ASSOCIATION for RESEARCH in PERSONALITY
2nd Biennial Conference

Riverside, California
June 16-18, 2011

WELCOME MESSAGE

Welcome to the second biennial meetings of the Association for Research in Personality. After our start at the 2009 meeting in Evanston, the ARP meeting has already established itself as an important venue for presenting and learning about the newest and most exciting research in personality, and as the best place to see and meet the people doing the most important work in our field. This year's meeting promises to build on our early success through the symposia, posters and – most important of all – hallway conversations that make scientific meetings worth the trip.

I hope you will take the time to enjoy Riverside and Southern California while you are here. Riverside is one of the old towns (by California standards) of Southern California, with distinctive architecture and a history in which it evolved from a desert resort to an orange-growing hub to a modern community heavily influenced by the presence of a campus of the University of California and other area colleges. Within an hour's drive is an amazing variety of scenery including desert, high mountains and the beach, and attractions such as Disneyland and Universal Studios. Ask any of the locals you meet for advice and directions.

The planning and organization of a meeting such as this takes a surprising amount of time and prodigious efforts by many people. Please express your appreciation to the Program Committee, chaired by Len Simms, and including Colin DeYoung, Mike Furr, Sanjay Srivastava, Jennifer Tackett, and Simine Vazire. Locally, the graduate student volunteer staff includes Chris Nave, Ryan Rush, Elysia Todd, and Ryne Sherman. They all worked hard to present the event you are here to profit from and enjoy.

Welcome!

David Funder
President, *Association for Research in Personality*

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ON-SITE REGISTRATION

Thursday, 12pm-7pm ....Marriott Lobby
Friday, 8am-4pm ....Convention Center West Lobby
Saturday, 8am-4pm ....Convention Center West Lobby

ORGANIZERS

Program Committee
Leonard Simms (Chair)
Colin DeYoung
R. Michael Furr
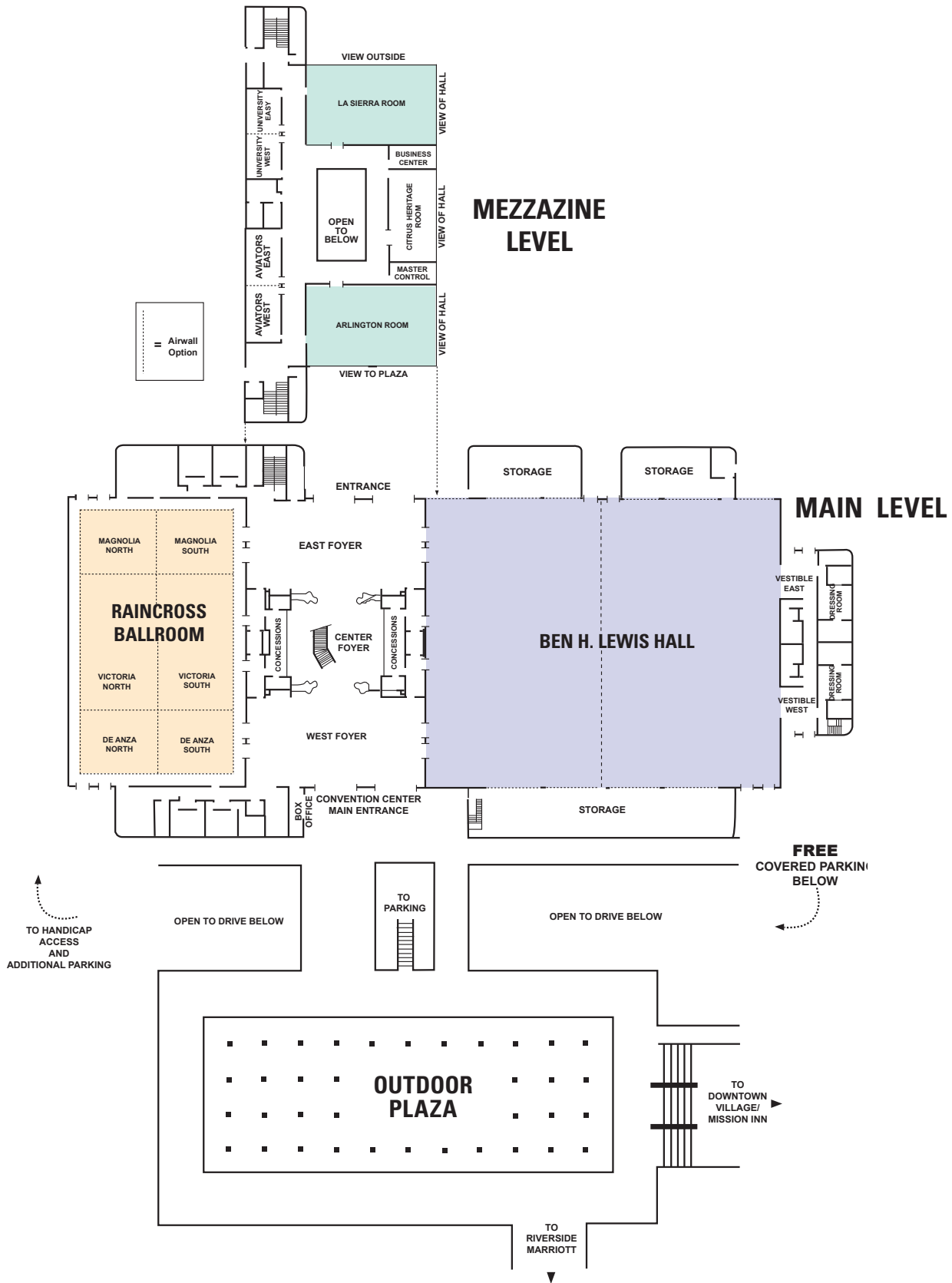Sanjay Srivastava
Jennifer Tackett
Simine Vazire

Local Organizers
David Funder
Christopher Nave
Ryan Rush
Ryne Sherman
Elysia Todd

CONFERENCE SPONSORS

MEZZAZINE LEVEL

VIEW OUTSIDE

LA SIERRA ROOM

VIEW OF HALL

UNIVERSITY EAST

UNIVERSITY WEST

BUSINESS CENTER

OPEN TO BELOW

CITRUS HERITAGE ROOM

VIEW OF HALL

AVIATORS EAST

MASTER CONTROL

AVIATORS WEST

ARLINGTON ROOM

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VIEW TO PLAZA

= Airwall Option

MAIN LEVEL

ENTRANCE

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STORAGE

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MAGNOLIA NORTH

MAGNOLIA SOUTH

VESTIBLE EAST

DRESSING ROOM

RAINCROSS BALLROOM

CONCESSIONS

CENTER FOYER

CONCESSIONS

BEN H. LEWIS HALL

VICTORIA NORTH

VICTORIA SOUTH

VESTIBLE WEST

DRESSING ROOM

DE ANZA NORTH

DE ANZA SOUTH

WEST FOYER

BOX OFFICE

CONVENTION CENTER MAIN ENTRANCE

STORAGE

FREE COVERED PARKING BELOW

TO HANDICAP ACCESS AND ADDITIONAL PARKING

OPEN TO DRIVE BELOW

TO PARKING

OPEN TO DRIVE BELOW

OUTDOOR PLAZA

TO DOWNTOWN VILLAGE/ MISSION INN

TO RIVERSIDE MARRIOTT

Riverside enjoys a rich heritage with Spanish and Hispanic influence reflected in the city's architecture. cuisine, culture and civic life. Riverside has evolved from a quiet agricultural colony into a dynamic, active city and a hub of higher education, technology, commerce, law, finance and culture. Located by corresponding number are the following:

1. Historic Fox Theatre
2. The Mission Inn Hotel & Spa
3. Old City Hall
4. Chinese Pavillion
5. Mario's Italian Restaurant
6. Public Library
7. Universalist Unitarian Church
8. Municipal Museum
9. First Congregational Church
10. First Church of Christ Scientist
11. Municipal Auditorium
12. Riverside Art Museum
13. Old Spaghetti Factory
14. Historic Union Pacific Railroad
15 North Park
16. Coffee Depot
17. UCR California Museum of Photography
18. UCR Sweeney Art Gallery
19. White Park
20. Riverside City Hall/Veteran's Memorial
21. Historic Riverside County Courthouse
22. Greater Riverside Chamber of Commerce
23. Riverside Marriott
24. Riverside Convention Center & Plaza
25. Sevilla Restaurant
26. Riverside County Hall of Justice
27. Riverside Convention & Visitor Bureau
28. Mi Tortilla

LEGEND
- Downtown
- Hospitality Center
- Marketplace Dining & Movie Theatre
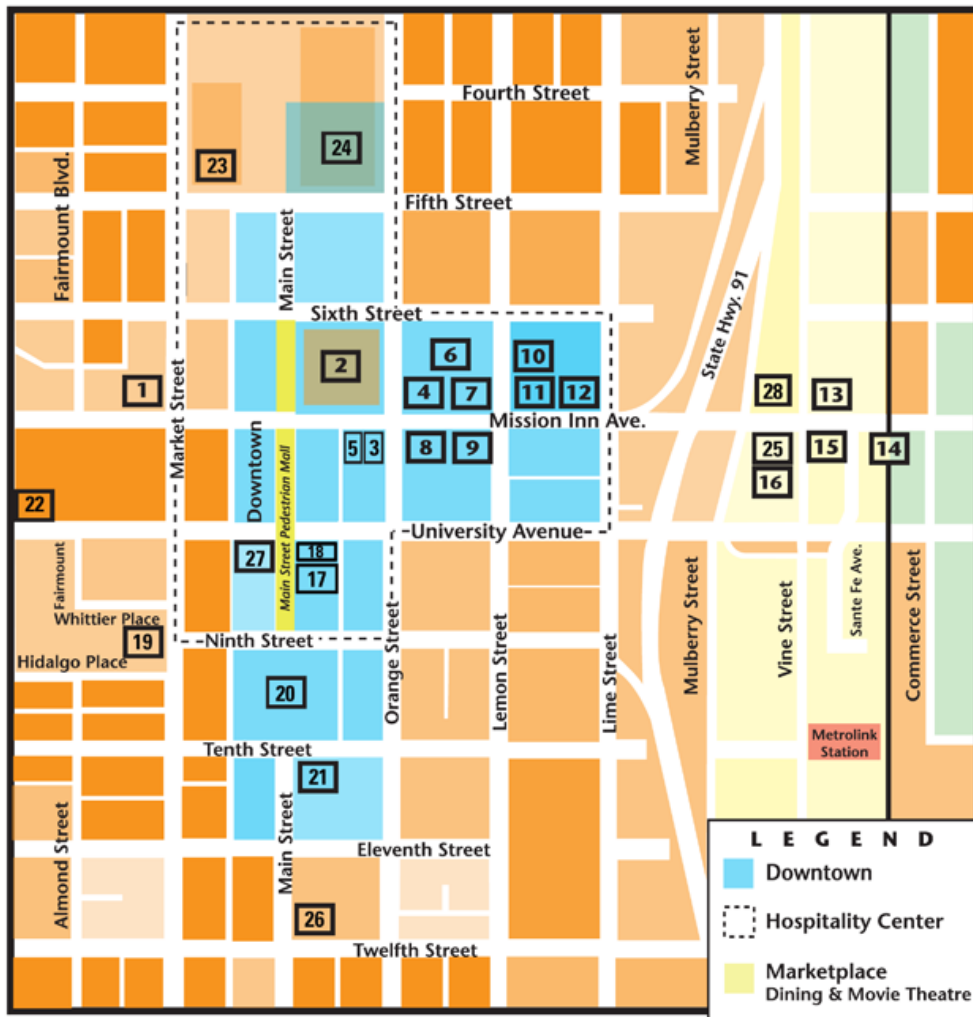
THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 2011

1:00pm-
5:00pm
Workshop (separate registration required)
An introduction to the R statistical system
William Revelle & Ryne Sherman
Location: La Sierra Room

6:00pm-
9:00pm
Welcome Reception
Location: Marriott Regency Poolside

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 2011

7:30am-
9:00am
Breakfast
Location: Victoria and De Anza Rooms

9:00am-
10:20am
Opening Plenary Session
Location: Victoria and De Anza Rooms

Welcome and Introductory Comments
Leonard J. Simms, *ARP 2011 Program Chair*

Award Presentations
David Funder, *ARP President*

Presidential Address
Persons and Situations, One more Time
David Funder, *ARP President*

10:20am-
10:40am
Coffee Break
Location: 2nd Floor Mezzanine

10:40am-
12:10pm
Symposium 1
Personality, Emotion Processes, and Social Outcomes

Chairs: A. Daniel Catterson and Oliver John
Location: La Sierra Room

> *Authentic and Hubristic Pride: A Tale of Two Pride-Prone Personalities*
> Jessica Tracy & Joey Cheng
>
> *Getting to Know You?: The Role of Emotional Suppression in Self-Peer Agreement*
> A. Daniel Catterson & Oliver John
>
> *Expressive Suppression and Personality Trait Perceptions: The Role of Specific Emotions and Perceiver Expectations*
> Allison Tackman & Sanjay Srivastava
>
> *Rejecting to be Accepted: Individual Differences in the Reconciliation of Conflicting Socioemotional Goals*
> Jennifer Beer & Gili Freedman

Symposium 2
Investigating Personality Disorders from Three Levels of Personality: Traits, Characteristic Adaptations, and Narrative Identity

Chairs: Jonathan Adler and Thomas Oltmanns
Discussant: Thomas Oltmanns
Location: Arlington Room

> *The Personality Trait Domains in the DSM-5 Proposal: Increasing the Validity of the DSM Personality System for Members of All Adult Age Groups*
> Steve Balsis
>
> *Personality Pathology and Characteristic Adaptations Contextualized Across the Social Network*
> Allan Clifton & Paul Pilkonis
>
> *Narrative Identity in Borderline Personality Disorder*
> Jonathan Adler

12:10pm-
1:40pm
Lunch + Business Meeting (lunch provided)
Location: Victoria and De Anza Rooms

FRIDAY, JUNE 17, 2011 (cont.)

1:40pm–
3:10pm

Symposium 3
Sources of Openness/Intellect: Cognitive, Neural, Genetic, and Developmental Perspectives

Chair: Colin DeYoung
Location: La Sierra Room

Breaking down the Openness/Intellect domain: A four-factor model and relations with cognition, disposition, and creative achievement
Scott Barry Kaufman

Neuroimaging Openness/Intellect: Diffusion tensor imaging correlates of Openness, intelligence, and divergent thinking
Rachael Grazioplene, Rex Jung, & Robert Chavez

Openness/Intellect as cognitive exploration: Genetic variation in the prefrontal dopamine system predicts Openness/ Intellect
Colin DeYoung, Dante Cicchetti, Fred Rogosch, Jeremy Gray, & Elena Grigorenko

Openness/Intellect in developmental perspective: Childhood manifestations and development from childhood through adulthood
Rebecca Shiner

Symposium 4
Believing in Change: Implications of Implicit Theories for Aggression, Emotion Regulation, and Narrative Identity

Chair: Jennifer Pals Lilgendahl
Location: Arlington Room

Implicit Theories of Personality and Adolescents' Aggressive Reactions to Peer Conflict and Victimization
David Yeager, Kali Trzesniewski, & Carol Dweck

Adolescents' Beliefs about the Controllability of Emotion Predict Well-being: Effects on Self-esteem, Depression, and Affective Balance
Carissa Romero, Allison Master, Carol Dweck, & James Gross

Examining the Relationship Between Implicit Theories of Emotion and Effective Use of Emotion Regulation Strategies
Kimberly Angelo & Sanjay Srivastava

Bad Self or Transformed Self? The Moderating Role of Implicit Theories of Personality in Narratives of Trauma and Transgression Memories
Jennifer Pals Lilgendahl, Kate McLean, & Cade Mansfield

3:10pm–
3:30pm

Coffee Break
Location: 2nd Floor Mezzanine

3:30pm–
5:00pm

Rising Stars Symposium
Chairs: R. Michael Furr and Jennifer Tackett
Discussant: Lewis Goldberg
Location: La Sierra Room

You Probably Think this Talk's About You: Narcissists' Perceptions of their Personality and Reputation
Erika Carlson, Simine Vazire, & Thomas Oltmanns

The Integration of Agency and Communion in Moral Personality: Evidence of Enlightened Self-Interest
Jeremy Frimer, Lawrence Walker, & William Dunlop

The Dark Triad of Personality: A Behavioral Genetic Exploration
Livia Veselka, Julie Aitken Schermer, Philip Vernon

A New Approach to Measuring Personality Stability and Change: Latent Transition Analysis
Aidan Wright, Aaron Pincus, & Mark Lenzenweger

Symposium 5
Disinhibitory Personality: Exploring Associations With Externalizing Psychopathology and Other Real World Outcomes

Chair: Robert Latzman
Location: Arlington Room

Integrating Dimensions of Temperament and Adult Personality Traits: The Case of Effortful Control and Conscientiousness
Brent Donnellan, Ryan Honomichl, & Katherine Corker

Examining the Externalizing Dimension Among Adolescents: An Integrated Personality-Psychopathology Approach
Robert Latzman, Kristian Markon, Robert Krueger, & John Young

The Development of Antisocial Personality from Age 17 to Age 29: Evidence that a Latent Disinhibitory Propensity Mediates Connections with Substance Dependence Outcomes
Kate Walton, Robert Krueger, Irene Elkins, Cassandra D'Accordo, Jaime Derringer, Matt McGue, William Iacono

Personality Psychology and DSM-5: Current Directions and Challenges
Robert Krueger

5:00pm–
6:30pm

Poster Session 1 (one drink free + cash bar)
Location: East and Center Foyers

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 2011

7:30am- 8:50am	**Breakfast** Location: Victoria & De Anza Rooms

8:50am-10:20am

Data Blitz Symposium
Chairs: Sanjay Srivastava, Simine Vazire, & Jennifer Tackett
Location: Victoria & De Anza Rooms

The Data Blitz is a new ARP symposium format comprised of 14 short, data-focused presentations. Titles and authors for all Blitz presentations are listed on p. 10.

