quality of the mother-child relationship is positively associated with children's self-control development in early childhood and that individual differences in infant temperament moderate the association between parent-child relationship quality and children's development of self-control. Where, more behaviourally inhibited children benefit more from high quality parental contexts. This corresponds to what Pluess and Belsky (2013) termed 'vantage-sensitivity', a proclivity to benefit more than others from positive environmental conditions.

*A.43: A randomised control trial of Taekwondo instruction targeting children's self-control*

Terry Ng-Knight  
University of Surrey, UK

Self-control, the steering of behaviour towards a given standard or long-term goal (Gillebaart, 2018), supports health and success throughout the life course (Duckworth & Seligman, 2005; Steptoe & Wardle, 2017). Universal interventions that boost self-control during childhood may lead to substantial benefits on health, wealth and crime at both the individual and population level (Moffitt et al., 2011), however there is limited evidence available regarding interventions we can recommend to practitioners and policymakers. There is some evidence that teaching Taekwondo to schoolchildren increases their self-control (Lakes & Hoyt, 2004), but it is yet to be replicated. We are currently running an RCT to test the efficacy of Taekwondo interventions in a typical UK school setting, overcoming the design limitations of earlier studies (e.g., atypical samples, imprecise measurement, statistical issues). Crucially, we extend previous work by examining the mechanisms by which self-control may change, including changes to cognition and motivation.

*A.44: Responses to Clinical, Personality, and Affect Measures Across Languages: A Bilingual Study*

Linh L. P. Nguyen & William F. Chaplin  
St. John's University

The aim of this project was to test hypotheses about the influence of language and culture on responses to self-report measures. Our first study used a longitudinal clinical treatment outcomes measure, and found that non-native English speakers indicated faster rate of improvement than native speakers. Our second study tested an explanation of emotional distance in bilingual speakers and found that they responded more extremely to personality and affect measures in their first language compared to their secondary languages. Our third study elaborated on these findings by considering several additional variables: We found that language proficiency and the degree of cultural immersion moderated these effects. In addition, we found differences in response style and reported

Big Five personality traits across specific languages. It is clear that the situation is more complex than we originally hypothesized. For future directions, we will apply latent trait theory to examine differential item functioning across languages.

*A.45: Sense of purpose and romantic relationship variability during the college transition*

Gabrielle N. Pfund, Timothy Bono, & Patrick L. Hill  
Washington University in St. Louis

Sense of purpose is the extent to which one feels as if they have goals and aims guiding them through life. Higher sense of purpose levels have been connected to greater romantic relationship satisfaction, relationship commitment, and less consideration of alternative partners—even when controlling for the Big Five. With this in mind, our current study seeks to evaluate the connection of initial purpose with romantic relationship outcomes in weekly reports of college students ( $n = 400$ ) during their first semester at university. Data for this study have been collected, and we are currently working on the pre-registered analyses. We predict that students who report higher levels of purpose at Week 1 will experience greater romantic relationship satisfaction at a mean level throughout the semester, as well as less variability in their individual romantic relationship satisfaction from week to week.

*A.46: Exploring Moderators of Life Event-Personality Relationships Across the MIDUS Study*

Andrew Rakhshani & R. Michael Furr  
Wake Forest University

Most theories of (and empirical work on) personality development acknowledge the reciprocal effects of life events and personality. Prospective studies note considerable individual differences in these selection and socialization effects (moderation). However, these studies evaluate just a handful of events and moderators. Furthermore, psychosocial differences among events often go unappreciated so it remains unclear how these interact with personality. For example, events are often aggregated in ways that weight their impact identically ("loved one died" and "suffered financial loss" both simply coded by occurrence). To address these gaps, we examine a variety of moderators and a large battery of events (25) with subjective ratings of event impact. American adults ( $n \sim 2000$ ) completed the MIDUS Big Five Adjective Scale at each of three waves (9-year intervals). At waves two and three, participants retrospectively reported events that occurred between waves. Moderated path analyses indicated differential reciprocal effects among events and personality.

*A.47: Contenance and Virtue: The Predictive Power of Self-Control and Self-Regulation*

Lindsey Root Luna  
Hope College

Although the tendency toward individual virtues has been examined in a variety of contexts, the distinction between the Aristotelian

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concepts of virtue and continence have been largely ignored (Fowers, 2012). Effortful self-control functions as a modern-day descriptor of continence, whereas more automatic self-regulation is an analog to Aristotle's notion of virtue. To evaluate whether self-regulation and self-control might differentially predict virtue and subsequently flourishing, undergraduate students (N=148) completed a survey with multiple measures of modern virtues (e.g., forgiveness, gratitude). Modern virtue measures correlated with dispositional self-control ( $r_s=.18-.37$ ) and self-regulation ( $r_s=.26-.43$ ); however, when evaluated as partial correlations, only self-regulation continued to predict virtue. Indirect effects models using PROCESS revealed only self-regulation (controlling for self-control) led to greater flourishing through virtue; indirect effects utilizing self-control were nonsignificant. These data provide initial support for the empirical evaluation of self-regulation and self-control as similar, yet distinct concepts that differentially predict self-reported virtue and flourishing.

### *A.48: Measurement Invariance and MTMM Matrix of the Virtue of Patience in Adolescents*

Sarah Schnitker<sup>1</sup>, Benjamin Houltberg<sup>2</sup>, Jennifer Shubert<sup>1</sup>, & Kenneth Wang<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Baylor University

<sup>2</sup>University of Southern California

<sup>3</sup>Fuller Seminary

Patience—the ability to wait calmly in the face of frustration or suffering—has been proposed as virtue distinct from other personality traits such as self-control and emotion regulation (Schnitker, Houltberg, Dyrness, & Redmond, 2017), but few studies have examined its distinctiveness from related constructs. In addition, few studies have examined the ability of various measures to assess stability and change in patience among adolescents, which is critical for future studies that might aim to increase the virtue. In the present study, we examined invariance across four timepoints of a multi-trait, multi-method matrix of measures assessing patience (3-Factor Patience Scale; Schnitker, 2012), self-control (Self-Control Scale; Tangney, Baumesiter, & Boone, 2004), and emotion regulation (Children's Sadness and Anger Management Scale; Zeman, Shipman, & Penza-Clyve, 2001) in self-reports from 605 adolescent participants as well as informant reports from coaches/teachers ( $n = 190$ ), parents ( $n = 206$ ), and peers ( $n = 411$ ).

### *A.49: Prospective Effects of Hurricane Exposure on Academic Achievement*

Surizaday Serrano & Rodica Ioana Damian  
University of Houston

Does exposure to a major hurricane prospectively impact academic performance? And does personality moderate this link? In a diverse sample of 329 college students who experienced Hurricane Harvey (August 2017), we measured demographics and personality traits immediately after Harvey and obtained official records of pre- and post-hurricane GPA (Spring/Fall 2017). We found that people directly impacted by the hurricane had significantly lower post-hurricane GPA ( $\beta = -.13$ , 95%CI[-.23,

-.04]), above and beyond demographics, personality, and pre-hurricane GPA. In raw metrics, this effect translated into an average prospective GPA decrease of .22 points, or going from a 3.23 to a 3.01 GPA. We found no evidence of interaction effects with personality. Overall, study results suggest that disaster exposure may adversely impact later academic achievement. Our next analyses will incorporate achievement 8 months post-hurricane (Spring 2018 GPA) and we expect to replicate results from the previous wave at the 8th month follow-up.

### *A.50: Construct Validation of the ACT Holistic Framework Personality Scales via Behaviors Reported in a Seven-day Diary Study*

Leonard J. Simms<sup>1</sup>, Alex Casillas<sup>2</sup>, & Jason Way<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University at Buffalo

<sup>2</sup>ACT Inc.

The personality scales of the ACT Holistic Framework have demonstrated initial validity as measures relevant to the transition into college. In the present study, we extend this evidence via a broad range of 47 academically-relevant behaviors reported via a seven-day diary study. Undergraduates (N=243) completed a baseline assessment including the ACT scales, Big Five Inventory-2, and HEXACO. Of these, 181 completed at least 4 daily diaries. The ACT scales demonstrated a meaningful/predictable pattern of relations with daily behaviors. For example, Genuineness correlated with "said something untrue" ( $r=-.38$ ), Creativity correlated with "practiced my creative skills" ( $r=.39$ ), Assertiveness correlated with "advocated for myself" ( $r=.40$ ), Stress Tolerance correlated with "was anxious" ( $r=-.50$ ) and "was depressed" ( $r=-.44$ ), Dependability correlated with "was late to class or work" ( $r=-.39$ ), and Sociability correlated with "hung out with friends" ( $r=.38$ ). These results provide evidence of the construct validity of the ACT scales and the Holistic Framework more generally.