Symposium 6
The Paradox of Narcissism: From Individual Differences to Clinical Manifestations

Chair: Zlatan Krizan
Location: La Sierra Room

Narcissism and the Dark Tetrad
Delroy Paulhus & Daniel Jones

Painting a Picture of Vulnerable Narcissism: An Examination of its Nomological Network
Joshua Miller & W. Keith Campbell

Envy Divides the Two Faces of Narcissism
Zlatan Krizan & Omesh Johar

Narcissistic Grandiosity and Narcissistic Vulnerability: Clinical Examples and Research Implications
Aaron Pincus & Aidan Wright

Symposium 7
The Pursuit of Social Status

Chairs: Joey Cheng & Jessica Tracy
Location: Arlington Room

Dominance and Prestige: Distinct Routes to Social Influence
Joey Cheng, Jessica Tracy, Joseph Henrich, Tom Foulsham, & Alan Kingstone

The Social-Ecological Foundations of Human Autonomy
Marc Fournier & Stefano Di Domenico

Wanting Power and Getting It: Status Attainment and Personality Development over Time
P.D. Harms & S.M. Spain

Hierarchy and Hegemony: The Psychology of Class Domination
Michael Kraus & Dacher Keltner

10:20am- 10:40am	**Coffee Break** Location: 2nd Floor Mezzanine

10:40am-12:10pm

Symposium 8
Componential Approaches to Studying the Accuracy of Interpersonal Perceptions

Chair: Laura Naumann
Location: La Sierra Room

The Social Accuracy Model of Interpersonal Perception: Assessing Individual Differences in Perceptive and Expressive Accuracy
Jeremy Biesanz

Narcissism and Early Interpersonal Perceptions: Effects on Components of Liking and the Accuracy of Personality Judgments
Albrecht Küfner, & Mitja Back

Cultural Differences in Self-perception and Self-enhancement Bias: A Social Relations Model Approach
Laura Naumann & Oliver John

Personality and Meta-accuracy: A Social Relations Model Approach
Mitja Back

Symposium 9
Personality Trait Models in the Description and Understanding of Personality Disorder

Chair: Leonard Simms
Location: Arlington Room

Personality Traits and Disorder in DSM-5
Lee Anna Clark & Robert F. Krueger

Structural Results from the CAT-PD Project: Toward a Comprehensive Model and Measure of Personality Disorder Traits
Leonard Simms, Lewis Goldberg, David Watson, John Roberts, John Welte

The DSM-5 Dimensional Model of Personality Disorder: An Alternative Perspective
Thomas Widiger

Predictive Validity of Personality Disorders Viewed from the Perspective of Self and Others: 10-year Follow-up regarding Occupational Adjustment
Thomas Oltmanns & Eric Turkheimer

12:10pm- 1:40pm	**Lunch** (lunch provided) Location: Victoria and De Anza Rooms

SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 2011 (cont.)

1:40pm-
3:10pm

Symposium 10
Do You See What I See? Personality and Contextual Factors that Affect Accuracy in Personality Impressions

Chairs: Erika Carlson and Lauren Human
Discussant: Jaap Denissen
Location: La Sierra Room

Your Best Self Reveals Your True Self: Trying to Make a Good Impression Results in More Accurate Personality Impressions
Lauren Human, Jeremy Biesanz, & Elizabeth Dunn

Personality Expression and Impression Formation in Online Social Networks
Juliane Stopfer, Mitja Back, & Boris Egloff

Confidence and the Accuracy of Meta-Perceptions: Should We Trust Our Beliefs About How Others See Us?
Erika Carlson, R. Michael Furr, & Simine Vazire

The Forest and the Trees: Benchmarks and Moderators in Accuracy Research
Jaap Denissen

Symposium 11
The Contribution of Personality to Behavioral Adjustment in Childhood and Early Adolescence

Chairs: Sarah De Pauw and Rebecca Shiner
Discussant: Ivan Mervielde
Location: Arlington Room

Temperament and Personality Pathways toward Internalizing and Externalizing Problems
Sarah De Pauw & Ivan Mervielde

Agreeableness and Internalizing Problems in Childhood and Adolescence
Shauna Kushner & Jennifer Tackett

Father's Personality and its Interaction with Children's Personality as Predictors of Perceived Parenting Behavior Six Years Later
Peter Prinzie, Maja Dekovic, Alithe van den Akker, Amarantha de Haan, & A. A. Jolijn Hendriks

3:10pm-
3:30pm

Coffee Break
Location: 2nd Floor Mezzanine

3:30pm-
5:00pm

J.S. Tanaka Personality Dissertation Award Symposium
Chair: Jeremy Biesanz
Location: La Sierra Room

2009 Winner:
Beyond the Limits of Self-Reports: An "Other" Perspective on Personality
Brian Connelly

2010 Winner:
Toward a Unified Model of Inhibitory and Regulatory Processes: Elucidating Mechanisms Associated with Externalizing Behaviors
Robert Latzman

Symposium 12
Personality, Behavior, and Health Outcomes Over the Life Course

Chairs: Grant Edmonds and Nicholas Turiano
Discussant: Howard Friedman
Location: Arlington Room

The Healthy Lifestyle as a Mediator of the Effects of Personality on Health
Grant Edmonds, Patrick Hill, Yusuke Takahashi, & Brent Roberts

Developmental Transactions Involving Conscientiousness, Openness, Educational Attainment, and Health
Sarah Hampson & Grant Edmonds

Personality Interactions Predicting Substance Use
Nicholas Turiano, Shawn Whiteman, Sarah Hampson, Brent Roberts, Daniel Mroczek

5:00pm-
6:30pm

Poster Session 2 (with cash bar)
Location: East and Center Foyers

7:00pm-
11:00pm

Gala Dinner (separate registration required)
Location: Mission Inn Hotel and Spa

Workshop
An introduction to the R statistical system

Time: Thursday, June 16, 2011, 1:00pm-5:00pm
Location: La Sierra Room

Chairs: William Revelle[1] & Ryne Sherman[2]
            [1]Northwestern University
            [2]University of California, Riverside

R is an integrated suite of software facilities for data manipulation, calculation and graphical display that is particularly useful for personality research. It is open source and used widely in other fields. This workshop will introduce R for personality researchers. It assumes no prior knowledge of R and will emphasize standard functions for analysis and display of experimental and correlational data for classroom and research. Demonstrations of R's power will include graphical displays for exploratory data analysis, factor and cluster analysis for scale analysis, scale construction including IRT and classic test theory approaches, structural equation modeling, and multilevel modeling.

Rising Stars Symposium

Time: Friday, June 17, 2011, 3:30pm-5:00pm
Location: La Sierra Room

Chairs: R. Michael Furr[1] & Jennifer Tackett[2]
            [1]Wake Forest University
            [2]University of Toronto

Discussant: Lewis R. Goldberg
            Oregon Research Institute

1. *You Probably Think this Talk's About You: Narcissists' Perceptions of their Personality and Reputation*

    Erika Carlson, Simine Vazire, & Thomas Oltmanns
    Washington University in St. Louis

Do narcissists have insight into the negative aspects of their personality and reputation? Using both clinical and subclinical measures of narcissism, we examined narcissists' self-perceptions, the beliefs they have about how others see them (i.e., meta-perceptions), and others' perceptions of them across a wide range of traits (e.g., Big Five, intelligence, arrogance) and social contexts (e.g., new acquaintances, acquaintances, coworkers, and close others). Results suggest three surprising conclusions about narcissists: 1) understand that others see them less positively than they see themselves (i.e., their meta-perceptions are less biased than are their self-perceptions), 2) they have some insight into the fact that they make positive first impressions that deteriorate over time, and 3) they have insight into their narcissistic personality (e.g., they describe themselves as arrogant). These findings shed light on some of the psychological mechanisms underlying narcissism, such as how they maintain their overly positive self-perceptions, why they tend to engage in maladaptive behaviors (e.g., bragging) and relationship patterns, and why they experience psychological distress in interpersonal domains.

2. *The Integration of Agency and Communion in Moral Personality: Evidence of Enlightened Self-Interest*

    Jeremy Frimer, Lawrence Walker, & William Dunlop
    University of British Columbia

Agency and communion are fundamental human motives, often conceptualized as being in independence or in tension. This study examines the notion that moral exemplars overcome this dissociation and adaptively integrate these two motives within their personality. Participants were 25 moral exemplars—recipients of a national award for extraordinary volunteerism—and 25 demographically matched comparison participants. Each participant responded to a life review interview and provided a list of personal strivings, which were coded for themes of agency and communion; interviews were also coded for the relationship between agency and communion. Results consistently indicated that exemplars not only had both more agency and communion than comparison participants, but were also more likely to integrate these themes within their personality. Consistent with our claim that enlightened self-interest is driving this phenomenon, this effect was evident only when agency and communion were conceptualized in terms of promoting interests (of the self and others, respectively) and not in terms of psychological distance (from others), and only when the interaction was observed with a person approach and not with the traditional variable approach. These results provide the first reliable evidence of the integration of motives of agency and communion in moral personality.

3. *The Dark Triad of Personality: A Behavioral Genetic Exploration*

    Livia Veselka, Julie Aitken Schermer, Philip Vernon
    University of Western Ontario

The Dark Triad, comprising psychopathy, narcissism, and Machiavellianism, represents a cluster of socially aversive personality variables that may provide a springboard for the development of a comprehensive structure of antisocial traits. Analyses of the Dark Triad in conjunction with the Big Five model and the framework represented by the Supernumerary Personality Inventory reveal that this trinity may lie, in part, outside of conventional personality structures and, as such, may represent a unique area of investigation. Moreover, bivariate behavioral genetic analyses of the Dark Triad and related traits, including moral development, trait emotional intelligence, and humor styles, are helpful not only in clarifying the nature of the Dark Triad, but also in shedding light on its shared etiology with other personality variables. Overall, our studies of the Dark Triad place this cluster soundly into personality space, while offering a novel avenue through which to explore additional sub-clinical antisocial traits and their origins.

4. *A New Approach to Measuring Personality Stability and Change: Latent Transition Analysis*

    Aidan Wright[1], Aaron Pincus[1], & Mark Lenzenweger[2]
    [1]Pennsylvania State University
    [2]Binghamton University

Abstract: In recent decades, much empirical investigation and ensuing debate has focused on whether, and if so when and how personality traits develop and change. It now seems to be incontrovertible that personality is highly stable, while not being entirely so, depending, in part, on how stability is defined. This work has generally relied on univariate methods, quantifying change in one dimension at a time. However, within an individual personality is not neatly separated in to orthogonal dimensions. The current research employs latent transition analysis (LTA) coupled with circumplex based statistics to study

multivariate, profile change over time. This research draws from the Longitudinal Study of Personality Disorders (Lenzenweger, 2006), a prospective multiwave longitudinal study of personality/temperament and personality disorder. Analyses use the Revised Interpersonal Adjective Scales (IAS-R; Wiggins, 1995) collected in three waves over 4 years. A number of features of LTA are attractive for the study of personality development—namely, it is person centered, and charts change in an individual's whole profile. This study has implications for the way individual development and change/stability in personality is quantified and understood. Results are discussed in the context of evolving conceptions of measuring personality and implications for understanding development, stability, and change.

Data Blitz Symposium

Time: Saturday, June 18, 2011, 8:50am-10:20am
Location: Victoria & De Anza Rooms

Chairs: Sanjay Srivastava[1], Simine Vazire[2], & Jennifer Tackett[3]
             [1]Wake Forest University
             [2]Washington University in St. Louis
             [3]University of Toronto

1. *Forming first impressions: The role of gender and normative accuracy in personality perception*

   Meanna Chan, Katherine H. Rogers, Kate L. Parisotto, and Jeremy C. Biesanz
   University of British Columbia

2. *Variation in Trait Desirabilities as a Source of Trait Differences in Longitudinal Stability*

   Dustin Wood
   Wake Forest University

3. *Virtual first impressions: Accuracy of personality judgements using avatars*

   Katrina Fong and Raymond A. Mar
   York University

4. *Stability and Change of Personality Across the Life Course: The Impact of Age and Major Life Events on Mean-Level and Rank-Order Stability of the Big Five*

   Jule Specht[1], Boris Egloff[2], & Stefan C. Schmukle[3]
   [1]University of Münster
   [2]Johannes Gutenberg
   [3]University of Mainz

5. *Self-concealment and subjective well-being: double trouble mediation*

   Andreas A. J. Wismeijer
   Tilburg University, the Netherlands

6. *Emotion and Delay of Gratification*

   Anna Luerssen[1], Anett Gyurak[1], Olzem Ayduk[2], & Silvia Bunge[2]
   [1]University of California, Berkeley
   [2]Stanford University

7. *Hot and cold aggression in children: The role of self-reflection ability and self-regulation capacity*

   Eva-Maria Kangro
   Tallinn University, Institute of Psychology

8. *Behavioral Manifestations of Regulatory Focus during Conflict Resolution in Dating Couples*

   Heike Winterheld[1] & Jeff Simpson[2]
   [1]California State University, East Bay
   [2]University of Minnesota-Twin Cities

9. *The Causal Foundations of a High Quality Life: The Role of Relationship Satisfaction*

   Eranda Jayawickreme and William Fleeson
   Wake Forest University

10. *Personality Development "Beneath" the Big Five: Facet-level Age Trends Across Four Decades of Adulthood*

    Christopher J. Soto[1] and Oliver P. John[2]
    [1]Colby College
    [2]University of California, Berkeley

11. *A 2D Model of Sexual Strategies that Captures Variance in Many Traits*

    Nick Holtzman
    Washington University in St. Louis

12. *Defying Expectations: The Effects of Bicultural Identity Integration on Personality, Self-Esteem, and Self-Concept*

    Carmel Gabriel[1], Verónica Benet-Martínez[2], Richard Robins[1], & Stanley Sue[3]
    [1]University of California, Davis
    [2]Pompeu Fabra University
    [3]Palo Alto University

13. *The ironic dynamic of cognitive appraisal processes associated with neuroticism and extraversion*

    Liad Uziel
    Bar-Ilan University, Israel

14. *Romantic Relationship Partners' Goal Congruence, Relationship Satisfaction, and Subjective Well-Being*

    Judith Gere & Ulrich Schimmack
    University of Toronto, Mississauga

J.S. Tanaka Personality Dissertation Award Symposium

Time:　　Saturday, June 18, 2011, 3:30pm-5:00pm
Location: La Sierra Room

Chairs:　Jeremy Biesanz
　　　　　University of British Columbia

2009 Winner

Beyond the Limits of Self-Reports: An "Other" Perspective on Personality
Brian Connelly
University of Toronto

Personality psychologists have a long history of using ratings from informants to solve some of the most fundamental questions of our field. However, observer-reports remain almost entirely unused across the many areas of psychology in which personality is studied. The purpose of this presentation is twofold. First, I will present meta-analytic and primary findings of factors influencing observers' accuracy. Accuracy in ratings is bolstered by traits' visibility and raters' intimacy with the target (particularly for traits low in visibility). In addition, the majority of trait expression is stable across contexts of observation, though some specificity within contexts and roles remains. Second, I will present data comparing the validity of self-reports and observer-reports for predicting work and academic behavioral criteria. Findings indicate that a single observer's ratings predict more strongly than self-reports; these advantages compound when multiple observers are combined. Moreover, observer reports' advantages are not limited by the context of acquaintanceship. These results have important implications not only for understanding factors affecting observers' accuracy but also for how we study (a) context specificity and trait activation, (b) personality knowledge accessible to the self versus to knowledge accessible to others, and (c) personality's predictive power across many domains of psychology.

2010 Winner

Toward a Unified Model of Inhibitory and Regulatory Processes: Elucidating Mechanisms Associated with Externalizing Behaviors
Robert Latzman
Georgia State University

Problems associated with regulatory abilities play a central role in the development and maintenance of maladaptive behaviors that fall within the externalizing spectrum (e.g., aggression, substance use). These abilities have been instantiated in a variety of constructs including temperamental Disinhibition (vs. Constraint), executive functioning, and cognitive control, among others. Unfortunately, however, a lack of consistency and conceptual integration in how these processes are studied stymies our understanding of the basic mechanisms underlying these important negative outcomes. With the overarching goal of beginning to integrate historically disparate literatures, I will present data examining associations among youth personality, executive functioning, and externalizing behaviors. In addition, data on the specificity and generality of associations between components of Disinhibition and externalizing behaviors in emerging adulthood will be reported. Finally, a model integrating approaches from personality, neuropsychology, and cognitive literatures will be proposed for further examination. This model is aimed at illuminating differential associations between subcomponents of this regulatory dimension and specific aspects of the externalizing spectrum. Implications and future directions will be discussed.

Symposium 1
Personality, Emotion Processes, and Social Outcomes

Time:　　Friday, June 17, 2011, 10:40am-12:10pm
Location: La Sierra Room

Chairs:　A. Daniel Catterson & Oliver P. John
　　　　　University of California, Berkeley

Functionalist approaches to emotion and emotion regulation hold that emotions serve important social roles. However, we know little about how emotion processes intersect with personality traits and how they jointly influence important social outcomes. The four talks in this symposium all consider important social outcomes: Tracy & Cheng examine the social status individuals attain; Catterson & John study the familarity and accurate understanding individuals achieve in their peer relationships; Tackman & Srivastava examine the way people are perceived and socially accepted by observers; and Beer & Freedman focus on acceptance and rejection of individuals in group interactions. The symposium will consider the effects of personality and a broad range of emotional processes that give rise to these social outcomes. Tracy & Cheng focus on pride and its two facets (authentic and hubristic pride); Catterson & John assess naturally occuring emotion regulation processes, especially suppression; Tackman & Srivastava manipulate the emotion regulation of target individuals and the expectations of observers; and Beer & Freedman discuss socioemotional goals and how they interact with the Big Five traits. In addition to audience questions, discussion will focus on identifying future directions for research on personality and emotion.

1.1:　*Authentic and Hubristic Pride: A Tale of Two Pride-Prone Personalities*
　　　Jessica L. Tracy & Joey T. Cheng
　　　University of British Columbia

Several lines of research suggest that pride is comprised of two distinct facets: "authentic pride," associated with accomplishment and confidence, and "hubristic pride," associated with arrogance and egotism. These two facets have divergent personality profiles; authentic pride is positively correlated with the socially desirable and generally adaptive Big Five traits, high self-esteem, pro-social behavior, satisfying relationships, and mental health; whereas hubristic pride is associated with disagreeableness, low conscientiousness, low self-esteem, narcissism, anti-social behavior, problematic interpersonal relationships, and low social support. While these findings may be taken to imply that hubristic pride underlies a dysfunctional personality, evolutionary accounts of status attainment provide insights as to why both facets have been retained in the human emotional repertoire. Specifically, while both facets likely evolved to promote social status, authentic pride may motivate behaviors oriented toward attaining the more narrow form of status known as "prestige", awarded on the basis of skills, knowledge, and others' respect; whereas hubristic pride may facilitate the attainment of a status known as "dominance", resulting from resource control, intimidation, and others' fear. We will present evidence for this evolutionary model of pride, and discuss how it can account for the distinct personality profiles associated with each facet.

1.2: *Getting to Know You?: The Role of Emotional Suppression in Self-Peer Agreement*
A. Daniel Catterson & Oliver P. John
University of California, Berkeley

The emotions people experience and express can be a rich source of personality information. Though emotions serve to signal our internal states to others, the individual's internal experience is not always expressed overtly. Indeed, people regulate their emotions through common regulation strategies, such as emotional suppression and cognitive reappraisal. Reappraisal regulates emotion at the cognitive level and thus commensurately changes both internal experience and outer expression. In contrast, suppression inhibits the overt expression of emotion but leaves the internal experience unchanged, thus creating a discrepancy between actual experience and overt expression that could mislead observers about the target's emotional life. Therefore, if a target habitually uses suppression, observers should form impressions that agree less with the target's own self-perceptions. In two studies, participants rated themselves and were rated by peers on personality characteristics. As predicted, habitual suppression interfered with self-peer agreement for characteristics reflecting internal states but not those reflecting overt behavior. In contrast, habitual reappraisal did not influence self-peer agreement. These findings point to a new moderator variable in self-other agreement and suggest that habitual suppression reduces the information available to the social observer.

1.3: *Expressive Suppression and Personality Trait Perceptions: The Role of Specific Emotions and Perceiver Expectations*
Allison Tackman & Sanjay Srivastava
University of Oregon

How do emotion regulation, the specific emotions that are regulated, and perceiver expectations affect personality trait perceptions? In two studies, participants watched videos of targets who were either suppressing or not suppressing their expressive behavior in response to a stimulus (amusing or sad film clips in both studies, and also a neutral clip in Study 2). By showing half of the participants the film clip that the targets watched, we were also able to manipulate whether the participants expected the targets to show emotion-expressive behavior. After watching each video, participants reported their perceptions of the targets' personality attributes (including the Big Five factors and aspects and attachment style) and their interest in affiliating with the targets. Consistent with our hypotheses, results revealed significant interactions between targets' emotion regulation and the specific emotion that was regulated such that targets who suppressed amusement were perceived least favorably. Further, this interaction was more pronounced among participants who expected the targets to show emotion-expressive behavior. Negative personality perceptions mediated the effects of suppression on perceivers' interest in affiliating. These findings suggest that personality trait perceptions are not simply a function of behavioral cues; rather, they involve interactions between targets' behavior, emotion, and perceivers' expectations.

1.4: *Rejecting to be Accepted: Individual Differences in the Reconciliation of Conflicting Socioemotional Goals*
Jennifer S. Beer & Gili Freedman
University of Texas at Austin

To address how personality affects the reconciliation of conflicting socioemotional goals, we investigated the influence of peer pressure and personality on social rejection. Participants were led to believe they were completing a series of group tasks either via computer (Study 1) or in person (Study 2). The first task was to interview candidates who were hoping to join the group. We manipulated social affiliation goals by instructing participants ahead of time that their performance in the candidate interview would have implications for their group affiliation. Participants believed that the group would either vote to remove one member (loss of affiliation), grant special favor to one group member (enhance affiliation) or that there would be no consequence for affiliation (control). The candidate interview task was then structured in such a way that participants felt group pressure to reject candidates. When the group interaction took place on-line (Study 1), individual differences in Agreeableness and Openness explained rejection rates as a function of affiliation implications. However, when participants met in person (Study 2), Agreeableness and Openness had no effects; instead, susceptibility to group pressure was associated with Neuroticism.

Symposium 2
Investigating Personality Disorders from Three Levels of Personality: Traits, Characteristic Adaptations, and Narrative Identity

Time: Friday, June 17, 2011, 10:40am-12:10pm
Location: Arlington Room

Chairs: Jonathan M. Adler[1] & Thomas F. Oltmanns[2]
[1]Franklin W. Olin College of Engineering
[2]Washington University in St. Louis

Discussant: Thomas F. Oltmanns, Ph.D.
Washington University in St. Louis

The scientific study of personality has enjoyed an increasing influence on research into personality disorders (PDs), as exemplified in the movement to shift to dimensional models of PDs in the DSM-5. Much of this translational research has been focused on one foundational component of personality – traits. Nevertheless, McAdams (1995) and others have suggested that personality is much broader than only traits, encompassing contextualized motivational and developmental aspects as well as narrative identity. This symposium seeks to significantly expand the scope of current research on PDs by presenting studies drawn from across the personality spectrum. First, Steve Balsis will discuss the results from a major investigation that indicate both the strengths and challenges facing the current application of personality traits to PDs in the proposed DSM-5. Second, Allan Clifton and Paul Pilkonis will describe two innovative studies looking at contextualized personality pathology in social networks. Finally, Jonathan Adler will present a study assessing the distinguishing themes that characterize the narrative identity of people with Borderline PD. In the role of discussant, Thomas Oltmanns will highlight the integrative themes from across these studies and engage the audience in discussion about the future bridge between normal and dysfunctional personality processes.

2.1: *The Personality Trait Domains in the DSM-5 Proposal: Increasing the Validity of the DSM Personality System for Members of All Adult Age Groups*
Steve Balsis
Texas A&M University

The DSM-5 personality and personality disorders (PDs) workgroup has proposed a new system that deviates markedly from the DSM-IV PD system (see www.dsm5.org). One change is that the new system

conceptualizes personality across six major trait dimensions rather than relying on PD categories. Classifying personality across trait domains may rectify serious problems in the DSM-IV system (e.g., lack of validity of the PD categories, measurement bias across age groups, etc.). Results from the St. Louis Personality and Aging Network (SPAN) study will be presented to illustrate the strengths of the new system over the former system. The data also raise two key challenges that the new system must face if it is to work well for members of all age groups — how to choose items to indicate these trait dimensions validly for members of all age groups, and where to set diagnostic thresholds along the dimensions. We offer suggestions to address these challenges.

2.2: *Personality Pathology and Characteristic Adaptations Contextualized Across the Social Network*
Allan Clifton[1] & Paul A. Pilkonis[2]
[1]Vassar College, [2]Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic

McAdams (1995) described characteristic adaptations, or personal concerns, as personality constructs that are contextualized in time, place, or role. However, this approach has rarely been applied to personality disorders, partly due to difficulties in adequately operationalizing characteristic adaptations. We describe an approach using social network analysis to quantify variations in personality across social roles and relationships. Rather than describing personality traits globally, participants were asked to report on their characteristic personality and behavior in the context of each of 30 members of their social networks. We report on two studies using this approach to understand personality pathology in college, community, and clinical samples. Contextualized personality and behavioral variability were predictive of a range of maladaptive outcomes, including dysfunctional attachment, interpersonal problems, and DSM-IV diagnosed personality disorders. Results suggest that characteristic adaptations are quantifiable using a social network approach, and can be used to improve our understanding of personality pathology across the lifespan.

2.3: *Narrative Identity in Borderline Personality Disorder*
Jonathan M. Adler
Franklin W. Olin College of Engineering

While identity disturbance has long been considered one of the defining features of Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD), the present study marks only the third empirical investigation to assess it and the first to do so from the perspective of research on narrative identity (e.g., McAdams, 2001). Drawing on the rich tradition of studying narrative identity, the present study examined identity disturbance in a group of 40 mid-life adults, 20 with features of BPD and a matched sample of 20 without BPD. Extensive life story interviews were analyzed for a variety of narrative elements and the themes of agency, communion fulfillment (but not communion), and narrative coherence significantly distinguished the stories of those people with features of BPD from those without the disorder. In addition, associations between the theme of agency and psychopathology were evident six and twelve months following the life story interview. This study seeks to bridge the mutually-informative fields of research on personality disorders and normal identity processes.

Symposium 3
Sources of Openness/Intellect: Cognitive, Neural, Genetic, and Developmental Perspectives

Time: Friday, June 17, 2011, 1:40pm-3:10pm
Location: La Sierra Room

Chair: Colin G. DeYoung
          University of Minnesota

Openness/Intellect, one of the Big Five traits, is the basic dimension of personality most related to many psychological phenomena that are quintessentially human, including intelligence, creativity, imagination, and curiosity. The compound label for this trait reflects increasing awareness that Openness to Experience and Intellect designate two related but separable aspects of this broad trait domain. This symposium explores both what these two aspects share and what makes them different, in terms of underlying processes ranging from cognitive mechanisms to neural structure to genetics to development. Kaufman begins by describing research on the different aspects of Openness/Intellect in relation to cognitive functions such as working memory, implicit learning, and latent inhibition, as well as to outcomes in achievement. Grazioplene describes work using state-of-the-art neuroimaging to study aspects of brain structure related to Openness and intelligence and the distinction between these two correlated traits. DeYoung describes research on the genetic basis of Openness/Intellect. Finally, Shiner describes research on the development of Openness/Intellect in childhood. Together, these four talks provide extensive coverage of the state of current research on the nature and sources of a very important personality trait. Each speaker will take questions for several minutes after each talk.

3.1: *Breaking down the Openness/Intellect domain: A four-factor model and relations with cognition, disposition, and creative achievement*
Scott Barry Kaufman
New York University

Although Intellect is mixed with Openness in the Big Five model of personality, the two aspects can be studied separately from one another, both neurologically and behaviorally. The current study investigated the differential correlates of Intellect and Openness in a sample of high school students. Factor analysis of a large battery of cognitive and personality measures revealed four factors. Intellect could be broken down into two factors: Explicit Cognitive Ability and Intellectual Engagement. Measures of intelligence, cognitive mechanisms underlying intelligence, and self-rated Intellect loaded on the Explicit Cognitive ability factor. Measures relating to a preference for analytical and logical thinking loaded on the Intellectual Engagement factor. Openness could also be broken down into two factors: Affective Engagement and Aesthetic Engagement. Both factors were related to measures of implicit cognitive processing. Specifically, Affective Engagement was related to reduced latent inhibition and Aesthetic Engagement was related to implicit learning. All four factors also showed differential relations to the rest of the Big Five traits, impulsivity, and creative achievement. The results suggest that Intellect and Openness are related to different types of information processing, supporting the utility of investigating Intellect separately from Openness. The results are discussed within a dual-process framework.

3.2: *Neuroimaging Openness/Intellect: Diffusion tensor imaging correlates of Openness, intelligence, and divergent thinking*

Rachael G. Grazioplene[1], Rex E. Jung[2], & Robert S. Chavez[3]
[1]University of Minnesota
[2]University of New Mexico
[3]Dartmouth College

Advances in neuroimaging allow for increasingly precise analysis of the neurobiology of personality traits. Diffusion tensor imaging (DTI) reveals the microstructural properties of white matter tracts in the brain; fractional anisotropy (FA) is a DTI index of white matter integrity and coherence and is positively related to intelligence in broad frontal and parietal brain regions. Openness/Intellect is the only Big Five trait that correlates with intelligence; however, the brain structural correlates of Openness as distinct from intelligence and Intellect remain unknown. We correlated Openness and divergent thinking scores with FA in 72 young adults, controlling for sex, age, and IQ. Openness was significantly inversely related to FA within the right anterior thalamic radiation (ATR), and divergent thinking performance was inversely related to FA bilaterally in the ATR. Interestingly, the regions of the ATR identified exhibit substantial overlap with fronto-thalamic white matter regions known to exhibit lower FA in psychotic-spectrum disorders. These results may indicate that although some aspects of Openness/Intellect are related to intelligence, other aspects appear to reflect a literal physical as well as cognitive diffusivity in frontal circuits related to working memory function, perhaps accounting for the "overinclusive" perceptual tendencies common to both Openness and schizotypy.

3.3: *Openness/Intellect as cognitive exploration: Genetic variation in the prefrontal dopamine system predicts Openness/Intellect*

Colin G. DeYoung[1], Dante Cicchetti[1], Fred A. Rogosch[2], Jeremy R. Gray[3], & Elena L. Grigorenko[3]
[1]University of Minnesota
[2]University of Rochester
[3]Yale University

The Big Five trait Openness/Intellect reflects the tendency to be imaginative, curious, perceptive, artistic, and intellectual—all characteristics that involve cognitive exploration. Relatively little is known about the biological basis of Openness/Intellect, but the trait has been empirically linked to the functions of prefrontal cortex, and the neurotransmitter dopamine plays a key role in the drive to explore and in cognitive flexibility. Several lines of evidence indirectly support the hypothesis that dopamine is involved in Openness/Intellect. This talk will review that evidence and report the results of a new study providing more direct support for the dopamine hypothesis by examining the association of Openness/Intellect with two genes that are central components of the prefrontal dopaminergic system. In two demographically different samples (children: N = 608; adults: N = 214), variation in the dopamine D4 receptor gene (DRD4) and the catechol-O-methyltransferase gene (COMT) predicted Openness/Intellect, as main effects in the child sample and in interaction in adults. These results begin to flesh out the core biological substrate that traits in the Openness/Intellect domain may have in common.

3.4: *Openness/Intellect in developmental perspective: Childhood manifestations and development from childhood through adulthood*

Rebecca L. Shiner
Colgate University

This talk addresses the emergence of Openness/Intellect as a basic personality trait in childhood. Although the trait of Openness is not included in temperament models, parents across numerous countries spontaneously use words from this domain to describe their children (Mervielde, De Fruyt, & Jarmuz, 1998), and the trait has been identified in childhood Big Five research (Caspi & Shiner, 2006). In this talk, I argue that a more truly developmental perspective is needed to measure and understand the childhood manifestations of this trait. Using data drawn from the longitudinal Project Competence Study, I present three important findings that clarify the nature of this trait. First, Openness can be measured in childhood using indicators of children's perceptiveness, enthusiastic involvement in extracurricular activities, eagerness to take on creative and intellectual work, imaginativeness in play, confidence, and adaptability in the face of uncertainty. Second, when measured in a developmentally appropriate way, Openness/Intellect shows considerable stability (in this case r = .42 over a 20-year span from age 10 to age 30). Third, changes in Openness/Intellect are predicted over 20 years by childhood IQ and academic achievement. This talk concludes with suggestions for future work exploring the childhood origins of this important trait.