### *A.51: Psychological Gender Identity, Gender Role Flexibility, and Academic Self-Efficacy in Kenyan Adolescents*

Rachel N. Thomas<sup>1</sup>, Winnie Mucherah<sup>1</sup>, & Kennedy Bota<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ball State University

<sup>2</sup>Masinde Muliro University of Science & Technology

It has been proposed that psychological androgyny is associated with increased social flexibility, thereby influencing positive developmental outcomes. Although androgyny has been linked with positive outcomes across cultures, the relationship between androgyny and gender role flexibility (GRF) has not been well tested. Furthermore, despite evidence for sex differences in academic self-efficacy, studies of academic self-efficacy and psychological gender identity are lacking. This study sought to fill gaps in the literature by investigating relationships between GRF, psychological gender identity, and academic self-efficacy in adolescence. Participants (1516; 768 female), who attended a coed-day, all-girls, or all-boys secondary school in Kenya, completed reliable self-report GRF, academic self-efficacy, and gender identity measures. Findings revealed that GRF was weakly related to androgyny; however, the relative importance of school type over androgyny to GRF was



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supported. Findings on academic self-efficacy contrast previous literature linking androgyny to positive outcomes. Implications considering potential cultural differences will be discussed.

### *A.52: The Power of Narrative: The Emotional Significance of the Life Story Interview*

Ariana F. Turner, Henry R. Cowan, Regina L. Logan, & Dan P. McAdams  
Northwestern University

Much of the research on narrative identity has used The Life Story Interview (McAdams, 1995) to better understand the person through the story they construct of their life. However, the effect that The Life Story Interview has on participants has not yet been examined. At two time points—four years apart—163 adults in late midlife completed a measure of self-reported positive and negative affect both immediately before and after being interviewed. At both time points, results indicated that participants experienced a significant increase in positive affect. Moreover, this mood boost was experienced broadly among the participants, regardless of background, personality, mental health, or the unique aspects of their life story. These findings have significant implications for the inherent therapeutic benefit of sharing one's life story, as well as further justifying the argument for more of a therapeutic alliance in the field of narrative psychology.

### *A.53: Majority versus Minority Group Implicit Association Test Scores and Big Five Personality Traits*

Kristen M Van Tine & William Revelle  
Northwestern University

In the present study, the author investigated the correlations between various category stimuli from an Implicit Association Test (IAT) and explicit self-ratings of big five personality traits. The category stimuli consisted of dyads including one traditionally powerful group and one traditionally stigmatized group: African Americans and European Americans; Asian and White; fat people and thin people; gay people and straight people; poor people and rich people. Participants matched each group in these dyads to positive or negative IAT attribute stimuli. The attribute stimuli were synonyms of one of two groups: Good/Positive/Pleasant or Bad/Negative/Unpleasant. There were seven valenced attribute sets total; in other words, there are seven sets of synonyms for the positive and negative IAT attribute stimuli. This study will reveal whether some big five personality types are more disposed to associate positive versus negative attribute stimuli to minority and majority groups. Full results are not yet available.

### *A.54: The Utility of the NEO Personality Testing in a Substance Abuse Treatment Program*

Jasper Werby<sup>1</sup>, Daniel Angres, MD<sup>2</sup>, & Jefferey Caldcleugh<sup>2</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine  
<sup>2</sup>Positive Sobriety Institute

This study was conducted at the Positive Sobriety Institute to see the effect of personality on relapse. 561 patients with

predominantly alcoholism and/or opiate addiction were enrolled in the study over the course of 3 years and took the NEO personality inventory test at the beginning and end of their program. Their data was then analyzed using STATA with logistic regression and 2 sample t-tests. Openness significantly increased and Neuroticism significantly decreased over the course of the program. Openness was predictive of relapse even when accounting for many of the known predictive variables and adding in the personality subscores dramatically increased the predictive accuracy of the logistic regression. This data is significant in that it shows that through an addiction treatment program, certain key personality features can change, and also means that one can potentially identify higher risk patients and focus the appropriate resources on them.

### *A.55: Meaning systems: Which actual behaviors do person-descriptive terms refer to?*

Anne Wiedenroth & Daniel Leising  
Technische Universität Dresden

This exploratory study investigates the meaning systems (Kenny, 1994) that associate specific behaviors with certain person-descriptive terms. A large group of raters were presented with descriptions of observable, quantified behaviors (e.g., "meets with others 5 times per week"). They rated how appropriate each of 20 natural language terms (e.g., "sociable") would be to describe such a person. The ratings were highly reliable. While some terms (e.g., "clumsy") were associated with only a few circumscribed behaviors, other terms (e.g., "sociable") were associated with a much broader range of behaviors. The emerging associations between behaviors and term use were strong and varied in shape. Thus, in our study shared meaning was very high. The only moderate consensus often found for personality judgments may not so much result from non-shared meaning, but from other factors such as non-overlapping information. Furthermore, using behaviors with measurable frequencies as items may increase objectivity in personality assessment.

### *A.56: Accountability to the Transcendent: A New Frontier in Psychology*

Charlotte Witvliet<sup>1</sup>, Sung Joon Jang<sup>2</sup>, Jack Berry<sup>3</sup>, C. Stephen Evans<sup>2</sup>, Andrew Torrance<sup>4</sup>, Byron Johnson<sup>2</sup>, Robert C. Roberts<sup>2</sup>, & John R. Peteet<sup>5</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Hope College

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<sup>5</sup>Brigham and Women's Hospital

Willing accountability to the transcendent is an unexamined dispositional construct. People with accountability welcome living in accordance with their transcendent guide for living, and they responsibly improve their attitudes, thoughts, emotions, and actions in light of this transcendent guide. National samples (total N = 990) with US census representation for gender, adult age, ethnicity, education, and geographic region were tested with Qualtrics Panels. Rasch modeling in two samples (N = 377; N = 613) yielded a strong

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10-item single-factor scale (Cronbach's alphas .95, .95). Accountability correlated directly with religious commitment, meaning, and spiritual flourishing. Self-identified membership in a religious or spiritual community was associated with higher accountability scores. In hierarchical regressions, accountability went beyond all demographics (Step 1) and religious commitment (Step 2) to account for significant additional variance in the likelihood of responsible repair after relational wrongdoing, presence of meaning in life, and spiritual and religious flourishing.

### *A.57: Personality and Religiosity Predictors of Career Calling and Volunteerism*

Julie Yonker  
Calvin College

As university students strive to understand their career calling, they are often encouraged to volunteer in areas related to their career interests. We surveyed 150 first-year university students on their motivations to volunteer, personality, intrinsic religiosity and prosocial attitudes. The significant predictors of being motivated to volunteer were Agreeableness and prosocial attitudes. To understand career calling, we surveyed 400 students of various ages on personality, self-understanding (self-esteem, identity, perfectionism, intrinsic religiosity) career readiness (Career Decision Self-Efficacy, work place skills) the Calling and Vocation Questionnaire (Dik, Eldridge, Steger, & Duffy, 2012), which assesses the search and presence of: transcendent summons, purposeful work, and prosocial orientation. The significant predictor of the Presence of Calling and Vocation was intrinsic religiosity. The significant predictors of the Search for Calling and Vocation were Emotional Stability and workplace skill of collaboration. Personality traits, among others, are related to volunteering and career calling in students.

### Poster Session B

Location: [Center Concourse](#)

### *B.01: A hierarchical integration of normal and abnormal personality dimensions: Structure and predictive validity in a heterogeneous sample of psychiatric outpatients*

Timothy Allen<sup>1</sup>, Colin G. DeYoung<sup>2</sup>, R. Michael Bagby<sup>3</sup>, Bruce G. Pollock<sup>4</sup>, Lena C. Quilty<sup>4</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Pennsylvania State University

<sup>2</sup>University of Minnesota

<sup>3</sup>University of Toronto

<sup>4</sup>Centre for Addiction and Mental Health

Hierarchical, quantitative models of psychopathology deal primarily with higher-order trait constructs, whereas less is known about the structure and content comprising lower-order dimensions of psychopathology. In the present study, we address this issue using targeted factor analysis to integrate the 25 maladaptive facet-level traits of the Personality Inventory for DSM-5 with the 10 aspect-level traits of the normal personality hierarchy within a sample of 198 psychiatric outpatients. A 10-factor solution largely replicated previous work, with each of the 10 aspects primarily characterizing only one factor. In addition,

the 10 factors showed differential utility in predicting a range of existing categorical diagnoses, including alcohol use disorder, major depression, panic disorder, social anxiety, and borderline and avoidant personality disorders. Our results suggest that research on the development, causes, and structure of lower-order traits within the normal personality hierarchy may serve as an important guide to the causes and structure of maladaptive personality.

### *B.02: A Network Analysis of Broad Human Intellectual Abilities*

Victoria M. Bryan & John D. Mayer  
University of New Hampshire

Current models of intelligence, such as the Cattell-Horn-Carroll model (CHC), employ factor analytic techniques to divide human intelligence into a set of broad intelligences such as comprehension knowledge (verbal), spatial, perceptual-organizational, and fluid reasoning capacities. While the CHC model has gained widespread acceptance in the field of intelligence, one of its limitations is that imposes a hierarchical model on what is more likely to be a densely-interrelated set of partly-distinct problem-solving systems (McGrew, 2009). Employing a correlation matrix of broad intelligences drawn from 21 studies (Bryan & Mayer, 2017; Bryan & Mayer, 2019), the current work applied network analysis to represent their interrelations. The network analysis provides a newly-visualized method for representing the relations among broad mental abilities, and indicated, among other insights, that fluid intelligence was most central to the broad intelligences.

### *B.03: Gender diversity and personality: Using robust statistics to examine construct validity*

William Bryant<sup>1</sup>, Margaret C. Achee<sup>1</sup>, John L. McNulty<sup>1</sup>, Kurt T. Choate<sup>2</sup>, & Bradley J. Brummel<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Tulsa

<sup>2</sup>Northeastern State University

Despite noted importance for psychological assessment with transgender and gender diverse individuals (see Coleman et al., 2012), there is little literature on the topic. The current study evaluates preliminary convergent and discriminant properties of personality scales in such a sample. This community sample consists of 73 gender diverse adults in Oklahoma and Texas (mean age = 36.07, SD = 14.38). The most common gender identity was transgender female (48%) and most identified as Caucasian (75%). Measures included the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2-Restructured Form, Barratt Impulsiveness Scale-11, Beck Anxiety Inventory, Beck Depression Inventory-II, Magical Ideation Scale, PTSD Checklist for DSM-5, and the Brief Resilience Scale. Traditional validity coefficients were supplemented with modified percentile bootstrap confidence intervals and orthogonal projection correlations, methods less sensitive to heteroscedasticity and extreme values, respectively (Wilcox, 2012). Preliminary evidence for convergent and discriminant validity among included scales as well as limitations and future directions are discussed.

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*B.04: The Brief Mood Introspection Scale (BMIS) 30 Years Later: Norms and Validity Evidence from a Meta-Analysis*  
Rachael Cavallaro, Victoria Bryan, & John Mayer  
University of New Hampshire

The Brief Mood Introspection Scale (BMIS) is a widely-used open-source, 16-item assessment of mood. We conducted a meta-analysis of 99 peer-reviewed articles (149 studies) published over a five-year timespan (2016-2011), assessing the BMIS's psychometric properties and suitability as an assessment instrument. The BMIS scales' reliabilities across studies were comparable to the original article (Mayer & Gaschke, 1988), where the Pleasant-Unpleasant scale's reliability was high ( $\alpha = 0.82/0.83$ ), and the Arousal-Calm scale's reliability was less than desirable ( $\alpha = 0.52/0.57$ ). Criterion validity evidence for the Pleasant-Unpleasant scale came from seven studies ( $N = 511$ ) that employed mood inductions: Scores rose when happy moods were induced ( $t(3) = -11.05, p < .05, d = .75$ ) and fell when sad moods were induced ( $t(3) = 12.38, p < .05, d = -.77$ ). The Pleasant-Unpleasant scale also correlated with criteria that supported its validity; for example,  $r(316) = .46$  with self-esteem and  $.39$  with emotional approach coping (Totan, 2014). A reanalysis of the BMIS using confirmatory factor analysis is currently underway.

*B.05: "It's Part of My Responsibility to Help": Developing a Measure of Motivations for Extrinsic Emotion Regulation*  
Sara A. Cloonan & Kristjen B. Lundberg  
University of Richmond

Why do we engage in extrinsic emotion regulation (EER)? The current research aims to develop a measure of motivations for engaging in EER, with a focus on why we attempt to improve others' affective states. In Studies 1a-1b ( $N_s = 85, 138$ ), participants were asked to recall a time when they down-regulated the negative emotions of another person and to explain why they did so. Thematic analyses of narrative responses led to the development and evaluation of coding categories reflecting a wide variety of EER motivations (e.g., obligation, compassion, reciprocation), that also varied considerably in their prevalence rates and reliability. In Study 2 (target  $N = 300$ ), a trait measure of EER, informed by the narrative responses, was developed and its psychometric properties evaluated using factor analyses. Increased knowledge regarding EER motivations may inform our understanding of the success (and failure) of EER attempts and their intra- and interpersonal implications.

*B.06: Personality disorders as predictors of intimate partner violence perpetration and victimization: A meta-analytic review*  
Katherine L Collison & Donald R. Lynam  
Purdue University

Despite years of research demonstrating a relation between personality pathology and intimate partner violence (IPV), no meta-analysis has examined how specific personality disorders (PDs) predict different forms of IPV perpetration and victimization. The present study was undertaken to synthesize existing research on the effects of all ten PDs on physical,

psychological, verbal, and sexual IPV perpetration and victimization. An initial search in PsycINFO and PubMed yielded 1,808 results. After duplicate and irrelevant articles were removed, 128 studies were included in the analysis, representing 146 individual samples. Analysis was conducted in R using the metafor package. Main effects analyses indicate that PDs were significantly and positively related to IPV perpetration, with the exception of histrionic PD and OCPD. Results were more mixed for IPV victimization. Moderator analyses are still being conducted but will be presented in the final poster. Findings may help to inform prevention and intervention efforts in clinical settings.

*B.07: State Perspective-taking and Empathy: A Direct Replication Attempt of the Positive Correlation with Normative and Distinctive Accuracy of Personality Judgments*  
Robyn J. Wanke & Douglas E. Colman  
University of Wisconsin - La Crosse

Small but reliable relations have been found between personality judgment accuracy and trait levels of the empathic response (Colman, Letzring, & Biesanz, 2017), while much stronger associations have been found with state levels of the empathic response (Colman, 2018). In this current study, we attempted to directly replicate these findings using a new sample of participants ( $N \geq 200$ ) recruited from a mid-western university. Participants viewed six randomly selected videos of targets talking about their life story and then rated the personality of each. Finally, participants self-rated their own state perspective-taking and empathy levels with two different scales. Previous relations found between state empathic tendencies with normative and distinctive accuracy were partially replicated. Specifically, analyses indicated significant associations between normative, but not distinctive, accuracy and state levels of perspective-taking and empathy. These results provide increased credibility to the important relations between trait judgment accuracy and judges' empathic response.

*B.08: Gender and educational differences in the relationship between gratitude and subjective wellbeing*  
Douglas f. Cruthirds & Jacob Gibson  
Idaho State University

Previous research explains many of the critical aspects of the relationship between gratitude and subjective well-being; however, gender and educational differences are an overlooked area. Using participants who just completed a gratitude intervention ( $N = 184$ ), a multigroup structural equation model was created to test if the relationship between gratitude, measured by the Gratitude Resentment and Appreciation Test (GRAT), and subjective well-being, measured by a latent variable created from questions of the Satisfaction with Life Scale, is different based on gender or education. Results show the gratitude-SWB relationship is significantly different by gender and education, with males and those educated with less than a bachelor's degree displaying a negative relationship between the sense of abundance subscale of the GRAT and SWB, and females and those with a bachelor's degree

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or more displaying a positive relationship. A further breakdown of results and implications for future research will be discussed.