Symposium 4
Believing in Change: Implications of Implicit Theories for Aggression, Emotion Regulation, and Narrative Identity

Time: Friday, June 17, 2011, 1:40pm-3:10pm
Location: Arlington Room

Chair: Jennifer Pals Lilgendahl
              Haverford College

Personality change is a much debated topic, but what about beliefs about change? Dweck's (2006) social-cognitive theory of personality contends that implicit theories—beliefs about the fixed vs. malleable nature of the characteristics of self and other – fundamentally shape patterns of thinking, feeling, and behaving. The purpose of this symposium is to highlight new directions in research using Dweck's model, with a focus on how implicit theories affect the basic processes underlying several domains of personality, including aggression, emotion regulation, and narrative identity. First, Yeager and colleagues show how an intervention designed to increase malleability beliefs decreased aggressive responses to peer provocation in adolescents. Second, two papers address implicit theories of emotion: Romero and colleagues show how beliefs about the malleability of emotions relate to emotional well-being in 6th graders, and Angelo and Srivastava use both correlational and experimental designs to examine implicit theories and emotional regulation. Third, Lilgendahl and colleagues examine how implicit theories relate to self-growth in narratives of trauma and transgression memories. Using diverse samples and methods, these studies demonstrate the role of malleability beliefs in adaptive personality functioning. Guided discussion involving the audience will focus on applications of these findings and implications for future research.

4.1: *Implicit Theories of Personality and Adolescents' Aggressive Reactions to Peer Conflict and Victimization*

David S. Yeager[1], Kali H. Trzesniewski[2], & Carol S. Dweck[3]
[1]Stanford University
[2]University of California, Davis
[3]Stanford University

Adolescents are often more resistant to interventions designed to reduce aggression, and they are also beginning to hold increasingly fixed beliefs about their peers and themselves—beliefs known to promote a desire for vengeance. Will a developmentally-tailored intervention addressing implicit theories about the malleability of personal characteristics reduce aggressive behavior? A randomized field experiment with a low-income, diverse sample of high school students (N = 230) tested the impact of a 6-session intervention teaching an incremental theory (a belief in the potential for change). Compared to a no-treatment control group and a control group learning coping skills, the incremental group was significantly less aggressive and more prosocial following a controlled provocation one month post-intervention. In addition, victimized students in the incremental group were less aggressive and disruptive according to teacher reports three months post-intervention. Finally, the incremental (and the coping skills) intervention eliminated the association between peer victimization and depressive symptoms. These findings highlight the importance of implicit theories of personality in shaping resilience following peer conflicts by showing that even in a context and age group previously thought to be relatively impervious to improvement an intervention targeting only beliefs about the malleability of personality could make significant headway.

4.2: *Adolescents' Beliefs about the Controllability of Emotion Predict Well-being: Effects on Self-esteem, Depression, and Affective Balance*

Carissa Romero, Allison Master, Carol S. Dweck, & James J. Gross
Stanford University

Whether people believe they can control their emotions may play a role in how they respond to emotion-eliciting situations. These responses, in turn, can have significant implications for well-being. Lay theories about emotion control have been found to predict self-esteem and depression in college students (Gross & John, 2003; Tamir, John, Srivastava, & Gross, 2007). We extended this work by exploring how beliefs about the controllability of emotion and emotion regulation strategies predict emotional outcomes in middle school, a critical transition period. We surveyed 6th grade students about their beliefs about the controllability of emotion (agreement with statements such as "You can learn to control your emotions"), use of the emotion regulation strategy reappraisal (agreement with statements such as "I control my emotions by changing the way I think about the situation I'm in"), depression, self-esteem, and affective balance (amount of negative emotion relative to amount of positive emotion). Beliefs about emotion control predicted use of reappraisal, depression, self-esteem, and affective balance. Further, use of reappraisal partially mediated the relationship between beliefs about emotion control and self-report of depression and affective balance. These findings suggest that beliefs about emotion control and emotion regulation strategies are important predictors of emotional well-being.

4.3: *Examining the Relationship Between Implicit Theories of Emotion and Effective Use of Emotion Regulation Strategies*

Kimberly M. Angelo & Sanjay Srivastava
University of Oregon

Individuals differ in their beliefs about the malleability of emotion: Some believe that emotions are fixed (entity theorists), whereas others believe that emotions are malleable (incremental theorists; Tamir et al., 2007). In Study 1, we used a new questionnaire to examine individual differences in implicit theories of emotion and their relationship with emotion regulation and experience. An incremental theory predicted greater use of adaptive emotion regulation strategies (e.g., cognitive reappraisal) and less reliance on maladaptive strategies (e.g., avoiding emotions), which in turn predicted greater positive and less negative trait affect. In Study 2, we explored the causal influence of implicit theories of emotion on emotion regulation. We manipulated implicit theories by presenting participants with persuasive evidence for either fixedness or malleability. Compared to entity participants, incremental participants were more effective at regulating their emotions: They rated emotion-eliciting images as more neutral when instructed to use cognitive reappraisal, compared to when they were instructed to attend. For entity participants, there were no differences in ratings between attend and reappraise conditions. This research provides evidence that a person's beliefs about emotion can influence when and how they regulate their emotions, which in turn influences emotional well-being.

4.4: *Bad Self or Transformed Self? The Moderating Role of Implicit Theories of Personality in Narratives of Trauma and Transgression Memories*

Jennifer Pals Lilgendahl[1], Kate C. McLean[2], & Cade Mansfield[3]
[1]Haverford College
[2]University of Western Washington
[3]University of Utah

We examined how implicit theories of personality relate to self-event connections in narratives of self-threatening memories (traumas and transgressions). Implicit theories, as frameworks of meaning-making, should shape how people narrate significant memories and construct narrative identity. We hypothesized that an incremental theory (belief that personality can change) would be associated with interpreting negative events as causing self-growth, whereas an entity theory (belief that personality is fixed) would be associated with forming maladaptive self-representations. A community-based sample of adults (N = 85) completed an on-line survey in which they wrote narratives of a trauma and a transgression and completed measures of implicit theories, traits, and the extent of prior memory sharing with others. Narratives were coded for self-event connections. Consistent with hypotheses, an incremental theory was associated with self-growth in trauma narratives and an entity theory was associated with narrating transgressions as confirming the "badness" of the self. Additionally, implicit theories played a moderating role: the trait of emotional stability was associated with self-growth in trauma narratives for incremental theorists only, and the association between memory sharing and self-growth in transgression narratives was accentuated by incremental beliefs. Discussion focuses on the general role of implicit theories in narrative identity construction.

Symposium 5
Disinhibitory personality: Exploring associations with externalizing psychopathology and other real world outcomes

Time: Friday, June 17, 2011, 3:30pm-5:00pm
Location: Arlington Room

Chair: Robert D. Latzman
Georgia State University

Disinhibition broadly reflects individual differences in behaving in an undercontrolled versus overcontrolled manner (Clark & Watson, 2008). The extant literature is rich with studies showing Disinhibition, and its various lower-order traits, to be associated with various externalizing behaviors and syndromes, as well as other important real world outcomes. As such, it is apparent that disinhibitory personality is an important dimension for study. Thus, the primary objective of this symposium is to present innovative investigations of the nature and impact of disinhibitory personality across the life-course. Donnellan et al. describe their recent efforts to integrate the child and adult literatures examining associations with meaningful outcomes among both adolescents and preschoolers. Latzman et al. examine the unified personality-psychopathology externalizing dimension among adolescents. Walton et al. report data on associations between a disinhibitory propensity and the development of antisocial personality disorder in adulthood. Finally, Krueger describes the integration of disinhibitory personality characteristics into DSM-5. Together, these papers highlight the central role that disinihibitory personality plays across the life-course and represent innovative and novel approaches to the study of this dimension. Discussed within an integrated personality-psychopathology framework, all papers suggest important directions for future research.

5.1: *Integrating Dimensions of Temperament and Adult Personality Traits: The Case of Effortful Control and Conscientiousness*
M. Brent Donnellan[1], Ryan D. Honomichl[2], & Katherine S. Corker[1]
[1]Michigan State University
[2]Hiram College

Despite efforts to integrate research on childhood temperament and adult personality traits (e.g., Caspi & Shiner, 2006), there is still a gap between the two literatures. For example, developmental researchers investigate Effortful Control in children whereas personality researchers study Conscientiousness in adults. However, these attributes seem quite similar. Effortful Control captures "individual differences in reactivity and self-regulation assumed to have a constitutional basis" (Rothbart & Rueda, 2005, p. 167) whereas Conscientiousness reflects individual differences that underline "task- and goal-directed behavior, such as thinking before acting, delaying gratification, following norms and rules, and planning, organizing, and prioritizing tasks," (John et al., 2008, p. 120). In this talk we describe our recent efforts to integrate these literatures by demonstrating that Effortful Control and Conscientiousness have a similar nomological network. In Study 1, we show that preschool measures of Effortful Control are linked with adolescent measures of self-control and future planning. Further, we demonstrate that low levels of preschool self-control predict adolescent externalizing problems as reported by caregivers. In Study 2, we show that measures of Effortful Control and Conscientiousness are strongly correlated and that both similarly predict study strategies and academic outcomes in a longitudinal study of academic achievement in college students.

5.2: *Examining the externalizing dimension among adolescents: An integrated personality- psychopathology approach*
Robert D. Latzman[1], Kristian E. Markon[2], Robert F. Krueger[3], & John Young[4]
[1]Georgia State University
[2]University of Iowa
[3]University of Minnesota
[4]University of Mississippi

The extant literature is rich with studies showing Disinhibition to be associated with aggression and substance use, behaviors associated with the externalizing spectrum of mental disorders (Krueger et al., 2005). Despite recent investigations among adults (Krueger et al., 2007) into the nature of this dimension from an integrated personality- psychopathology approach, comprising behaviors and related personality traits, the nature of this integrated dimension has yet to be examined among adolescents. We report on an adolescent version of a unified personality- psychopathology instrument: the Adolescent-Externalizing Spectrum Inventory (A-ESI). The current study investigated the structure of the A-ESI in 2509 adolescents (52% female; 67% White). Results revealed a three-factor solution best fit the data. The first two of these factors were consistent with previously explicated dimensions in both adults (Krueger et al., 2007) and children (Achenbach & Rescorla, 2001); specifically, the first factor consisted of aggression-related scales and the second factor consisted of substance use/problems scales and other rule-breaking behaviors. The third factor, however, appears to represent an impression management factor (e.g., Paulhus, 1984), echoing findings for normal-range personality within adolescents (Soto et al., 2008). Findings confirm the existence of aggression and rule- breaking components, and underscore the importance of impression management in adolescent responding.

5.3 *The Development of Antisocial Personality from Age 17 to Age 29: Evidence that a Latent Disinhibitory Propensity Mediates Connections with Substance Dependence Outcomes*
Kate Walton[1], Robert Krueger[2], Irene Elkins[2], Cassandra D'Accordo[1], Jaime Derringer[2], Matt McGue[2], William G. Iacono[2]
[1]St. John's University
[2]University of Minnesota

The latent structure and development of Antisocial Personality Disorder and its connections with substance dependence were examined in a four-wave longitudinal study of men and women. Indicators of antisocial personality and substance dependence were obtained at ages 17, 20, 24, and 29 years via in-person interviews (N = 1252). We compared two different etiological models. The first model posits multiple cross-lagged connections between specific substance dependence variables and antisocial personality over time (e.g., marijuana dependence could lead to antisocial behavior which in turn leads to dependence on cocaine, and so on). The second model posits that these specific connections are mediated through a latent disinhibitory or externalizing propensity that is manifest at each time point in antisocial personality and substance dependence indicators. We found that the second "latent propensity" model fits better than the first "multiple manifest connections" model, suggesting that a dispositional process underlies various manifestations of disinhibitory behavior. This personality disposition therefore represents an important focus for research that aims to reduce antisocial behaviors and the public health burden of substance dependence.

5.4: *Personality psychology and DSM-5: Current directions and challenges*

Robert F. Krueger
University of Minnesota

The transition from the current 4th edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM) to the 5th edition presents an important opportunity to integrate developments in personality psychology into psychiatric nosology. I will discuss both the political and scientific issues faced in this attempted integration, from my perspective as a member of the DSM- 5 Personality and Personality Disorders Workgroup. My focus will be in particular on efforts to develop a trait model and corresponding questionnaire suitable for inclusion in the DSM-5, and freely available to all users of the DSM-5. I will focus in particular on disinhibitory personality characteristics because these represent an area of personality variation where the perspectives of personality psychology may be particularly informative. For example, in DSM-IV, disinhibitory characteristics are spread across a variety of putatively distinct categories of mental disorder, whereas personality psychologists have shown how these characteristics are integrated within a broader dimensional domain of disinhibitory or "externalizing" characteristics. a variety of putatively distinct categories of mental disorder, whereas personality psychologists have shown how these characteristics are integrated within a broader dimensional domain of disinhibitory or "externalizing" characteristics. The challenge is how to integrate these kinds of empirical insights into psychiatry, a field that has historically thought of individual differences in terms of putative categories of disease, delineated by expert clinical observers, as opposed to dimensions of variation, built empirically from questionnaire data.

Symposium 6

The Paradox of Narcissism: From Individual Differences to Clinical Manifestations

Time: Saturday, June 18, 2011, 8:50am-10:20am
Location: La Sierra Room

Chair: Zlatan Krizan
              Iowa State University

Narcissism remains one of the most notorious aspects of personality, drawing constant attention from researchers and withstanding never-ending fascination by the public. Psychoanalytic theories, clinical observations, empirical research, and popular imagination have all described narcissists as arrogant, grandiose, and exploitative. However, they have also assumed that narcissists are ultimately insecure, self-conscious, and ashamed. The purpose of this symposium is to explicate narcissistic grandiosity and vulnerability as two independent dimensions that define the conceptual space of narcissistic features. The aim of this formulation is to broaden the focus of research on narcissism and to provide a framework for understanding its presumably paradoxical features. To this end, Paulhus will focus on grandiose features of narcissism and situate them among other socially toxic tendencies that promote exploitation of others. Conversely, Miller will consider vulnerable features of narcissism and situate them among related pathologies of distress (e.g., borderline). Next, Krizan will examine the role that malicious envy plays in narcissism, exposing it as a critical feature that distinguishes between the two forms of narcissism. Finally, Pincus and Wright will examine grandiosity and vulnerability as organizing principles for understanding phenotypic manifestations of

narcissism actually seen in psychotherapy. Implications for research on narcissism will be discussed.

6.1: *Narcissism and the Dark Tetrad*

Delroy L. Paulhus & Daniel N. Jones
University of British Columbia

A number of toxic personality traits overlap with standard measures of grandiose narcissism. To clarify its unique position in the nomological network, my laboratory has taken a discriminant approach. For example, grandiose narcissism, along with Machiavellianism and psychopathy, compose the so-called Dark Triad of personality (Paulhus & Williams, 2002). These traits share a common callousness that facilitates promiscuous sexuality and exploitation of others. This overlap is manifested in the moderate positive inter-correlations of standard measures of the Dark Triad. Their unique components, however, have distinctive correlates. Narcissistic callousness plays out as self-enhancement and other-derogation; psychopathic callousness combines with impulsivity to promote antisocial behavior; Machiavellian callousness combines with strategic planning to maximize long-term goal achievement. The partitioning of this triad indicates that toxic personalities appear in (at least) three primary forms. New research indicates that vulnerable narcissism and self-harm are independent of the Dark Triad. The distinctive correlates of subclinical sadism suggests an expansion to the Dark Tetrad.

6.2: *Painting a picture of vulnerable narcissism: An examination of its nomological network*

Joshua D. Miller & W. Keith Campbell
University of Georgia

Understudied in comparison to its counterpart – grandiose narcissism (GN) – the picture of vulnerable narcissism (VN) is becoming clearer as the result of increased empirical attention. We believe that, as it is currently measured, VN represents a distinct dimension of narcissism (rather than an alternating expression of narcissism) with a largely unrelated network of correlates. In terms of etiology, individuals with higher scores on measures of VN report significant histories of childhood abuse, problematic parenting (e.g., controlling; cold), and insecure attachments to significant others. At the trait level, unlike GN, VN is associated with heightened negative emotionality and psychological distress and decreased positive emotionality regardless of rater (self; informant; stranger). VN is also substantially negatively related to self-esteem (whereas GN manifests a small to moderate positive correlation). In terms of personality pathology, VN is correlated with an array of personality disorders (PDs), particularly borderline PD. In fact, vulnerable narcissism and borderline PD demonstrate highly similar empirical networks suggesting that the two may be only slight variations of the same construct. In sum, we believe that GN and VN are largely distinct constructs that are related primarily in terms of the tendency to engage with others in egocentric and aggressive manner.