### *B.09: Dynamics of narcissism: A unique personality process*

Elizabeth A. Edershile & Aidan G.C. Wright  
University of Pittsburgh

It has been theorized that dynamic processes within and between grandiosity and vulnerability underlie pathological narcissism. The present study examined theorized fluctuations within grandiose and vulnerable states across three samples (two undergraduate samples and a community sample that was oversampled for narcissism). Results suggest overall variability from moment to moment is moderately associated with dispositional assessments of narcissism. Specifically, individuals who are dispositionally grandiose appear to have high mean levels of both grandiosity and vulnerability and tend to vary in each. On the other hand, dispositionally vulnerable individuals tend to have high levels of vulnerability and low levels of grandiosity. Furthermore, though researchers have suggested that negative affect and vulnerability are virtually overlapping constructs, momentary vulnerability appears to be unique to narcissism, contributing to a process in places that negative affect does not. Future research should strive to better understand the mechanisms behind narcissistic patterns.

### *B.10: Introducing BISCUIT: Statistical learning in personality psychology without the black box*

Lorien G Elleman<sup>1</sup>, Sarah K. McDougald<sup>1</sup>, David M. Condon<sup>2</sup>, & William Revelle<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Northwestern University

<sup>2</sup>University of Oregon

Statistical learning techniques (SLTs) are becoming more popular in personality psychology, especially for the analysis of personality-criterion relationships at the “nuance” (i.e., item) level. Many of these methods are “black boxes” such that the output of a model only says by how much a pool of nuances can predict a criterion, but not why they predict the criterion. This talk showcases an alternative to black box SLTs: BISCUIT, a Best Items Scale that is Cross-validated, Unit-weighted, Informative and Transparent. The predictive power of BISCUIT (RMSE and multiple r) is compared to three SLTs: LASSO, elastic net, and random forest; multiple regression using the Big Five is also included. Four criteria are predicted: BMI, smoking frequency, sleep quality, and general health. BISCUIT performs about as well as other SLTs, and has the added benefit of supplying information as to whether a personality-criterion relationship is causal, part of a network, and/or tautological.

### *B.11: Learning how to learn: The effect of a short intervention on self-efficacy and need for achievement*

Jennifer S. Feenstra  
Northwestern College

Success in school is an important for student’s lives and future well-being. Individual difference variables are among the most important predictors of academic success, specifically

academic self-efficacy and achievement motivation (Robbins, Lauver, Davis, Langly, & Carlstrom, 2004). Research has shown that changes in self-efficacy are possible and can change behavior and performance (Ouweneel, Schaufeli, & LeBlanc, 2013). In the present pilot study, including 50 undergraduate students, a study skills intervention was hypothesized to raise self-efficacy and need for achievement and, therefore, increase academic performance among students who were assigned to an intervention in comparison with a control group. The intervention used a self-regulation perspective (Zimmerman, 2008). Data collection is almost complete and will end when GPA is obtained from the registrar at the end of the semester. A positive finding would provide impetus for a more extensive study and suggest that study skills intervention programs can be effective.

### *B.12: Factor Structure of the MCMI-III and the MCMI-IV*

Amanda M. Fisher & Raymond DiGiuseppe  
St. John’s University

The aim of this study was to explore factor structures of the Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory-III (MCMI-III) and the Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory-IV (MCMI-IV) personality disorder scales. The MCMI-III and MCMI-IV were analyzed using exploratory factor analysis and parallel analysis methods in clinical samples of 639 participants and 253 participants, respectively, using the statistical software JASP. These analyses yielded four-factor models of the MCMI-III ( $\chi^2=319.76$ ,  $df=41$ ,  $RMSEA=0.10$ , 90% confidence interval [CI] for  $RMSEA=0.093-0.114$ ,  $TLI=0.90$ ,  $BIC=54.90$ ) and the MCMI-IV ( $\chi^2=188.41$ ,  $df=51$ ,  $RMSEA=0.11$ , 90% CI for  $RMSEA=0.088-0.119$ ,  $TLI=0.90$ ,  $BIC=-93.79$ ). All scales in both analyses had primary loadings of above .4. Both analyses yielded similar factors, with slight variations between the two scales: Factor 1: Neuroticism/Internalizing Disorders, Factor 2: Antagonism/Externalizing Disorders, Factor 3: Extraversion, and Factor 4: Compulsivity. The factors are congruent with current research and theory of dimensional classifications of personality disorders and maladaptive variants of Five-Factor Model personality traits.

### *B.13: Relationships between Personality and Politics in India*

Richa Gautam<sup>1</sup> & Thomas Roggina Junior<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Vassar College

<sup>2</sup>SUNY Purchase

Two hundred and fifty-six Indian Amazon Mechanical Turk workers responded to personality scales (Big Five Inventory, Moral Foundations Questionnaire, Social Dominance Orientation, Right-Wing Authoritarianism (RWA), and System Justification), decision-making vignettes, and a demographics questionnaire. We explored the relationship between personality variables and political beliefs. However, we found few trends between personality and politics and only one significant correlation. Contrary to recently-reported global trends in personality and politics (Fatke, 2017), liberal political beliefs showed a significant negative correlation with extraversion ( $r(230) = -0.13$ ,  $p = 0.05$ ). As expected, higher concern for harm/care



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showed a trend towards more liberal political beliefs ( $r(230) = 0.13$ ,  $p = 0.06$ ) and RWA trended towards more conservative political beliefs ( $r(230) = -0.12$ ,  $p = 0.07$ ). We conclude that the correlation between personality and politics in India does not follow the trends commonly seen in Western samples, particularly in samples from the US.

### *B.14: Negative Urgency, Religiosity, and Non-Suicidal Self-Injury: Investigating the interaction of risk and protective factors for NSSI*

Sarah A. Griffin<sup>1</sup>, Alison M. Haney<sup>2</sup>, & Douglas B. Samuel<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of Missouri-Columbia

<sup>2</sup>Purdue University

Negative urgency has shown a strong relationship with non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI; Glenn & Klonsky, 2010). Poor ability to inhibit responding to strong urges or desires is hypothesized to be the primary mechanism contributing to this relationship. Sociocultural factors, including religiosity, are associated with increased inhibitory control and decreased risk of NSSI (Haney, 2019; McCollough & Willoughby, 2009). This project investigates possible protective effects of religiosity against NSSI in the context of negative urgency. Data were collected from 450 individuals via Mturk, oversampling for history of judicial involvement and/or psychological diagnosis or treatment to increase range in impulsive traits. Results show a significant interaction between negative urgency and religiosity in predicting NSSI, with religiosity serving as a protective factor against NSSI at high levels of trait negative urgency. This interaction appears only for those with a history of psychological illness or treatment. Implications for self-injury risk assessment are discussed.

### *B.15: Experiencing Ethnicity: Ethnic Identity from a Narrative Perspective*

Nicole Harake & Will Dunlop

University of California, Riverside

We examined relations between narrated experiences, ethnic identity, and authenticity in two ethnic groups. 249 Asian and Latinx participants narrated the moment they became aware of their ethnic background. Narratives were coded for manifest (events), thematic (positive, or negative, connection), and affective qualities of redemption (negative to positive) and contamination (positive to negative). Participants completed measures of ethnic identity and authenticity. Narratives concerning language were more common among Latinx participants, whereas new experiences were more prevalent within Asian participants' narratives. The thematic and affective features of narratives did not vary between groups, however our findings emphasize the implications of narrative construction for ethnic identity. Constructing redemptive narratives and acknowledging positive group connections corresponded with heightened ethnic identity and authenticity. These results underscore the implications of narrating ethnic experiences, while highlighting the advantage of a narrative approach for investigating the intersection between lived experience and ethnic identity.

### *B.16: Distinguishing Personality Traits and Dysfunction in Relation to Clinical Outcomes*

Sarah A Heuckeroth<sup>1</sup>, Evan W. Good<sup>2</sup>, & Christopher J. Hopwood<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University of California, Davis

<sup>2</sup>Michigan State University

The resolution of current debates regarding the value of the DSM-5 Alternative Model for Personality Disorders (AMPD), and the separation of personality dysfunction and maladaptive personality traits will determine how PDs are diagnosed in future iterations of the DSM. We conceptually replicated Morey et al. (2007) by modeling associations between an array of clinical outcomes with combinations of personality dysfunction, normal range traits, and maladaptive traits. In our sample of 506 adult MTurk participants we tested the general hypothesis that maladaptive traits include both normal range variation and dysfunction, whereas dysfunction and normal range variation are relatively distinct. This result would suggest two ways to reduce redundancy in the AMPD without lessening its criterion-validity. First, personality and dysfunction could be distinguished more cleanly if traits were reconceptualized as normal range rather than maladaptive. Second, the maladaptive traits could be used without a separate assessment of dysfunction.