6.3: *Envy Divides the Two Faces of Narcissism*

Zlatan Krizan & Omesh Johar
Iowa State University

Clinical and personality conceptualizations of narcissism have long held that malicious envy of advantaged others is at the core of this personality structure. In fact, envy is listed as one of the symptoms of Narcissistic Personality Disorder. Furthermore, theories of narcissism generally associate this emotion with narcissistic grandiosity and

entitlement, rather than narcissistic vulnerability. In contrast to these assumptions, across four studies employing diverse samples, measures, and methodological approaches, it was vulnerable (but not grandiose) narcissism which consistently exacerbated envy. Two studies examined self-reports of envious and narcissistic tendencies among college students and community adults, respectively. Another study examined informant-reports of said tendencies and cognitive-affective components of envy. Finally, an experiment covertly induced and measured envy within the laboratory. Contrary to the longstanding assumption that envy typifies narcissistic grandiosity, these findings represent the first systematic evidence that envy arises within narcissistic vulnerability. Furthermore, narcissistic grandiosity is likely to suppress envy. Implications of the findings for personality and clinical theory are discussed.

6.4: *Narcissistic Grandiosity and Narcissistic Vulnerability: Clinical Examples and Research Implications*
Aaron L. Pincus & Aidan G.C. Wright
Pennsylvania State University

Recognition of grandiose and vulnerable expressions of pathological narcissism is common in clinical practice, particularly when conceptualizations of personality pathology are not bound to the DSM categories. Narcissistic personalities are dominated by strong needs for validation and admiration that motivate the person to seek out self-enhancement experiences in maladaptive ways and in inappropriate contexts (i.e., narcissistic grandiosity). This is coupled with impaired capacity for self- and affect-regulation when faced with the disappointment of entitled expectations and self-enhancement failures (i.e., narcissistic vulnerability). Examination of the varying expressions of grandiosity and vulnerability in patients with narcissistic personality pathology suggests a variety of potential research avenues to advance the scientific study of narcissistic personality. These include examination of the within-person patterning of grandiose and vulnerable states over time, interpersonal triggers of grandiose and vulnerable feelings and behaviors, and the development of integrative psychotherapeutic interventions for narcissism that target the narcissistic dynamics of grandiosity and vulnerability. In this presentation, we first present a model and measure of pathological narcissism (the Pathological Narcissism Inventory) that incorporates both grandiose and vulnerable narcissistic themes, and then provide clinical examples of grandiosity and vulnerability in narcissistic psychotherapy patients along with empirical results that elucidate these themes.

Symposium 7
The Pursuit of Social Status

Time: Saturday, June 18, 2011, 8:50am-10:20am
Location: Arlington Room

Chairs: Joey T. Cheng & Jessica L. Tracy
              University of British Columbia

Asymmetries in social status emerge in all known human societies. However, the precise means through which individuals compete for status remains unclear. This symposium examines individual differences in the strategies and motivations that underlie status-seeking, and the impact of attaining high-status on personality development. First, Cheng and colleagues distinguish between two avenues to attaining

social status—dominance (fear-based status) and prestige (respect-based status)—and present evidence that both strategies effectively promote social influence. Second, Fournier and Di Domenico explore the importance of dispositional need for autonomy in motivating status-seeking. Third, Harms and colleagues investigate the dynamic interplay between personality and status attainment by identifying the personality predictors of high status and showing that attaining status promotes developmental changes in personality. Finally, Kraus and Keltner examine the psychological forces that maintain power asymmetries in social class hierarchies, demonstrating that upper-class individuals exhibit more self-focused and self-entitling cognitions, beliefs, and behavioral patterns than lower-class individuals, and these patterns further maintain the extant hierarchy. Collectively, these talks shed new light on the dynamic interplay between traits, motives, and status attainment, and demonstrate the importance of personality in creating and maintaining group hierarchies. A question and answer session will follow each talk.

7.1: *Dominance and Prestige: Distinct Routes to Social Influence*
Joey T. Cheng, Jessica L. Tracy, Joseph Henrich, Tom Foulsham, & Alan Kingstone
University of British Columbia

Building on evolutionary theories of human status dynamics, Henrich and Gil-White (2001) distinguished between two routes to attaining social rank in human societies: dominance (using force and intimidation) and prestige (sharing expertise and skills). Recent research suggests that dominance and prestige are associated with distinct personality dispositions and interpersonal behaviors, but it remains unclear whether both strategies are adaptive in contemporary human societies. Here, we discuss new research suggesting that both strategies promote social influence. Small groups (4-6 members; N=191) engaged in an interactive task, then completed round-robin ratings of all group members on dominance, prestige, and social influence. Outside observers, whose eye gaze was tracked while they viewed videos of these interactions, separately rated participants on these same dimensions. Results indicated that individuals high in either dominance or prestige were rated as highly influential by other group members and outside observers, scored high on a behavioral measure of social influence, and received heightened visual attention from eye-tracked observers. In addition, dominance predicted nonverbal and verbal displays of coercion, humiliation, and other aggressive behaviors, whereas prestige predicted self-deprecation, deferential humor, coalition-building, and other pro-social behaviors. Overall, results suggest that dominance and prestige are distinct but equally viable pathways to status.

7.2: *The Social-Ecological Foundations of Human Autonomy*
Marc A. Fournier & Stefano I. Di Domenico
University of Toronto

Over the past three decades, humanistic researchers have emphasized the role of social-ecological factors (e.g., autonomy support) that act upon the individual to enhance or constrain his or her capacity for autonomy (self-determination). From this vantage point, the individual is often seen as being at the mercy of such social-ecological factors. In the present research, we offer an alternative view in which individuals are portrayed as acting upon the social ecology to produce their own opportunities for self-determination. We predict that those individuals equipped with the physical, intellectual, and behavioral traits most relevant to social success (i.e., to advancing their position within the social dominance hierarchy) will be those afforded the most

opportunities to act autonomously. We present data from two studies —a field study of undergraduates living in same-sex dormitories, and a laboratory study of unacquainted undergraduates engaging in leaderless group discussions—to show that the traits most relevant to the prediction of peer-rated status attainment are those most predictive of self-reported autonomy. We propose that feelings of autonomy represent the phenomenological component of an evolved psychological mechanism that monitors the extent to which the social ecology affords the opportunity to behave in accordance with one's motivational priorities.

7.3 *Wanting Power and Getting It: Status Attainment and Personality Development over Time*
P.D. Harms & S.M. Spain
University of Nebraska, Lincoln

While the relationship between personality characteristics and status attainment has been well-established in prior literature, little is known about the dynamic nature of this relationship. That is, while previous research has examined how personality influences status attainment, it is also important to examine how status attainment affects personality over time. The present study makes use of an archival dataset to assess the dynamic relationship between traits, motives, and status attainment. Results demonstrate that not only do traits and motives both predict status attainment, but also that attaining a position of prominence can impact long-term personality development. Specifically, Extraversion and Need for Achievement predicted the attainment of presidential offices in student organizations, and attaining these high status positions was in turn associated with systematic developmental changes in Need for Achievement and Need for Power over a four-year time span.

7.4: *Hierarchy and Hegemony: The Psychology of Class Domination*
Michael W. Kraus[1] & Dacher Keltner[2]
[1]University of California, San Francisco
[2]University of California, Berkeley

Social class is among the most pervasive forms of hierarchy, determining the social institutions individuals belong to, the tastes in art and music that individuals prefer, and increasing lower-class individuals' vulnerabilities to health and psychological hardships. So pervasive are the influences of social class that they also lead to unique patterns of behavior and cognition among upper- and lower-class individuals. In this talk, we explore the hierarchy-maintaining functions of the behavioral and cognitive patterns that arise from upper-class environments. In particular, we will outline our theory of social class identity, which suggests that individuals from upper-class environments tend to be more focused on their own motivations, goals, and interests, relative to their lower-class counterparts. We will then provide empirical evidence suggesting that these self-interested tendencies lead upper-class individuals to signal their social class identity in interactions—through impolite or disengaged nonverbal behaviors. Next, we will demonstrate how these patterns of self-interested behavior are particularly likely among upper-class individuals when their status, during an interaction, is under threat. Finally, we will provide evidence for a potential mechanism that explains upper-class dominance behavior: self-interested beliefs among upper-class individuals that social class categories are inherent, stable, and biologically determined.

Symposium 8
Componential Approaches to Studying the Accuracy of Interpersonal Perceptions

Time: Saturday, June 18, 2011, 10:40am-12:10pm
Location: La Sierra Room

Chair Laura P. Naumann
Sonoma State University

Personality psychologists have long been interested in the accuracy of self and social judgments. Some researchers (Cronbach, 1955; Kenny, 1994) have noted that to understand the accuracy of interpersonal perceptions, we must consider the component pieces of a social judgment. The Social Relations Model (SRM; Kenny, 1994) decomposes social perceptions into three components: (1) the perceiver effect (how positively the perceiver sees other targets), (2) the target effect (how positively others perceive the individual), and (3) the relationship effect (how positively a perceiver uniquely sees another target). In this symposium, all speakers utilize round-robin designs to examine different types of accuracy in self and social perceptions. Biesanz proposes the Social Accuracy Model to examine perceptive accuracy (is a perceiver more or less accurate in judging others?) and expressive accuracy (is a target more accurately judged by others?). Küfner and Back examine how narcissim moderates perceptions of self and others and how these relationships vary as a function of acquaintance or context. Naumann and John examine cultural differences in self-enhancement bias and show that different operationalizations of self-enhancement bias result in different outcomes. Back examines the accuracy of meta-perceptions (do we know how others perceive us?) across time and context.

8.1: *The Social Accuracy Model of Interpersonal Perception: Assessing Individual Differences in Perceptive and Expressive Accuracy*
Jeremy C. Biesanz
University of British Columbia

The social accuracy model of interpersonal perception (SAM) is a componential model that estimates perceiver and target effects of different components of accuracy across traits simultaneously. For instance Jane may be generally accurate in her perceptions of others and thus high in perceptive accuracy – the extent to which a particular perceiver's impressions are more or less accurate than other perceivers on average across different targets. Just as well, Jake may be accurately perceived by others and thus high in expressive accuracy – the extent to which a particular target is accurately perceived on average across different perceivers. Perceptive and expressive accuracy can be further decomposed into their constituent components of normative and distinctive accuracy. Thus SAM represents an integration of Cronbach's componential approach with Kenny's social relations model. The social accuracy model is illustrated using both a half-block as well as a round-robin design. Key findings include reliable individual differences in several specific aspects of interpersonal perceptions. Recent findings using SAM are reviewed including strong relationships with adjustment, novel gender effects, as well as perceptions of attractiveness and confidence.

8.2 *Narcissism and early interpersonal perceptions: Effects on components of liking and the accuracy of personality judgments*
Albrecht C. P. Küfner & Mitja D. Back
Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Germany

Narcissism is an important personality dimension with considerable interpersonal consequences. The processes that characterize the

interplay of narcissism and social relationships are, however, not well understood, particularly in early phases of social relationships. The present study aimed at a detailed analysis of narcissism effects on interpersonal perception processes at zero and short-term acquaintance. Participants filled out a personality questionnaire and then took part in group interactions of 4 to 6 unacquainted students (N =265). Upon arrival, after introductions, and again after having discussed a controversial topic, they evaluated each other on a number of personality traits and their mutual liking. Results showed (a) that narcissism has a differentiated impact on perceiver effects (leniency), target effects (popularity) and relationship effects (unique preferences) of liking and self-other agreement in liking. These effects (b) systematically varied with acquaintance / type of interaction and (c) the facet of narcissism being analyzed. Moreover, (d) narcissism moderated the accuracy of one's personality judgments of others (good judge) and the accuracy of others personality judgments of oneself (good target). These results underline the interpersonal importance of narcissism. Implications for the theoretical understanding of the development, maintenance and long-term consequences of narcissism are discussed.

8.3: *Cultural differences in self-perception and self-enhancement bias: A social relations model approach*
Laura P. Naumann[1] & Oliver P. John[2]
[1]Sonoma State University
[2]University of California, Berkeley

Self-enhancement bias, the tendency to have overly positive self-views, has been studied from two distinct perspectives (comparing self-perceptions to how an individual perceives others or to how the individual is perceived by others). The Social Relations Model (SRM), a round-robin design where participants rate themselves and the other group members, allows one to simultaneously test both operationalizations of self-enhancement bias. Groups of 6 strangers (3 East Asian, 3 non-Asian) interacted with each other and then rated themselves and the other group members. East Asians saw themselves less positively than non-Asians (low self-perceptions); however, everyone also rated the East Asians less positively (low target effect) suggesting that observable behavioral differences did emerge. Importantly, East Asians and non-Asians perceived both in-group and out-group members in similar ways (i.e., no cultural differences in the perceiver effect). Finally, self-enhancement bias emerged only when comparing self-perceptions to how individuals perceived others—East Asians self-effaced and non-Asians self-enhanced. However, after taking into account the behavioral differences captured by the target effect, there were no cultural differences in self-enhancement bias. The SRM design allowed us to demonstrate that the mixed findings for cultural differences in self-enhancement were largely the result of differing operationalizations of self-enhancement bias.

8.4: *Personality and meta-accuracy: A social relations model approach*
Mitja D. Back
Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Germany

Meta-accuracy – how well we know how others view us – is an important but seldom studied domain of interpersonal abilities. Following a personality-oriented social relations model approach, four distinct kinds of individual differences in meta-accuracy can be distinguished: Generalized meta-accuracy (differences in how well one knows how others view oneself), Perceiver meta-accuracy (differences in how well others know how one generally views them), and two forms of dyadic meta-accuracy (differences in how well one knows others unique impression of oneself, differences in how well others

know one's own unique impressions of them). Individual differences in meta-accuracy were investigated using three realistic interpersonal designs: an observation of one complete group of freshmen at zero and long-term acquaintance (Study 1), interactions of unacquainted students in small discussion groups (Study 2), and singles in speed-dating sessions (Study 3). Results show that (a) meta-accuracies are generally small at zero acquaintance but (b) systematically increase with level of acquaintance. Moreover, (c) there was substantial variance in meta-accuracies across individuals and (d) these individual differences were differentially predicted by personality. Results underline the use of a componential approach to individual differences in the accuracy of interpersonal perceptions. Future prospects for the study of personality and meta-accuracy are discussed.

Symposium 9
Personality Trait Models in the Description and Understanding of Personality Disorder

Time: Saturday, June 18, 2011, 10:40am-12:10pm
Location: Arlington Room

Chair: Leonard J. Simms
University at Buffalo, The State University of New York

This symposium includes four talks focused on the role of personality traits in the description and understanding of personality disorder, a timely topic given the proposed revisions to the personality disorder criteria in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5). Clark and Krueger, who both are members of the DSM-5 Personality and Personality Disorder Work Group, will present information about the development of the personality disorder model being tested in the DSM-5 Field Trials. Simms will present results from an independent study, the CAT-PD Project, whose primary goal is the development of a comprehensive and integrative model and measure of personality disorder traits. Widiger will present an alternative to the current DSM-5 proposal from the perspective of the Five-Factor Model. Finally, Oltmanns and Turkeimer will present 10-year longitudinal data showing the consequential outcomes of PD traits and types, as measured by both self and peer perspectives. Ample time will be reserved for discussion among speakers and the audience.

9.1: *Personality Traits and Disorder in DSM-5*
Lee Anna Clark[1] & Robert F. Krueger[2]
[1]University of Notre Dame
[2]University of Minnesota

Psychopathology is an important personality-relevant life outcome. This has been recognized since antiquity, and personality disorder is a salient manifestation of this personality-psychopathology relation that is included in recent diagnostic classification systems. Moreover, whereas "personality" per se typically is conceptualized dimensionally—even the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM) defines personality in trait terms—personality disorder has been defined categorically and diagnosed by criteria, in the same way as other types of psychopathology. However, the conceptualization of personality disorder in DSM-5 will not only use traits in its definition of personality disorder, but actually will include a trait system for use in describing not only personality but also personality disorder. The authors, two members of the DSM-5 Personality and Personality Disorder Work Group, will present information about the development of the

personality disorder model being tested in the DSM-5 Field Trials, including (1) the conceptual and empirical basis for the particular trait system proposed, (2) the idea that the core of personality pathology is impaired development in basic personality functioning and so is more than simply extreme traits; and (3) issues regarding personality disorder types, including their existence, number, and characterization via narrative description versus higher order or lower order traits.