### *B.17: Laypersons Impressions of Personality's Structure- A Network Visualization*

Lorelei T. Himlin & John D. Mayer

University of New Hampshire

Many theoretical models divide personality into functional parts, such as motives, emotions, and thought (Allport & Odbert, 1936). For example, Freud's id, ego, superego, Mischel and Shoda's Cognitive-Affective Personality System, and Mayer's Personality Systems Set (PSS) all distinguish among types of functioning. These divisions help to organize personality processes and variables for study. Although the models are regarded as chiefly theoretical, I explored an empirical test of Mayer's Personality Systems Set (PSS, 2005) using network analytic techniques. In the study, 417 students completed two parallel forms of a survey for which they rated the similarities of personality functions (e.g., emotions, thinking, self-control) to gauge how well people's intuitions about themselves corresponded to the PSS model. Participants perceived their mental functions as highly connected, and distinguished some areas such as conscious awareness and motives as particularly central to their functioning. The results are discussed in relation to the PSS.

### *B.18: Personality Predictors of the Decision to Actually Get Tested for HIV*

Nicholas S. Holtzman, Janice N. Steirn & Stacy W. Smallwood

Georgia Southern University

Which trait-like measures predict one's decision to get tested for human immunodeficiency virus (HIV)? This small, pre-registered study ( $N = 69$ ) involved participants taking a number of individual difference measures, including information avoidance, long-term and short-term mating orientation, the big five personality traits and

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the dark triad--Machiavellianism, narcissism, and psychopathy. Then, participants could opt to literally get tested for HIV. Neuroticism was the best predictor of getting tested ( $r = .37$ ), consistent with the finding that neurotic individuals use health services more readily. Despite literature showing that narcissists are prone to engage in risky sexual behaviors, the correlation between narcissism and getting tested for HIV was negligible ( $r = -.01$ ). If narcissistic people are (a) taking sexual risks and (b) are no more likely than average to seek HIV diagnostic information, then they are potential invisible hubs in the network of sexually active individuals.

### *B.19: Aging and the Aspects of Openness: Unpacking Cross-Sectional Patterns*

Linda Houser-Marko & Ashley Danielle Brown  
Johnson O'Connor Research Foundation

Examining cross-sectional data, Donnellan and Lucas reported a lifelong downward curvilinear trend in trait Openness to Experience (2008). We sought to replicate and extend this finding using an age-diverse sample of 334 individuals with scores on the Johnson O'Connor Ability Battery (JOAB) and the online Synthetic Aperture Personality Assessment (SAPA; Condon, 2017). We wished specifically to know whether the Openness age curve would be evident for both of DeYoung, Quilty, and Peterson's Openness aspects (i.e. Intellect and Openness, 2007) and to what extent any observed decrements could be attributed to age-related decline in general cognitive ability ( $g$ ) versus alternative possibilities such as diminished divergent thinking. Results indicated that only the Intellect aspect of Openness showed any signs of fitting the hypothesized curvilinear model; moreover, exploratory analyses revealed that Intellect and  $g$  are more strongly (positively) correlated as age increases. Implications and future directions are discussed.

### *B.20: I Cannot Tell a Lie: Emotional Competence as a Predictor of Deceptive Behavior*

Jasmine A. Huffman, John D. Mayer, & Nicholas Mian  
University of New Hampshire

Research has identified that perceived acceptability and likelihood of lying depend on the type of lie and certain personality characteristics but has neglected to examine the role of emotional competence (EC) in deceptive behavior. In this study, 80 undergraduate students completed an online survey to assess the role of EC in perceived acceptability and likelihood of telling four types of lies, which are distinguished from one another based on their motivation (altruistic, conflict avoidance, social acceptance, or self-gain). Preliminary results indicate that there's a significant negative correlation between EC and the likelihood of lying overall. Further, this relationship appears to be specific to telling social acceptance lies compared to other types of lies). The relationship between EC and lying will be further examined by utilizing additional measures (e.g., of Personal Intelligence) and exploring moderation effects. Potential results could impact student development, hiring practices, and management techniques

where EC is studied.

### *B.21: Predictive Validity of Consensual vs. Comprehensive Facets of Neuroticism*

Shereen Khoo & David Watson  
University of Notre Dame

Consensual facets of personality help to address the lack of agreement over personality facet structure by identifying core facets judged to be important across multiple personality inventories (Naragon-Gainey & Watson, 2014). However, information is lost regarding unique facets within individual personality inventories (e.g. the FI-FFM Somatic Complaints scale) that may hold significant predictive validity. In the present study, we investigated the consensual and comprehensive facet structure (i.e., a model that includes both shared and unique facets across multiple personality inventories) of Neuroticism using three measures of personality and temperament (NEO-PI-R, FI-FFM, TAI) in a sample of 432 community adults. Factor scores of consensual and comprehensive facets were related to a broad range of psychopathology. Neuroticism consensual facets predicted a majority of variance of psychopathology, with unique facets having little incremental predictive variance beyond them. Results suggest that Neuroticism consensual facets are sufficient to account for relations with psychopathology.

### *B.22: Towards a Broader Understanding: The Association Between Complex Problem Solving and Non-Cognitive Personality Traits*

André Kretzschmar  
University of Tübingen

Complex problem solving (CPS) is considered an important higher-order thinking skill, in particular for educational success. In recent years, the theoretical understanding of CPS has been broadened from a purely cognitive skill to a competency also containing non-cognitive aspects. Thus, two studies (N1 = 263 German university students; N2 = 589 German high school students) were conducted to explore the association of the Big Five personality traits and general self-efficacy with CPS. Based on structural equation modelling, the results show that only neuroticism (Study 1 and 2), conscientiousness, and self-efficacy (both Study 1) were moderately associated ( $r_{\max} = .35$ ) with CPS. However, similar correlations were found between these non-cognitive personality traits and pure cognitive abilities (e.g., fluid reasoning, short-term memory), thus challenging the broader conceptualization of CPS. Nevertheless, further non-cognitive personality traits which might fit in the broader understanding of CPS are discussed.

### *B.23: Relations of PID-5-BF Traits to Functioning, Symptom Severity, and Psychotherapy Engagement in a Sample of Treatment-Seeking Veterans with PTSD*

Joanna Lamkin, Karin Thompson, & Natalie Hundt  
Veterans Affairs/Baylor College of Medicine

The Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5) is an emerging measure

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of personality traits with growing support. The 25-item Brief Form version (PID-5-BF), an appealing option for busy clinical settings, has been less thoroughly investigated in the literature thus far. Furthermore, there are few studies characterizing personality patterns in Veterans with Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). Knowledge of these patterns may help to guide treatment decisions and strategies to improve treatment retention in this population. The goal of the present study is to characterize PID-5-BF traits among a sample of Veterans (N = 80; chart review in progress) seeking treatment for PTSD. Pre-treatment PID-5-BF scores will be compared to measures of functioning, social support, emotion regulation, and PTSD symptom severity, as well as psychotherapy treatment engagement during a 6-month period. Greater Negative Affect, Detachment, and Disinhibition scores are hypothesized to relate to higher symptom severity and lower treatment engagement.

### *B.24: Inconsistencies in personality development across large internet samples*

Katelin E. Leahy, William J. Chopik, M. Brent Donnellan, & Christopher D. Nye  
Michigan State University

Personality development research has benefitted from innovations in data collection. However, even among studies with large sample sizes, discrepant findings in even simple associations with age are found. In two studies (total N=1,653,065), we examined variability in age differences in personality. Study 1 and Study 2 partially replicated previous large-scale studies of age differences in personality. Study 2 found that variability in age differences might be attributable to who takes certain personality tests (a 20 v. 100-item measure). Specifically, people open to experience were 43.6% more likely to take a longer survey. Across both studies, we found that variability may also be attributable to differences in measurement instruments, particularly among inventories that include enough information to estimate facets. The findings of the project are discussed in the context of measurement choices and how these choices may affect the results of large scale surveys of personality.