9.2: *Structural Results from the CAT-PD Project: Toward a Comprehensive Model and Measure of Personality Disorder Traits*

Leonard J. Simms[1], Lewis R. Goldberg[2], David Watson[3], John Roberts[1], John Welte[1,4]
[1]University at Buffalo, The State University of New York
[2]Oregon Research Institute
[3]University of Notre Dame
[4]Research Institute on Addictions

Numerous competing trait models have been offered as a basis for organizing personality disorder (PD) in DSM-5. The CAT-PD project is a federally funded, five-year study designed to develop an integrative and comprehensive model and measure of PD trait dimensions. Our general study aims are to (a) identify a comprehensive and integrative set of personality dimensions relevant to personality pathology, and (b) develop an efficient computerized adaptive method—the CAT-PD—to measure these dimensions. Fifty-nine candidate dimensions were drawn from 18 competing models of PD (Widiger & Simonsen, 2005, 2006), and 2500+ items were selected and written to measure these dimensions. In this presentation, the general rationale and methods of the project will be described, and the initial structural results will be presented based on responses from a demographically diverse sample of 1,300+ community adults. Moreover, we will describe the plans for cross-validation and development of efficient measures of these PD dimensions using item response theory (IRT) and computerized adaptive testing (CAT). Finally, the implications for PD research and connections with the proposed DSM-5 dimensional trait system will be discussed.

9.3: *The DSM-5 Dimensional Model of Personality Disorder: An Alternative Perspective*

Thomas A. Widiger
University of Kentucky

In February of 2010, a dimensional model of personality disorder was posted by the American Psychiatric Association as a proposal for DSM-5. The purpose of this paper is to discuss the empirical support for this proposal and to offer an alternative from the perspective of the Five Factor Model. Addressed will be the absence of bipolarity and normal personality traits. The empirical support for the Five Factor Model, which includes bipolar and normal personality traits will be provided.

9.4: *Predictive Validity of Personality Disorders Viewed from the Perspective of Self and Others: 10-year Follow-up regarding Occupational Adjustment*

Thomas F. Oltmanns[1] & Eric Turkheimer[2]
[1]Washingon University in St. Louis
[2]University of Virginia

Definitions of personality pathology should be validated in relation to consequential outcomes. The impact of personality disorders (PDs) on people's lives is often measured using self-report social functioning questionnaires, which are largely subjective and highly correlated with mood. More objective indices include mortality, divorce, and occupational attainment. In this paper, we report data on occupational failure in a sample of 2,000 military recruits (62% male) who completed personality assessments at the end of basic training. All participants completed the Schedule for Nonadaptive and Adaptive Personality (SNAP) as well as a peer nomination procedure designed to identify features of DSM-IV PDs. Electronic personnel records were monitored to find all cases of involuntary discharge from military service during a 10-year period that followed personality assessments. SNAP scores were examined using temperament and trait scales as well as DSM-IV diagnostic scales. Survival analyses examined associations between various self and peer personality scores and involuntary discharge. Both sources indicate that most forms of personality pathology (measured in terms of either traits or types) have a negative impact on occupational functioning. The strongest connections between PD scores and social outcomes were found using peer scores.

Symposium 10
Do you see what I see? Personality and contextual factors that affect accuracy in personality impressions

Time: Saturday, June 18, 2011, 1:40pm-3:10pm
Location: La Sierra Room

Chairs: Erika N. Carlson[1] & Lauren J. Human[2]
             [1]Washington University in St. Louis
             [2]University of British Columbia

Discussant: Jaap Denissen
             Humbolt-University Berlin

Social perceptions guide our behavior, affect our relationships, and may even influence how we see ourselves. Given their importance, a critical question is whether they are accurate. This symposium builds on previous accuracy research by examining factors that influence the accuracy of personality impressions. First, Human, Biesanz, and Dunn examine how impression management influences the accuracy of first impressions. They demonstrate that individuals who tend to self-present and individuals experimentally induced to do so are actually seen more accurately than individuals without explicit self-presentation goals. Second, Stopfer, Back, and Egloff examine impressions based on Online Social Network profiles and find that impressions tend to be accurate. Moreover, they explain which cues observers use when forming first impressions and which cues are actually related to the profile owners' personalities. Third, Carlson, Furr, and Vazire present findings that people know when their beliefs about the impressions they make are accurate and discuss interpersonal (e.g., mutual liking) and intrapersonal factors (e.g., intuitive or introspective meta-perceptions) that influence this type of accuracy. Lastly Denissen will integrate these findings and present a process model for accuracy research that takes into account target characteristics (e.g., traitedness), perceiver characteristics (e.g., motivation), and a socially constructed reality.

10.1: *Your best self reveals your true self: Trying to make a good impression results in more accurate personality impressions*

Lauren J. Human, Jeremy C. Biesanz, & Elizabeth W. Dunn
University of British Columbia

In many social situations, people try to make a good impression on others by presenting themselves in a highly favorable light. How does such self-presentation impact the accuracy of impressions made about

these individuals' personalities? Utilizing the social accuracy model (Biesanz, 2010), Study 1 found that individuals high in trait self-presentation were seen more in line with their unique personality traits, that is, with greater distinctive accuracy, by new acquaintances compared with those who generally tend to self-present less. Study 2 demonstrated experimentally that self-presentation leads to more accurate impressions, as participants instructed to self-present were viewed with greater distinctive accuracy than targets without the explicit motivation to self-present. Self-presenters were also viewed with greater normative accuracy, indicative of being perceived more positively than those not explicitly motivated to self-present. Mediational analyses revealed that self-presenters were more engaging and behaved in a more confident manner, which in turn led these individuals to be viewed more accurately. Further, being more engaging and exhibiting greater confidence, along with more involved behaviors, enhanced normative accuracy. In sum, rather than leading perceivers astray, positive self-presentation actually leads to more accurate impressions. Thus, putting one's best self forward helps reveal one's true self.

10.2: *Personality expression and impression formation in Online Social Networks*
   Juliane M. Stopfer, Mitja D. Back, & Boris Egloff
   Johannes Gutenberg University-Mainz, Germany

There are 1.5 billion people worldwide using Online Social Networks (OSNs), such as Facebook and StudiVZ. The increasing integration of OSNs into people's everyday lives makes them an appealing medium for studying personality expression and impression formation. To take a closer look at these processes 103 targets provided their OSN profiles, as well as self-ratings (how they see themselves), desired impressions (how they want to be seen by other users) and metaperceptions (how they think other users see them) across a broad range of personality traits. Unacquainted observers provided personality judgments based on the OSN profiles. Results indicate a high degree of observer accuracy. Concerning some personality domains (e.g., aspirations) OSN users successfully engaged in OSN-specific impression management. Findings further revealed OSN users being aware of how others viewed them on the basis of their OSN profiles (metaaccuracy). Using Brunswikian lens model analyses we show which elements of OSN profiles (e.g., number of friendship links) are used by observers to form an impression of the profile owner and which elements are actually related to the users' personality, desired impression, and metaperception. Implications for the theoretical understanding of personality expression and impression formation in the context of computer-mediated communication are discussed.

10.3: *Confidence and the Accuracy of Meta-Perceptions: Should We Trust Our Beliefs About How Others See Us?*
   Erika N. Carlson[1], R. Michael Furr[2], & Simine Vazire[1]
   [1]Washington University in St. Louis
   [2]Wake Forest University

Our beliefs about how others perceive us, called meta-perceptions, guide our behavior, affect our relationships, and may even influence how we see ourselves. But should we trust our meta-perceptions? In four studies (Ns from 85 - 252), we explored whether people know the extent to which their meta-perceptions are accurate. First, participants provided meta-perceptions for a new acquaintance and several close others (i.e., their romantic partner, friends, and family members) on a variety of traits, and these people later rated the participant's personality on the same traits. Next, participants described how

confident they were in the accuracy of their meta-perception for each person and for each trait. For instance, participants provided a global confidence rating (i.e., regarding the entire profile of traits) for their new acquaintance and provided a specific confidence rating for each trait (e.g., regarding the trait 'honest'). Findings revealed that participants could detect which people and which traits they were more accurate about when guessing the impression they made on others (i.e., there was a positive correlation between confidence and accurate meta-perceptions). Interpersonal factors (e.g., mutual liking) and intrapersonal factors (e.g., intuitive or introspective meta-perceptions) seem to influence the relationship between confidence and the accuracy of meta-perceptions.

10.4: *The forest and the trees: Benchmarks and moderators in accuracy research*
   Jaap Denissen
   Humbolt University-Berlin

The current talk reflects on the theoretical and methodological assumptions behind the accuracy paradigm. It is argued that accuracy research requires theoretical models defining the core psychological processes behind traits and their embeddings in a socially constructed reality. Such models should inform the choice of behavioral anchors of accuracy and specify the exact relation between implicit and explicit measures. Furthermore, the exact role of social constructivist processes such as identity negotiation and internalization of trait reputations should be clarified before the congruence between self- and peer-ratings is used as accuracy benchmark. To demonstrate these considerations, a process model of individual differences in motive dispositions is presented. After this, Funder's RAM model is used as heuristic to identify moderators of accuracy. First, relevant behavior can only be shown by "traited" individuals in weak situations. Second, targets must act authentically to make such cues available to raters, which also depends on their mutual relationship. Third, trait-related behaviors must be visible, which is facilitated by target expressiveness but depends also on the perceptiveness of the rater. Finally, bias in cue utilization is introduced by self-enhancement tendencies, which can be reduced in raters who are motivated and cognitively able to accurately synthesize cues.

Symposium 11
The Contribution of Personality to Behavioral Adjustment in Childhood and Early Adolescence

Time: Saturday, June 18, 2011, 1:40pm-3:10pm
Location: Arlington Room

Chairs: Sarah De Pauw[1] & Rebecca Shiner[2]
            [1]Ghent University
            [2]Colgate University

Discussant: Ivan Mervielde
            Ghent University

In the last decades, a growing body of evidence demonstrated the validity of the Five-Factor Model to represent individual differences among children and adolescents. This symposium goes beyond structural issues and examines (a) the differential relations between youth's personality traits and the development of various emotional and behavioral problems and (b) the role of personality as a moderator of parenting behavior from childhood into adolescence.

Adopting a temperamental as well as a personality perspective, Presentation 1 addresses which specific traits increase the vulnerability in youngsters (aged 1.5 to 15) to develop internalizing and externalizing problems. Presentation 2 narrows the focus on the preadolescent-adolescent period, examining whether higher Agreeableness indicates a risk factor for preteen's emotional disturbances. Studying the transition from childhood into adolescence longitudinally, Presentation 3 identifies childhood personality characteristics as substantial moderators of parenting behavior in adolescence.

These presentations illustrate the progress in studying the behavioral implications of Five-Factor personality in childhood and adolescence. Ivan Mervielde will discuss the broader significance of these findings, while highlighting future challenges for childhood personality research. Presenters will take questions (5 minutes) after their talks. Chair 1 and 2 will encourage discussion with the audience at the end of the symposium (10 minutes).

11.1: *Temperament and Personality Pathways toward Internalizing and Externalizing Problems*
Sarah S.W. De Pauw & Ivan Mervielde
Ghent University

This study evaluates the structure of temperament and personality, their mutual associations and their relations with adjustment in early (1.5 to 3 years), middle (4 to 7 years) and late (8 to 15 years) childhood. Across the three age groups, parents rated 1866 youngsters on traits and problem behavior, as measured by the temperament models of Thomas and Chess, Buss and Plomin, and Rothbart and Goldsmith, and a Five-Factor-based personality model. In each age group, principal component analysis of the temperament models reveals five similar dimensions, labeled as Negative Affect, Threshold, Effortful Control (Persistence in early childhood), Shyness and Activity (Sociability and Manageability in late childhood). Meaningful associations with Five-Factor personality emerge in each group, indicating increasing convergence between the dimensions of temperament and personality from early to late childhood. Path analyses confirm a robust pattern of relations between traits and problem behavior across the three age groups: temperamental Negative Affect and Shyness/Sociability versus Emotional Stability and Extraversion in personality are the strongest correlates of internalizing while temperamental Negative Affect, Activity/Manageability, and Persistence/Effortful Control versus the personality traits Benevolence and Conscientiousness consistently emerge as the primary predictors of externalizing problems.

11.2: *Agreeableness and Internalizing Problems in Childhood and Adolescence*
Shauna Kushner & Jennifer L. Tackett
University of Toronto

Although the literature on the etiological role of personality in developmental psychopathology is expanding (De Pauw & Mervielde, 2010; Tackett, 2006), few studies have examined these effects during the transition from childhood into adolescence. Preliminary evidence suggests that highly agreeable preadolescent youths may be more susceptible to developing internalizing problems (Kushner, Tackett & Bagby, under review). The aim of the current investigation is to explore this association further using a two-pronged approach. First, we will examine the relationship of the lower-order facets of agreeableness and internalizing in a community sample of 346 preadolescent youths (50.6% female; mean age = 9.97, SD = .82). Second, we will examine the impact of age on this relationship within a larger community sample of youths aged 6 – 17 (mean age = 11.13; 51.5% female). The clinical utility

of these results will be discussed, highlighting agreeableness as a critical variable for understanding the development of childhood internalizing problems.

11.3: *Father's personality and its interaction with children's personality as predictors of perceived parenting behavior six years later*
Peter Prinzie[1], Maja Dekovic[1], Alithe L. van den Akker[1], Amarantha D. de Haan[1], & A. A. Jolijn Hendriks[2]
[1]Utrecht University, The Netherlands
[2]University of Groningen, The Netherlands

In this longitudinal study, we investigated fathers' personality and its interaction with children's personality as predictors of adolescent perceived parenting behavior. Data were used from the Flemish Study on Parenting, Personality and Development including 353 children 6 to 9 years old at Time 1. At Time 1 fathers rated their personality whereas teachers rated the child personality. Six years later, adolescents rated their fathers' overreactive, overprotective, warm parenting and autonomy encouragement. More emotionally stable fathers were perceived as less overprotective and more agreeable fathers were rated as more warm. Child Imagination was directly related with lower levels of overreactivity. Importantly, interactions indicated that the impact of paternal Emotional Stability depended on child personality characteristics. Higher levels of Emotional Stability were associated with less perceived overreactive and more positive parenting behaviors 6 years later only when children were high on Extraversion, Benevolence, Conscientiousness, Emotional Stability and Imagination. The longitudinal links established between personality and parenting indicate the predictive utility of paternal and child personality for perceived parenting. The results demonstrate that different forms of parenting are associated with goodness-of-fit relations between parent and child personality and that these relations are different for negative and positive parenting.

Symposium 12
Personality, Behavior, and Health Outcomes Over the Life Course

Time: Saturday, June 18, 2011, 3:30pm-5:00pm
Location: Arlington Room

Chairs: Grant Edmonds[1] & Nicholas A. Turiano[2]
           [1]Oregon Research Institute
           [2]Purdue University & Center on Aging and the Life Course

Discussant: Howard S. Friedman
            University of California, Riverside

The emergence of personality as a predictor of both health behaviors and health outcomes highlights the importance of integrating personality traits into health and epidemiological research. This symposium brings together findings from three longitudinal studies documenting the robust predictive associations between personality and health. Edmonds, Hill, Takahashi, and Roberts tested the associations among personality traits and both a latent Healthy Lifestyle variable and several health outcomes. Finding independent effects of personality, this provided evidence that personality predicts health beyond traditional lifestyle factors. Hampson and Edmonds identified the transactions between personality traits and educational attainment and their joint effects on both subjective health and body mass index

over the life course. Lastly, Turiano, Whiteman, Hampson, Roberts, and Mroczek demonstrate that personality traits not only predict 10-year substance use behaviors, but interactions among traits reveal the critical buffering role of conscientiousness. These presentations represent a wide variety of conceptual and methodological frameworks for understanding how personality influences health over the life course. The discussant, Howard Friedman, will synthesize the presentations and provide commentary on how these findings facilitate a better understanding of the personality-health relationship across the life course. Questions will be welcomed after each presentation as well as after the discussion.

12.1: *The Healthy Lifestyle as a Mediator of the Effects of Personality on Health*

Grant Edmonds[1], Patrick L. Hill[2], Yusuke Takahashi[2], & Brent W. Roberts[2]
[1]Oregon Research Institute
[2]University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

In health and epidemiological research, the Healthy Lifestyle (HLS) is often invoked as an explanation for inconsistent effects. Modifiable components of the HLS are advocated as a panacea for the most common threats to public health. Biases resulting from the HLS are theorized to result from covariance among its components. This covariance has not yet been formally modeled. Furthermore, no mechanism has been proposed to explain this covariance among these factors. Using a large nationally representative sample, we constructed a latent HLS variable. We evaluated the degree to which the shared variance of HLS components is accounted for by personality traits. We tested the HLS as a mediator of the personality health relationship. Finally, we evaluated whether the magnitude of this mediation varies with age. The HLS fits well as a latent variable, is partially accounted for by personality traits, and mediates the effects of personality traits on health. The magnitude of mediation varies with age. In all cases personality traits have direct effects on health independent of the HLS. These results suggest that the utility of personality traits as predictors of health exceeds that provided by commonly used lifestyle predictors. Implications for health and epidemiological research will be discussed.

12.2: *Developmental Transactions Involving Conscientiousness, Openness, Educational Attainment, and Health*

Sarah E. Hampson & Grant Edmonds
Oregon Research Institute

Educational attainment is partially predicted by childhood personality. Furthermore, education is one potential intervention for positive trait development. One possibility is that educational attainment facilitates correspsonive trait development, where traits lead individuals to select into environments which then reinforce those traits. Such transactions across the lifespan may operate as important chains of risk with respect to adult health. We evaluated developmental relationships between personality and education attainment, and their influence on objective and subjective indicators of adult health status using data from the Hawaii longitudinal study. Childhood conscientiousness and openness rated by classroom teachers at age ten predicted educational attainment prospectively across young adulthood. Levels of Educational attainment were related to higher adult levels of openness and conscientiousness, partially mediating the association of childhood traits with adult traits rated forty years later, consistent with a correspsonive effect. We then describe differential effects of childhood traits, adult traits, and educational attainment on BMI and Subjective health. These results demonstrate a chain of risk involving personality

development with implications for BMI and subjective health. Most importantly they suggest interventions to affect trait development which inform a lifespan perspective on health.

12.3: *Personality Interactions Predicting Substance Use*

Nicholas A. Turiano[1,2], Shawn Whiteman[1], Sarah Hampson[3], Brent W. Roberts[4], Daniel K. Mroczek[1,2]
[1]Purdue University
[2]Center on Aging and the Life Course
[3]Oregon Research Institute
[4]University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Personality traits predict substance use behaviors across the life course. However, less is known about the multiplicative effects of personality and how they relate to substance use. We utilized longitudinal data from the national MIDUS study that included approximately 2,000 adults aged 25-74. Our analyses were prospective, using Big Five traits assessed in 1995-96 to predict a comprehensive set of substance use behaviors (smoking, alcohol use, and illicit drug use). We also tested whether trait conscientiousness moderated any of these associations. Several personality traits predicted smoking, alcohol use, and illicit drug use. Higher levels of neuroticism, extraversion, openness, and lower levels of conscientiousness and agreeableness were associated with substance use. Higher levels of conscientiousness moderated several of these relationships in the protective direction. We show that consideration of interaction effects among personality traits shed important light on understanding the effect of personality traits on health damaging substance use behaviors.

Poster Session 1

Friday, June 17, 2011, 5:00pm-6:30pm
Location: East and Center Foyers

Poster 1.01
How Different are Individuals With Autism Spectrum Disorders? A Meta-Analysis of Temperament and Personality Traits

Sarah DePauw & Ivan Mervielde
Ghent University

This meta-analytic study compares the mean-level and variability of temperament and personality traits of individuals with and without autism. The classification of 188 trait effect sizes, which are compiled from 41 unique samples, is based on an empirical taxonomy allocating traits to six higher-order domains (N varies from 994 to 1383). The meta-analyses reveal a distinct trait profile for individuals with autism, with lower means on Sociability, Conscientiousness and Sensitivity, higher means on Disagreeableness and Emotionality, but no deviation on Activity. Consistent mean-level differences were found across the more fine-grained content classes distinguished within each higher-order domain. Only within the Emotionality-domain, results show that individuals with autism more frequently experience negative emotions, but exhibit significantly lower intensity in the expression of these reactions. The variance among the observed standardized mean differences was moderated by type of trait assessment and age group. Our meta-analyses also evaluated differences in trait variance, documenting that the variability of temperamental and personality traits is consistently greater for individuals with autism than for controls. Overall, the meta-analyses confirm the status of traits as essential and associated features of autism and the significance of a multifaceted trait approach for screening, diagnosis and assessment of autism.

Poster 1.02
Regional stereotypes do not reflect personality traits of real people

Martina Hřebíčková
Institute of Psychology Academy of Sciences of the Czech Republic

The research compared profiles of personality traits based on ratings of regional stereotypes with self-ratings of real people. The five-factor model of personality operationalized in National Character Survey was used as a framework for rating of regional stereotypes as well as self-rating. Altogether, 987 university students from different parts of the Czech Republic were asked to provide self-rating and to rate personality traits of a typical inhabitant of three regions of the Czech Republic: Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia. To assess the similarity between profiles of personality traits, intraclass correlations (ICC) were counted. First, we determined whether there are differences between the particular regional stereotypes. The results showed differences in ratings of a typical Czech, Moravian and Silesian. However, respondents from the three parts of the country agreed in their perception of the given regional stereotype. Personality traits of a typical Czech (inhabitant of Bohemia), Moravian and Silesian bore no resemblance with the Czech autostereotype (a typical representative of the Czech Republic seen from the ingroup perspective). The comparison of regional stereotypes with self-report of real people revealed no convergence. The major conclusion from the study is that ratings of regional stereotypes, similarly to national stereotypes, do not correspond with ratings of real people.

Poster 1.03
The Predictive Utility of Self vs. Informant-Report of Affective Instability for Externalizing Outcomes: a 3-Month Longitudinal Design

Jessica L. Maples, Joshua D. Miller, Sarah Fischer, & W. Keith Campbell
University of Georgia

Affective instability is conceptualized as a stable personality trait associated with multiple clinical disorders and externalizing behaviors. To date, however, this trait has not received significant empirical attention as an individual construct. One explanation for the absence of a cohesive body of literature on affective instability is the lack of a "gold standard" with which to assess it. Given recent criticisms of self-reports of affective instability (e.g. Trull, Solhan, Tragesser, Jahng, Wood, Piasecki, & Watson, 2008), informant-reports could be a cost-effective and valid way to assess this personality construct, as it has been argued to be more objective and valid than self-perception (e.g., Kolar, Funder, & Colvin, 1996). Using data that are currently being collected, the present study aims to a) identify the underlying components of this trait and b) investigate the predictive utility of self versus informant (both peer and parent) reports of traits related to affective instability in predicting externalizing behaviors at a three month follow-up in a college sample.

Poster 1.04
Propositions for Moral Personality Development Research

Patrick L. Hill and Brent W. Roberts
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Considerable recent attention has been devoted to age differences and age-related changes in the broad Big Five personality traits, but few studies have examined differences in more specific trait-like moral characteristics such as dispositional forgiveness. We thus present two large cross-sectional studies on forgivingness across the adult lifespan. In Study 1, we discuss age differences in dispositional forgiveness. First, we demonstrate measurement equivalence for the measure of forgivingness across age groups. Second, our results provide evidence for a positive age effect in dispositional forgiveness. In Study 2, we cross-validate the results. Second we clarify the role of potential mediating factors of the association between age and forgivingness by means of latent mediation analyses. We discuss the results with respect to the propositions for moral personality development and suggest several directions for future research.

Poster 1.05
Do Birds of a Feather Flock Together? A Differential Approach to Similarity Effects in the Association Between Personality Traits and Life Satisfaction in Intimate Relationships

Katrin Furler & Veronica Gomez
University of Basel

In the past years personality psychology started to shift from a focus on the individual to a dyadic approach emphasizing the importance of the social context. In this vein, expressions such as "birds of a feather flock together" have received special empirical attention in studies investigating whether romantic partners have similar personalities and whether personality similarity in couples is associated with higher levels of well-being. The aim of this contribution is to generate knowledge on similarity effects in couples' personality. We adopt Furr's (2010) differential approach in the study of profile similarity effects and compute three similarity indices, i.e., shape, elevation, and scatter similarity, to test how profile similarity indices are related to life satisfaction of both partners. Additionally, we examine the association between personality similarity on a trait level and life satisfaction of both partners. Data came from the last wave of the Swiss Household

Panel, which contains measures of the Big Five and life satisfaction for 1'608 couples living in the same household.

Poster 1.06
Putting it in Proper Context: Explorations in Personal Goal and Narrative Topology
William L. Dunlop, Lawrence J. Walker, Thomas Weins, & Jeremy A. Frimer
University of British Columbia

Personality psychology is enjoying a renewed interest in the examination of idiographic motivations and narrations. The orientation of such examinations has predominately been de-contextualized in nature and, as such, runs contrary to a substantial amount of research conducted on the self-concept. This latter research has indicated that people typically conceive of themselves in markedly different ways across domains. Furthermore, these conceptions carry important implications for psychological health. In the current study, we introduced and validated a methodology for assessing domain-specific motivations and narratives. Participants (N = 92) completed an online survey in which they provided a list of personal goals and self-defining memories from their personal and professional lives, and responded to several measures of psychological well-being. Goals and memories were coded thematically for values. Results revealed distinct value profiles for data generated from the personal and professional domains, suggesting that motivations and narrations may best be understood in a manner similar to the self-concept. In addition, several divergent associations among value profiles and psychological well-being were noted between domains. These findings carry important implications for goal assessment, examinations of the life story, and theorizing regarding identity and personal coherence.

Poster 1.07
The TIPI as a Short-Form Measure of the GFP
Aurelio José Figueredo, Sally Gayle Olderbak, Paul Robert Gladden, Alyssa Marie Cuthbertson, Ilyssa Avery Kauffman
University of Arizona

The Ten Item Personality Inventory (TIPI) is a well-validated short-form measure of the Big Five personality factors. The TIPI contains only 2 items to assess each of the Big Five, which has been considered a weakness by some, but has been defended by others. The General Factor of Personality (GFP) is a higher-order personality factor lying at the apex of the personality hierarchy, analogous to General Intelligence (g) in the domain of cognitive ability, subsuming lower-order factors models like the Big Five. The GFP has been criticized by some for being too general for making sufficiently specific predictions, but has been linked by others, both phenotypically and genetically, to slow life history (SLH) strategy, sharing a common evolutionary history of recent and directional selection. We propose that the TIPI can be productively applied as a unitary ten-item scale, presenting evidence supporting its use as a direct, short-form measure of the GFP, including: (1) inter-item reliability; (2) inter-rater reliability among trained observers, social peers, and prospective romantic partners; (3) convergent validity with the GFP extracted from conventional Big Five inventories; and (4) predictive validity with respect to SLH, assortative mating preferences, and phenotypic fitness indicators of general physical and mental functioning.

Poster 1.08
Personality Development Across the Life Span: Longitudinal Analyses with a National Sample from Germany
Richard E. Lucas & M. Brent Donnellan
Michigan State University

Longitudinal data from a national sample of Germans (N = 20,434) were used to evaluate stability and change in the Big Five personality traits. Participants completed a brief measure of personality twice, four years apart. Structural equation modeling techniques were used to establish measurement invariance over time and across age groups, and then differential (or rank-order) and mean-level stability were examined. Results showed that differential stability was relatively strong among all age groups, but that it increased among young adults, peaked in later life, and then declined among the oldest old. Patterns of mean-level change showed that Extraversion and Openness declined over the life span, whereas Agreeableness increased. Mean-levels of Conscientiousness increased among young adults and then decreased among older adults. Trajectories for Neuroticism were relatively flat, with increases early and late in life and slight decreases among the middle aged.

Poster 1.09
Rumination Mediates the Prospective Effect of Low Self-Esteem on Depression: A Five-Wave Longitudinal Study
Farah Kuster, Ulrich Orth, & Laurenz L. Meier
University of Basel

Previous research supports the vulnerability model of low self-esteem and depression, which states that low self-esteem operates as a prospective risk factor for depression. However, it is still unclear which processes mediate the effect of low self-esteem. To test for the mediating effect of rumination, the authors used longitudinal mediation models, which included exclusively prospective effects and controlled for autoregressive effects of the constructs. Data came from 663 individuals (aged 16 to 62 years), who were assessed 5 times over an 8-month period. The results indicated that low self-esteem predicted subsequent rumination, which in turn predicted subsequent depression, and that rumination partially mediated the prospective effect of low self-esteem on depression. These findings held for both men and women, and for both affective-cognitive and somatic symptoms of depression. Future studies should test for the mediating effects of additional intrapersonal and interpersonal processes.

Poster 1.10
Does Behavioral Authenticity Elicit Accurate Personality Judgments?
Ashley Hawkins, Joelle Fancuillo, & Mike Furr
Wake Forest University

This research examines the association between behavioral authenticity and the accuracy of personality judgments. This has implications for the field's understanding of the processes through which personality judgments are formed in everyday life and of the factors affecting the accuracy of those judgments. If personality judgments are validly based upon observation and interpretation of personality-relevant behavior (Funder, 1995), then people who are behaviorally-authentic (i.e., who behave in ways reflecting their true personality) should be judged more accurately than people who are behaviorally-inauthentic. Undergraduate "judges" (n=112) provided personality ratings of up to six "targets" (parents, college friends, and high school friends). Targets self-reported their own personality traits and reported the degree to which they were "behaviorally authentic" with their judge (e.g., "to what degree do you express your true feelings and thoughts to [the judge]?", "to what degree do you 'act like yourself' around [the

judge]?"). Analysis of personality profiles revealed that judges are significantly more accurate when judging targets who claim to be "authentic" in their interactions with judges. These findings provide support for the hypotheses that personality judgments in everyday life are based upon observations and interpretation of behavior and that personality-relevant behavior enhances the accuracy of those judgments.

Poster 1.11
The Psychological Geography of Behavioral Compliance with Social Norms
Gregory Webster
University of Florida

What can psychological geography (Rentfrow, 2010) reveal about state-by-state relationships among personality, social norms, and compliance behavior? To answer this question, state-by-state Big Five Inventory trait personality data were obtained for the 50 United States (Rentfrow, Gosling, & Potter, 2008). Because compliance—a person's willingness to adhere to social norms—is a key facet of agreeableness (John, Naumann, & Soto, 2008), we predicted state-level agreeableness would covary with state-level, norm-driven compliance behaviors such as U.S. Census participation (Study 1) and organ donor registration (Study 2). State-level agreeableness was positively related to not only U.S. Census participation rates in both 2000 and 2010, but also change-over-time in cumulative U.S. Census participation rates in 2010 across a four-week period (3/27–4/17; Study 1). State-level agreeableness also interacted with state-level organ donor registration enrollment ease (Donate Life America, 2010) to predict state-level organ donor registration rates (Study 2). Simple slope tests showed agreeableness was positively associated with organ donor registration rates, but only in states that had weak compliance norms (where it was difficult to enroll). Collectively, these findings highlight the importance of the psychological geography of personality and social norms in shaping behaviors that have clear implications for politics, economics, and health.

Poster 1.12
Need for closure as moderator when integrating implicit traits mediated by feedback of automatic behavior into explicit traits
Axel Zinkernagel[1], Wilhelm Hofmann[2], Friderike Dislich[3], & Manfred Schmitt[1]
[1]University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany
[2]University of Chicago
[3]Technical University of Munich, Germany

Two-process-models of information processing (Strack & Deutsch, 2004) suggest, that automatic components of behavior are predicted by implicit traits whereas controlled components of behavior are predicted by explicit traits (Asendorpf et al., 2002). In line with self-perception theory (Bem, 1972) it can be assumed, that feedback of automatic components of behavior leads to an adjustment of explicit self-knowledge. According to the Lens-Model (Brunswik, 1952) we tested in a first Study (N = 117) cue validity via a double dissociation strategy whether an indirect measure predicts cues of automatic disgust related behavior (facial expression, bodily reaction) and direct measures predict controlled disgust related behavior. Via feedback and self-rating of automatic behavior cues we tested cue utility for a re-adaption of direct measures collected at a second measurement occasion. Mediation analyses showed that the implicit trait predicts – mediated by feedback and self-rating of automatic behavioral cues – re-adaption of direct measures. In a second Study (N = 130) we replicated our findings and validated the self-perception path by theoretically plausible moderators of cue validity and cue utility (need for closure, display rules). Moderating effects for cue validity and cue

utility according to our hypothesis suggest validity of the self-perception path.

Poster 1.13
Assessment of Borderline Personality Disorder Symptoms in Daily Life: Agreement Between Psychiatric Outpatients and Close Acquaintances
Anne Marquette, M. Anderson, R. M. Furr, E.M. Arnold, & W. Fleeson
Wake Forest University

Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) is characterized by a range of painful and destructive symptoms such as inappropriate anger, an unstable sense of self, and suicidal ideation (APA, 2000). We examined the agreement between self-reports and acquaintance-reports of BPD symptoms within a sample of psychiatric outpatients. This study has important implications for the often-questioned validity of self-reported BPD symptoms and for the interpersonal misunderstanding and disruption associated with BPD. We believe the study highlights several key issues in the measurement of personality disorder traits and symptoms including: (i) incremental validity of acquaintance reports of symptoms and (ii) usefulness of more proximal measurement of daily symptom experience. Fourteen pairs of psychiatric outpatients and acquaintances reported the outpatients' BPD symptoms on daily assessments. Nonparametric correlations revealed high self-acquaintance agreement for relatively "visible" social-behavioral symptoms (e.g., relationship instability, ρ = .238 - .936) and for less visible cognitive symptoms (e.g., unstable self, ρ = .286 - .590). Although the sample size affected our statistical power, the magnitude of agreement and the fact that five of nine symptoms produced significant agreement suggests that self-reported BPD symptoms can be – in fact seem to be – fairly accurate reflections of the actual experience of BPD symptoms in daily life.