### *B.25: Procrastination, Perceived Parental Expectations for Perfection, and Their Effects on Well-being*

Angela M. Legg<sup>1</sup>, Kimberly J. Zuniga<sup>1</sup>, & Sophie Soloway<sup>2</sup>  
<sup>1</sup>Pace University  
<sup>2</sup>Walter Panas High School

Both procrastination and parental expectations can influence college students' mental health outcomes. While procrastination is consistently viewed as a detriment to success and emotional well-being, the high standards parents hold for their college-aged children show both positive and negative effects. While some prior research shows that high parental expectations predict academic success, other investigations conclude that parents with perfectionistic expectations may harm the psychological and academic welfare of their children. The current study examines a known detriment to college performance, trait procrastination, and its interaction with

perceived parental expectations for perfection as predictors of mental illness in college students. A total of 237 college students completed a survey assessing trait procrastination, parental expectations for perfection, depression, anxiety, stress, and self-esteem. When students reported greater perceived parental expectations of perfectionism, high levels of procrastination predicted lower well-being. Low procrastination may buffer any negative effects of overly perfectionistic parental expectations.

### *B.26: Self-Regulation and Differential Susceptibility to Observed Parenting in Adolescence*

Kristin L. Moilanen<sup>1</sup>, Madison Memmott-Elison<sup>2</sup>, & Laura M. Padilla-Walker<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>West Virginia University

<sup>2</sup>University of Missouri

<sup>3</sup>Brigham Young University

Consistent associations between self-regulation and adjustment outcomes have led to considerable interest in modifiable antecedents of regulatory abilities. The current inquiry considers whether effects of maternal and paternal parenting are contingent upon adolescents' existing levels of regulation. Two waves of study data were drawn from the Flourishing Families Project (N = 478; Mage = 12.23, SD = 1.06, range = 10-17; 51.3% girls; 66.7% white). Adolescents and mothers completed self-regulation questionnaires at two waves; observed parent-adolescent interactions were coded at the first wave. Analyses revealed modest evidence of differential susceptibility to maternal parenting, such that youth with high initial regulation benefitted slightly more from high maternal regulatory support and low harsh parenting than did youth with low initial regulation. No parallel effects emerged for paternal parenting. The findings indicate that youths' initial levels of regulation warrant consideration when targeting maternal parenting in intervention contexts.

### *B.27: Age Differences in Four Measures of Self-Regulation*

Kristin L. Moilanen<sup>1</sup>, John Geldhof<sup>2</sup>, & Steinunn Gestsdottir<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>West Virginia University

<sup>2</sup>Oregon State University

<sup>3</sup>University of Iceland

The goal of the present study explored age differences in four measures of self-regulation in adulthood. N = 672 U.S. residents ages 18-73 years (59.6% female) were recruited via Mechanical Turk, and completed the ASRI, the ATQ, the SOC, and Novak and Clayton's (2001) self-regulation measures. Analyses revealed significant differences by age, measure, and an interaction between age and measure. SOC scores were lower than all other measures. Across measures, adults ages 18-29 years had lower scores, and those 50+ had higher scores than all other groups, with no mean differences between those in their 30s and 40s. When disaggregated by measure, this pattern for age held for all measures but the SOC, which revealed that the oldest group had higher scores than those ages 18-29 and 40-49 years. These data support the assumption that most regulatory abilities continue to improve throughout adulthood.

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**B.28: Assessment of fluctuation between grandiose and vulnerable narcissism: Development and initial validation of the FLUX scales**

Joshua Oltmanns & Tom Widiger  
University of Kentucky

It is hypothesized that narcissistic individuals may fluctuate between grandiose and vulnerable narcissism traits. While well-validated measures exist to measure both grandiose and vulnerable narcissism, no self-report measures assess for a fluctuation between the two. We developed a three-scale measure of narcissistic fluctuation (the FLUX) that displayed convergent validity with both grandiose and vulnerable narcissism, discriminant validity with the domains of the five-factor model, and criterion validity with affective lability. Results suggest that the FLUX scales provide an informative assessment of a fluctuation between grandiose and vulnerable narcissism. Nine FLUX items that tapped a general narcissistic fluctuation construct were then chosen to create a brief scale of narcissistic fluctuation entitled the g-FLUX. Results from a follow-up study will be presented here that demonstrate the g-FLUX predicts within-person variability in grandiose narcissism and vulnerable narcissism as assessed by EMA across a ten-day period.

**B.29: Tailoring Difference Education interventions to diverse college settings: Outcomes and institutional processes**

Gerardo Ramirez<sup>1</sup>, Rebecca Covarrubias<sup>2</sup>, Matthew Jackson<sup>3</sup>, & Ji Yun Soh<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Ball State University

<sup>2</sup>UC Santa Cruz

<sup>3</sup>Cal State Los Angeles

First-generation college students must contend with stressful circumstances and maladaptive narratives which can create psychological “hassle factors” that influence important educational outcomes during their first year in college. One way which universities have attempted to reduce these psychological hassle factors is by presenting students with information on how to obtain particular college resources. However, these first-year seminars are expensive and often lack the detail and context to help students see a need or utility of college resources. We attempted to adapt a difference education intervention to a minority serving institution. First year students were assigned to either watched short videos detailing how and why they should obtain college resources or they simply complete a traditional first-year seminar course. We find that students who watch resource videos show a higher end of semester GPA relative to students who underwent a traditional first-year seminar course.

**B.30: Watch your mouth! Characteristic differences between adolescents who use profanity and those who do not**

Juliette L. Ratchford<sup>1</sup>, Sarah A. Schnitker<sup>1</sup>, Jennifer Shubert<sup>1</sup>, & Ben J. Houlberg<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Baylor University

<sup>2</sup>University of California, Los Angeles

Adolescents are usually discouraged from using profanity.

Attempts are made by parents, teachers, and advisory warnings in entertainment to keep adolescents from being exposed to profanity (Kaye & Sapolsky, 2004). These preventative measures do not keep adolescents from engaging in profane language among their peers, even though users of profanity tend to be viewed as less impressive, intelligent, and trustworthy (DeFrank & Kahlbaugh, 2019). The current study examined the relations between use of profanity in an app exercise wherein adolescents “watched their mouth” for a set amount of time and personality characteristics assessed over four time points. Participants were 216 adolescents who were Asian/Asian-American (42.2%), female (58.3%), with an average age of 16.07 (SD = 0.98). Repeated measures ANOVAs indicated that adolescents who used profanity in the app demonstrated overall lower self-control, regulatory behaviors, satisfaction with life, and purpose across all time points than adolescents who did not use profanity.

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**B.31: Intra-individual variability of affect and interpersonal behavior in relation to dimensional personality pathology**

Whitney Ringwald & Aidan G.C. Wright

University of Pittsburgh

Contemporary models of personality pathology, influenced by research in basic personality, conceptualize dynamic processes underlying structural trait elements. Methodological advances using intensive, repeated measurements have enabled investigation into within-person variability of affect and behavior over time exhibit of the unfolding of personality in daily life. However, this work has relied on outmoded diagnostic categories which are being replaced by empirically-defined nosology. There remains an important question of how variability, as a gross indicator of process, correspond to emerging models. One approach that has gained

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considerable interest separates general personality functioning from stylistic manifestation. In this study, we use ecological momentary assessment to examine intraindividual variability of affect and interpersonal behavior in relation to general and specific features of personality pathology. Results from a student ( $n=330$ ) and community sample ( $n=261$ ) affirm theoretically consistent links with variability and represent a first step towards bridging personality process and structure within an updated paradigm.

### *B.32: Contributions of shame and self-focused attention to real-world prosocial behavior*

Amanda J. Schmidt, Briana A. Scott, & Michelle Schoenleber  
St. Norbert College

Shame is a self-focused emotion that elicits a need for social approval/acceptance (Lagatutta & Thompson, 2007). Logically, then, shame-proneness should be associated with greater prosocial behavior, which would engender positive interpersonal outcomes. However, past research demonstrates a negative association between shame-proneness and prosociality, but as measured by questionnaires (e.g., Roos, 2014). We instead examined this association using two, real-time opportunities for prosocial behavior in the lab. Additionally, we manipulated participants' state levels of self-focused attention, predicting that enhanced self-focus would increase shame-proneness's effects on prosociality. Preliminary results ( $n=44$  undergraduates;  $Mage=19.2$ ; 79.5% female, from a projected sample of 80-100 participants) indicate no relationship between shame-proneness and a baseline prosocial opportunity (Wald's  $\chi^2=1.29$ ,  $p=n.s.$ ); however, post-self-focusing-manipulation, shame-proneness was associated with greater real-world prosocial behavior (Wald's  $\chi^2=4.63$ ,  $p=.031$ ). Thus, though generally linked to maladaptive outcomes, shame can engender adaptive behavior following simple-to-create changes in the person's attentional state.

### *B.33: Giftedness as a matter of justice: Teachers' belief in a just world and the disharmony stereotype of giftedness*

Manfred Schmitt<sup>1</sup>, Svenja Matheis<sup>1</sup>, Tessa Weyns<sup>2</sup>, Karine Verschueren<sup>2</sup>, & Franzis Preckel<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University Koblenz-Landau, Germany

<sup>2</sup>Katholic University Leuven, Belgium

<sup>3</sup>University Trier, Germany

Beliefs influence teachers' perceptions of and behavior toward students, thus shaping students' learning opportunities. When teachers rely on the disharmony stereotype, they ascribe deficits in noncognitive abilities to gifted students. However, the psychological processes that underlie such beliefs are unknown. Justice motive theory provides an explanation. The belief in a just world (BJW) may lead people to the attribution of negative noncognitive characteristics to the gifted in order to make up for their intellectual privilege. In an experimental vignette-design, 527 preservice teachers rated the characteristics of a gifted vs. average-ability student and indicated their BJW. They associated giftedness with maladjustment. In line with justice motive theory, those with a

strong BJW rated gifted students as more maladjusted. For those low in BJW, giftedness was unrelated to maladjustment. Findings suggest that the justice motive plays a central role in beliefs about giftedness. Teacher education may help to rethink and overcome stereotypes.

### *B.34: Self-conscious emotions in narcissism dimensions: Evidence of differences in emotional dispositions and reactivity*

Michelle Schoenleber<sup>1</sup>, Aidan Collins<sup>1</sup>, Catherine O'Brien<sup>1</sup>, Corinne Kacmarek<sup>2</sup>, & Howard Berenbaum<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>St. Norbert College

<sup>2</sup>University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Shame and guilt have been implicated in the two narcissism dimensions: grandiosity and vulnerability (e.g., Tracy et al., 2009). Accordingly, Study 1 ( $N=688$  undergraduates, 64.4% female,  $Mage=19.5$ ) examined both dimensions in relation to propensities for and aversions to shame and guilt. Grandiosity was associated with an interaction between guilt-proneness and aversion ( $\beta=.13$ ,  $p<.01$ ), indicating that lower concern and propensity for guilt is related to greater grandiosity. Comparatively, vulnerability was associated with shame-proneness and aversion ( $\beta=.12$  and  $.42$ ,  $p<.01$ ), though not via interaction. Study 2 ( $N=142$ , 69.2% female,  $Mage=18.9$ ) utilized a social rejection task to examine the dimensions' associations with emotional reactivity. To explore the specificity of self-conscious emotions to narcissism, sadness, anger, and anxiety were also assessed. Whereas grandiosity was associated with reductions in guilt and no change in shame, vulnerability was associated with increases in both emotions. Showing specificity, neither dimension was associated with changes in other emotions.

### *B.35: Linking narrative identity with schizotypal personality disorder features in adolescents*

Amy See<sup>1</sup>, Theo Klimstra<sup>1</sup>, Rebecca Shiner<sup>2</sup>, & Jaap Denissen<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Tilburg University

<sup>2</sup>Colgate University

Adolescents with schizotypal personality disorder (SZPD) features may have difficulty developing effective life narratives, given that SZPD features include odd thinking and behavior. They often have problems forming and retrieving autobiographical memories, and such memories form the foundation for the development of narrative identity. We examined the link between SZPD features and narrative identity. Dutch community-dwelling adolescents, 87 with high-SZPD features and 1505 with low-SZPD features, wrote life narratives about a turning point in their lives; which were coded for a variety of narrative themes. Preliminary analyses indicated that, compared to the low-SZPD sample, adolescents with high SZPD features produced narratives with significantly less agentic expressions, though there were no significant differences on themes of self-event connections and redemption. While these adolescents may have difficulty seeing themselves as active agents in their emerging life stories, it does not seem to prevent them from positively integrating events into their life stories.



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### *B.36: Common Person Profiles Among Working Adults*

Ryne A. Sherman

Hogan Assessment Systems

Using a large global data set (N = 332,935) of working adults, I identify 8 highly replicable personality profiles. The profiles were derived from three assessments: a bright side measure of personality (the Hogan Personality Inventory), a dark side measure of personality (the Hogan Development Survey), and a motivational measure (the Motives, Values, Preferences Inventory). Profiles were identified using a two-step clustering method that incorporates principles of cross-validation to ensure replicability. Subsequent analyses demonstrate that (a) most people fit one of these eight profiles fairly well, (b) profile membership (cluster membership) predicts job-type (e.g., sales, manager, etc.) and job role (e.g., executive, individual contributor, etc.), and (c) profile membership predicts overall and specific job performance in a variety of roles. The usefulness of identifying common profiles for descriptive and interpretative purposes will be discussed.

### *B.37: Life stressors and cortisol reactivity in youth: The role of intrapersonal self-control*

Allison N. Shields, Kathleen W. Reardon, Cassandra M. Brandes, & Jennifer L. Tackett

Northwestern University

High intrapersonal self-control (“grit”) has been proposed as an individual difference construct which may help disadvantaged youth to overcome adversity (Duckworth & Gross, 2014). However, contrasting evidence has indicated that high self-control may be detrimental when predicting health outcomes in disadvantaged youth (Brody et al., 2013). Extending the findings of Tackett et al. (2017), this study examined the effect of intrapersonal self-control on the relationship between life stress and cortisol reactivity in a diverse sample of preadolescents (N=296). Analyses examined the conditional effect of intrapersonal self-control, indexed by the first principal component of Conscientiousness and Effortful Control scale scores, when predicting cortisol reactivity from various indicators of life stress and socioeconomic status. Intrapersonal self-control did not moderate the relationship between life stress/socioeconomic status and cortisol reactivity, suggesting that high levels of self-control are not sufficient to buffer against the deleterious effects of life stressors on cortisol reactivity.

### *B.38: Examining the Consistency of the Good Target across Contexts and Domains of Personality*

Jessica D. Stewart & Jeremy C. Biesanz

University of British Columbia

Does the good target generalize across contexts as well as domains of personality? Good targets are those individuals who are seen more accurately than others (e.g., Human & Biesanz, 2013). Our present study examines the extent to which the good target is consistent across domains (e.g., traits and motives) and contexts (e.g., in-person and through

writing). We ran 202 participants through a round-robin forming first-impressions design, and had them write essays on five life domains (Borkenau et al., 2015). An additional 200 participants each read 15-16 essays using a Latin square design to assess the author’s personality. We used the social accuracy model (SAM; Biesanz, 2010) to allow for detailed analysis of individual differences among targets across traits and motives while maintaining both perceiver and target as random factors. We found that the good target does generalize across both contexts and domains, with an unexpected interaction.

### *B.39: A Psychological Portrait of Cross-Platform Social Media Use*

Sumer Vaid & Gabriella M. Harari

Stanford University

Individual differences in demographic and personality traits are linked to social media usage. Extant work focuses mainly on the usage of individual social media platforms, despite the fact that 56% of users engage with more than one social media platform. We assess cross-platform social media usage using PCA. Three factors characterizing distinct kinds of cross-platform social media use emerge. We compute correlations between social media use factor scores and individual differences in demographic and personality traits to find several significant results. Using a large-scale sample of young adults, we find that individual differences in demographic and personality traits relate to patterns of cross-platform social media usage.

### *B.40: Leisure Travel and Life Satisfaction*

Jordan Varney, Chris Hopwood, & Wiebke Bleidorn

UC Davis

People spend resources on leisure travel because they expect vacations to enrich their lives. However, evidence for the association between leisure travel and life satisfaction is mixed so far, in part because of methodological limitations in previous research. In this study, we examined the longitudinal relationship between leisure travel and life satisfaction. We used life satisfaction data from a representative sample of the Netherlands (total N = 13,085) that was gathered in 10 waves over 10 years. We predicted a positive association between vacation and life satisfaction. We also predicted that international travel would have a stronger effect than domestic travel. Results indicate a positive association between leisure travel and life satisfaction over time. Discussion focuses on the theoretical and practical implications of the results in the context of the limitations of this research.

### *B.41: An Examination of the Role of Attachment Style on Interpersonal Complementarity*

Erin Verdi, Narayan Singh, Janarthan Sivaratnam, & Thane Erickson

Seattle Pacific University

Interpersonal complementarity is the process by which one person’s behavior encourages specific behaviors from others on the interpersonal circumplex (IPC) dimensions of dominance and

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affiliation. Studies indicate that dominance tends to evoke submission, whereas affiliation encourages affiliation. However, perception of another's dominance or affiliation may vary between persons. Attachment style, characterized by attachment avoidance and anxiety, can influence attendance to social cues and social functioning. The current study examines how perceptions of behavior and responses on the IPC vary across dimensions of attachment avoidance and anxiety. Participants (N = 181) endorsed their behavioral responses to 32 interpersonal vignettes and completed an attachment measure. A three-way interaction between attachment avoidance, attachment anxiety, and perceptions of others predicted decreased response agency ( $B = -.003$ ,  $SE = .001$ ,  $p < .05$ ) and increased response affiliation ( $B = .006$ ,  $SE = .001$ ,  $p < .01$ ). These findings provide evidence that attachment style plays a role in interpersonal complementarity.

### *B.42: Understanding the Course of Jealousy Across the Development of Romantic Relationships*

Mikhila Wildey<sup>1</sup>, Christina Balderrama-Durbin<sup>2</sup>, Kayla Knopp<sup>3</sup>, Scott Stanley<sup>3</sup>, & Galena Rhoades<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>Binghamton University

<sup>3</sup>University of Denver

Jealousy is often considered problematic within a romantic relationship, but little existing research has examined if jealousy changes over time within a romantic relationship, and if it is better explained by other individual-level characteristics. Longitudinal survey data (i.e., every 4-6 months for 11 time points) from a sample of 891 individuals initially in unmarried romantic relationships were examined. Multilevel modeling was used to examine the role of jealousy over time as it relates to other individual-level characteristics (i.e., neuroticism, and attachment anxiety) and as it relates to dyadic adjustment. Results demonstrate jealousy is relatively stable over time, but initial levels of jealousy vary both between persons and between relationships within a person. Moreover, individuals higher in neuroticism and attachment anxiety had higher initial levels of jealousy, and after controlling for neuroticism and attachment anxiety, jealousy remained significantly and negatively associated with dyadic adjustment.

### *B.43: The Content and Impact of Ethnic Life Scripts*

Dulce E. Wilkinson, William L. Dunlop, & Nicole R. Harake  
University of California Riverside

Life scripts represent cultural prescriptions about the appropriate content, order, and timing of life events. Prior study indicates that greater perceived and desired life script normality predict positive and negative functioning, respectively. Here, we examined the impact of ethnicity on life script formation and the degree to which perceived and desired script normality corresponded with personality and health. 195 Asian, 165 Latinx, and 45 White undergraduates produced and rated seven events prototypical to their ethnic group and provided ratings of perceived and desired script normality, personality, and health. The resulting life scripts differed substantially among Asian,

Latinx, and White participants. Further, while desired normality related to greater depression and neuroticism among Latinx individuals, perceived normality predicted greater depression and neuroticism among Asians and higher self-esteem among Whites. Our findings illustrate that life scripts vary in important ways across ethnic groups. Furthermore, the relation to these scripts differentially impacts psychological functioning.

### *B.44: Personality-Based Job Analysis and Validity Generalization of Police Officers*

Chase Winterberg<sup>1</sup>, Michael Tapia<sup>12</sup>, & Bradley Brummel<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The University of Tulsa

<sup>2</sup>Hogan Assessments

Police officer performance has major implications for society. We examined the personality characteristics, derailers, values, and competencies important for police performance. Police subject-matter experts (N = 30) from four states and members of the public (N = 229) reported important characteristics for successful police performance. We found no meaningful differences between police and public expectations. Validity generalization methods drew from an archival dataset of criterion validation studies to compile preliminary validity evidence for important personality constructs. Scales measuring emotional stability, agreeableness, and conscientiousness received support. Derailers implicating volatile reactions and distrust also received support. Our results support the use of such personality constructs in police selection. Personal values received mixed support. Furthermore, we identified critical competencies, such as integrity, that can guide police performance management and training.

### *B.45: Genetic and environmental associations between personality and health across midlife and into old age*

Anqing Zheng, Benjamin X. Whit, & Daniel A. Briley  
University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign

Personality traits, such as conscientiousness and emotional stability, are associated with a wide range of health behaviors, but the extent to which these associations are driven by genetic and environmental pathways is largely unknown. The current study used a three-wave longitudinal, genetically informative sample (N = 509 twin pairs, 39-90 years old at final time-point) from the Midlife Development in the U.S. study. We estimated genetic and environmental influences on physical health (i.e., a composite score of self-report and behavioral health indices) and Big Five personality in terms of stable and changing variance. Additionally, we decomposed the time-ordered associations between personality and physical health into genetic and environmental components. Our findings suggested that the associations between the initial levels and changes in personality and physical health were due to both genetic and environmental variance.

Hack-a-thon Programming

## ABSTRACTS

### *1. Funding and Advocacy for Personality Psychology*

Coordinators: Jennifer Lodi-Smith, Daniel Mroczek, Joshua Jackson

Time: Friday, June 28 9:00am

Location: [Ambassador West](#)

This hackathon will focus on ways to invigorate external support for and awareness of personality psychology via grantsmanship and advocacy. We will outline general strategies and specific mechanisms that have been successful for funding personality research. We will identify advocacy targets and techniques to help communicate the utility of personality science across fields. The short-term aim of this hackathon to build usable resources is to support grantsmanship and advocacy by personality psychologists. The long-term aim is to build greater awareness of and support for personality science.

### *2. Developing a Comprehensive Personality Syllabus*

Coordinators: Aidan Wright, Daniel Mroczek, Robert Lutzman

Time: Friday, June 28 1:15pm

Location: [Ambassador West](#)

When personality is taught at the undergraduate and graduate level, too often the focus is on antiquated theory and historical missteps than contemporary personality science. The goal of this hackathon is to remedy that by developing a comprehensive personality course syllabus that includes key topics (e.g., Development, Biological Bases, Trait Models, Personality and Psychopathology) and a list of both foundational and cutting edge primary sources for each section. Sections of this “master syllabus” could then be used to augment or tailor make specific courses by personality experts and non-expert instructors alike. The final product will be hosted on the ARP website for easy access and dissemination.

Coordinator: Katherine S. Corker & Brent W. Roberts

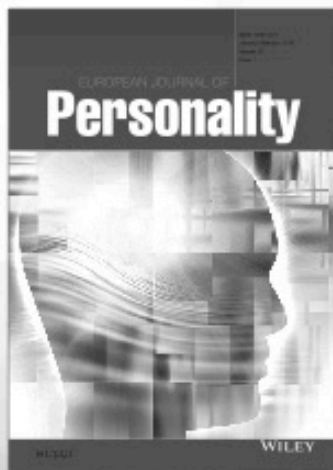
Time: Saturday, June 29 9:00am

Location: [Ambassador West](#)

Launched in late 2016, PsyArXiv (a preprint repository for psychological research papers) now hosts nearly 5,000 works. The service allows scholars to rapidly communicate research results and reach a broad audience. Yet, personality psychologists could benefit from a tailored stream of relevant preprints. Additionally, readers and authors would be well-served with an indication that preprints have been vetted or peer-reviewed in some way. We propose to create a service that both curates and vets personality psychology preprints. Essentially, submitting authors would choose to have their work reviewed by a group of committed reviewers. Reviewers would openly evaluate the work and select outstanding pieces to feature in a periodic collection of papers. The service would not function as a traditional journal. Instead, authors would be free to submit their works to traditional journals even after submission. Participants in this session will refine and prepare to launch this proposal.

### *3. Curation and Vetting for Personality Psychology Preprints*

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