Poster 1.14
A ringing phone has to be answered, doesn't it?: Psychological attachment to one's phone and distracted driving behaviors
Josh Weller[1] & Crystal Shackleford[2]
[1]Decision Research
[2]University of Oregon

Distracted driving has become an important social issue with the popularization of cell phones, particularly smart phones. Why do people persist in engaging in cell phone use while driving, even though the potential for injury is great? A proposition that has been particularly overlooked in quantitative studies of traffic safety is whether or not individual differences in how psychologically attached we are to our phones may lead to a higher incidence of distracted driving. In the current study, participants (n=1,006) completed surveys about driving behaviors and scales measuring endorsement of risk appreciation (acknowledgement of hazards associated with cell phone use while driving) and psychological attachment. We show that the attachment one feels toward one's cell phone and its ability to provide a rapid social connection predicts engagement in cell phone use while driving. This psychological attachment explains frequency of use above and beyond that accounted for by risk appreciation and overall cell phone use. Given the trend of increasing technological capabilities of cell phones, this attachment may subsequently grow. This line of research has the potential to guide interventions and public service campaigns by speaking to the risks of distracted driving as well as the psychological mechanisms that may contribute to the phenomenon.

Poster 1.15

Life-Span Development of Self-Esteem and its Effects on Important Life Outcomes

Ulrich Orth[1], Richard W. Robins[2], & Keith F. Widaman[2]
[1]University of Basel
[2]University of California, Davis

We examined the life-span development of self-esteem and tested whether self-esteem influences the development of important life outcomes, including relationship satisfaction, job satisfaction, occupational status, positive and negative affect, depression, and physical health. Data came from the Longitudinal Study of Generations. Analyses were based on 5 assessments across a 12-year period of a sample of 1,824 individuals aged 16 to 97 years. First, growth curve analyses indicated that self-esteem increases from adolescence to middle adulthood, reaches a peak at about age 50, and then decreases in old age. Second, cross-lagged regression analyses indicated that self-esteem is best modeled as a cause, rather than a consequence, of life outcomes. Third, growth curve analyses, with self-esteem as time-varying covariate, suggested that self-esteem has medium-sized effects on life-span trajectories of affect and depression, small to medium-sized effects on trajectories of relationship and job satisfaction, a very small effect on the trajectory of health, and no effect on the trajectory of occupational status. These findings replicated across four generations of participants. Together, the results suggest that self-esteem has a significant prospective impact on real-world life experiences and that high and low self-esteem are not mere epiphenomena of success and failure in important life domains.

Poster 1.16

Big Five personality traits and well-being among students and parents: A multi-method model

Hyunji Kim & Ulrich Schimmack
University of Toronto

Research has consistently found that individuals who score high in extraversion and low in neuroticism are happier. However, previous studies mostly relied on undergraduates' self-reports to measure personality and well-being. As a result, it is unclear whether the shared method variance could have inflated the observed correlation. Few studies that used informant ratings have shown mixed results. The current study (300 triads) examined the relationship between personality traits and well-being by using self-reports and two informant reports (i.e. student, mother and father). The analysis was conducted using MPLUS5 and we controlled for the halo factors and other measurement errors that could potentially influence the correlations. The shared variance between self- and informant ratings was used to distinguish true personality and actual well-being from halo and measurement errors. The finding suggests that high levels of extraversion have significantly greater positive effects on students' well-being; however, high extraversion did not greatly benefit parents' well-being. The correlation between other personality traits and well-being are discussed.

Poster 1.17

Beyond the halo effect: Individual differences in normative judgments reflect generalized knowledge and evaluative tendencies

Kate Rogers & Jeremy Biesanz
University of British Columbia

Previous research has demonstrated that the normative personality profile is highly socially desirable (Borkenau & Zaltauskas, 2009; Wood, Gosling & Potter, 2007). Due to the highly evaluative nature of the normative personality profile, individual differences in perceiving others either more or less normatively – the halo effect – is often considered an evaluative artifact that is either statistically removed or minimized through item selection. However, individual differences in normative judgments may reflect not just evaluative tendencies but also individual differences in generalized knowledge. Using a modified Q-sort, perceivers (Samples 1 & 2 N = 165, Sample 3 N = 62) sorted an abbreviated 21-item version of the Big Five Inventory (BFI; Benet-Martínez & John, 1998) to describe the average person. In general, perceivers accurately understand the average person, but individuals differ substantially in the accuracy of their generalized knowledge. Women are, on average, more accurate than men and well-adjusted individuals are more accurate. Further, perceivers with greater accuracy in describing the average person rated the personality of specific others more normatively. This strongly suggests that individual differences in normative judgments are not simply evaluative, but also include a component of knowledge regarding the average personality.

Poster 1.18

Development of a Short Form of the IPIP-NEO Personality Inventory

John A. Johnson
Penn State DuBois

One of the first personality measures to be created from the International Personality Item Pool (IPIP; Goldberg, et al., 2006) was a 300-item inventory (Goldberg, 1999) designed to measure constructs similar to those in the NEO Personality Inventory (NEO PI-R; Costa & McCrae, 1985). The IPIP version of the NEO PI-R has been dubbed the IPIP-NEO. One disadvantage of the IPIP-NEO is that it is even longer than the original 240-item NEO PI-R. This poster describes the development and validation of a more usable 120-item version of the IPIP-NEO. Analyses with Goldberg's (2008) Eugene-Springfield community sample (N=501) show a mean alpha of .68 for the 30 4-item facet scales compared to a mean alpha of .80 for the 10-item scales from the longer IPIP-NEO. The short scales show a mean correlation of .66 with the original NEO PI-R facet scales, compared to a mean correlation of .73 between the 10-item IPIP-NEO and original NEO PI-R facet scales. Factor structure from Internet samples of over 20,000 respondents support the construct validity of the 120-item IPIP-NEO. Although short, public-domain measures of the five major personality factors abound, only the 120-item IPIP-NEO has demonstrated psychometrically acceptable scales for the 30 NEO PI-R facets.

Poster 1.19

Black Friday Shopping, Personality, and Enjoyment of Thanksgiving

Lawrence Herringer, Terry Miller-Herringer, Joseph Rath, Alan Cook, & Melissa Castleberry
Cal State University, Chico

This study examined perceptions of the Thanksgiving Holiday, and their relation to dispositional gratitude, Five Factor personality traits, subjective well-being, spirituality, and Materialism. Participants who participated in the Black Friday shopping day were contrasted to those who did not participate. During a one-week period after Thanksgiving, a sample of 194 psychology undergraduate students rated their Thanksgiving holiday experience and activities on items which comprised meaningfulness, stress, relaxation, involvement, and enjoyment. These five Thanksgiving perception measures were then predicted from the gratitude, personality, and other measures (15 separate predictors) using stepwise regression. Those who participated in Black Friday shopping (n = 71) only differed from those not participating (n = 123) in conscientiousness and perceived involvement in Thanksgiving. However, when their personality traits were used to predict the Thanksgiving perceptions, these two groups were different.

Materialism was a significant positive predictor of Thanksgiving involvement, enjoyment, and meaningfulness, but only for Black Friday shoppers. Conscientiousness also positively predicted more Thanksgiving perceptions for the Black Friday group. Dispositional gratitude was an important predictor of Thanksgiving perceptions for all participants, but especially those who did not shop on Black Friday. Personality-Thanksgiving relationships are moderated by Black Friday participation.

Poster 1.20

The association between objectively-measured and self-perceived abilities and educational achievement in adults

Linda Houser-Marko & Dave Schroeder
Johnson O'Connor Research Foundation

The present study provides a preliminary test of the relationship between objectively-measured abilities, self-perceived abilities, and educational achievement in adults. This study is one of the first to take such an approach for mid-career/mid-life adults, though studies of children have been conducted. Objective measures of numerical, verbal, and spatial abilities were used, as well as a self-perceived ability measures (from the Holland Self Directed Search). We analyzed data from a sample of 2,183 adults ages 30 to 69 (1026 men and 1157 women) who tested with a nationwide aptitude testing service. Notably, the sample was more highly educated than the general population (7% high school graduate, 9% some college, 49% college graduate, 35% post-baccalaureate). First, we examined how well self-estimates and objective measures of abilities agree. Objectively-measured abilities (numerical and spatial) and self-estimates of abilities were moderately correlated, at r= .43 or lower. Next, we examined the abilities (numerical, spatial, and verbal) and self-perceived Investigative ability as they predict educational achievement (years of education) in adults. Numerical, spatial, and especially verbal ability all predicted years of education. Self-perceived Investigative ability improved the final model (R = .44) and contributed 4% of the explained variance in addition to the objective measures.

Poster 1.21

Life Orientation and Personal Projects: Examining Shared and Unique Project Ratings Across University Students

Deanna Whelan & Kelly-Lyn Christie
Carleton University

An online survey assessed 428 students' life orientation (LOT-R, Scheier, Carver & Bridges, 1994) and life satisfaction (SWLS, Diener, Emmons, Larsen, & Griffin, 1985). Subsequently, in a classroom setting, students completed a Personal Projects Analysis (Little, 1983), a flexible methodology for assessing activities that are relevant and salient to individuals. Participants rated eleven projects, one shared project ("finish my degree") and ten unique projects, on both traditional cognitive dimensions and expanded affective dimensions (Little, Salmela-Aro, & Phillips, 2007). In alignment with prior research, the LOT-R was bidimensional. Optimism, but not pessimism (ns), uniquely predicted project positive affect (r = .20, p < .001; r = .22, p < .001), whereas optimism (r = -.25, p < .001; r = -.26, p < .001) and pessimism (r = .14, p = .01; r = .13, p = .02) both uniquely predicted project negative affect, for shared and composite unique projects respectively. Furthermore, optimism (r = .22, p < .001) and pessimism (r = -.21, p < . 001) uniquely predicted life satisfaction. These results suggest that, in addition to specific project characteristics, dispositional variables may influence affect and well-being associated with project systems, and may constitute an important area for future investigation.

Poster 1.22

Moral Personality Development: The Case of Dispositional Forgiveness

Mathias Allemand[1], Marianne Steiner[1], & Michael E. McCullough[2]
[1]University of Zurich
[2]University of Miami

Until recently, the topic of personality was relatively neglected by the moral development field. In an effort to catalyze new work in the field, we begin by presenting propositions for researchers to heed when designing new studies. A central claim is that moral personality is not a single-faceted construct, and should not be studied as such. In support of this point, we examine the relative role of two presumptively moral traits, dispositional forgiveness and gratitude, in predicting well-being across adulthood. Our findings suggest that both traits do prove adaptive for younger, middle, and older adults. Moreover, these two traits uniquely predicted the well-being outcomes of interest, underscoring the importance of assessing different moral personality constructs.

Poster 1.23

Is Sleep Associated with Optimism and Self-esteem? Results from a Nationally Representative Sample

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The objective of the study was to test the relationship of sleep problems and sleep duration with positive personality characteristics in different stages of adulthood. Sleep variables, optimism, and self-esteem were assessed by self-report at two measurement time points 9 years apart in a representative sample (N = 1805) which was grouped into younger adults (ages 30-49 years), middle-aged adults (ages 50-65 years), and older adults (ages 66-84 years). In cross-sectional analyses, individuals with sleep problems scored lower on optimism and self-esteem largely independent of their sleep duration. Short sleep duration (<6h) was related to lower optimism and short and long sleep duration (>9h) were related to lower self-esteem in women when compared with women sleeping 7-8 hours. In longitudinal analyses, having less sleep problems predicted higher optimism and self-esteem and, in turn, higher self-esteem predicted having less sleep problems nine years later. There were no age- or gender-related differences in the longitudinal associations. In sum, having less sleep problems promotes positive personality characteristics in different age groups, and, vice versa, positive personality characteristics may promote having less sleep problems over time. Adequate sleep duration is related to positive personality characteristics in women.

Poster 1.24

The Moral Rebel: Characteristics and Perceptions

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The term "moral rebel" (Monin et al., 2008) refers to an individual who refuses to comply, remain silent, or conform to others when doing so would compromise his/her values. Little research attention has been given to the characteristics and perceptions of individuals who follow their own moral convictions despite considerable social pressure not to do so. The present study examined (1) some characteristics potentially associated with differences in undergraduates' tendencies to be a moral rebel and (2) the extent to which undergraduates' attitudes toward a moral rebel (vs. a compliant target) presented in an academic scenario are influenced by their own level of moral rebelness. Results revealed that higher scores on a 9-item trait measure of moral

rebelness (α = .73) were associated with higher scores on measures of conscience and self-esteem, but lower scores on measures of the tendency to engage in minor moral violations and the need to belong. Generally, undergraduates reported relatively favorable attitudes toward a moral rebel (compared to a compliant target), especially when they themselves had heightened scores on this characteristic. The implications and limitations of the present findings, as well as directions for future research on the trait of moral rebelness, will be addressed.

Poster 1.25
Big-Five Traits and Reactions to Big Events
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Northwestern University

Three of the most important events of the past few years were the 2008 United States presidential election of Barack Obama, the economic crisis, and the Swine Flu (H1N1) pandemic. It is an understatement to say that these events sparked multitudes of different reactions from people, however, little is known about why different individuals reacted to these events in different ways. In this study, we report data suggesting that personality influences how people reacted to the events described above. Participants were over 30,000 individuals who took an online personality test (http://test.personality-project.org) through The Personality Project website (http://personality-project.org). Each participant completed an online survey employing International Personality Item Pool (IPIP; Goldberg, 2009) items to assess the Big-Five traits. We also obtained reports of Big-Five aspects (DeYoung, Peterson, & Quilty, 2007), political orientations, ratings of general health anxiety (Salkovskis, Rimes, Warwick, & Clark, 2002), and reactions to the aforementioned events. A synthetic correlation matrix, created using Synthetic Aperture Personality Assessment (SAPA; Revelle, Wilt, & Rosenthal, 2010) techniques, revealed that personality characteristics are associated with cognitive, emotional, and behavioral reactions to the election, the economic crisis, and the H1N1 pandemic. These results suggest that personality influences reactions to political, economic, and health issues.

Poster 1.26
Separating Method Factors and Higher-Order Traits of the Big Five: A Meta-Analytic Multi-Trait Multi-Method Approach
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Though most personality researchers now recognize that ratings of the Big Five are not orthogonal, the field has been divided about whether these intercorrelations are substantive (driven by higher-order factors) or artifactual (driven by correlated measurement errors). We used a meta-analytic multi-trait-multi-rater study to estimate trait correlations after controlling common method variance. Common method variance substantially inflates trait correlations, and, once controlled, correlations among the Big Five became relatively modest. We then evaluated whether two different theories of higher-order factors could account for the pattern of Big Five trait correlations. Our results did not support Rushton and colleague's proposed General Factor of Personality, but Digman's Alpha and Beta meta-traits produced viable fit. However, there was considerable overlap between Alpha and Emotional Stability and between Beta and Extraversion, raising the question of whether these meta-traits are redundant with their dominant Big Five traits. This pattern of findings was robust when examining only studies using (a) intimately acquainted observers and (b) personality inventories developed within the five factor framework.

Our results point to the importance of using a multi-rater approach to studying personality and to the need to separate the causes and outcomes of higher-order meta-traits from those of the Big Five.

Poster 1.27
Can power change one's personality? The influence of power at work on Work Personality
Daniel Heller, Yona Kifer, & Maya Henigman
Tel Aviv University

How does power--defined as asymmetric control over other's valued outcomes--alter people's lives? This question is generating considerable interest among psychologists investigating the systematic consequences of power in social life (Keltner et al., 2008). Although the link between power and personality has been subject to recent examination, this research has focused exclusively on the influence of traits such as extraversion and neuroticism on the attainment of status and power (e.g., Anderson & Kiduff, 2009; Judge et al., 2002), ignoring completely the potential effect of power on personality. This research examines the influence of the experience of power at work on one's work personality using an Israeli community sample (N=230) in which participants completed a series of questionnaires on the Internet in two sessions (general and work related assessments). Regression analyses controlling for the effects of the corresponding global traits, indicated that as expected power at work was linked to increased work extraversion and to reduced work neuroticism, as well as to increased levels of agreeableness, conscientiousness, and openness at work. The latter effect of power on work openness was also moderated by trait openness. Implications for understanding the effects of power and the nature of contextual personality are discussed.

Poster 1.28
The Differential Impact of Self-Reported Personality Traits on Peer vs. Self-Rated Interpersonal Distress
William Calabrese & Leonard J. Simms
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Individuals with personality pathology often have significant impairment in interpersonal functioning (e.g., Skodol et al., 2002; Oltmanns, Melley, & Turkheimer, 2002) and may lack insight into how their maladaptive behaviors are viewed by or affect others (e.g., Clifton, Turkheimer, & Oltmanns, 2005). Although these findings highlight the importance of using peer reports in this research, less is known about how the link between self-rated personality and peer-rated interpersonal distress may differ across traits underlying personality disorder (PD). In the present study, ratings from 195 undergraduate friendship dyads were collected on the Inventory of Interpersonal Problems-64 (IIP-64), Schedule for Nonadaptive and Adaptive Personality-2nd Edition (SNAP-2), and Big Five Inventory (BFI). Results revealed that traits associated with Narcissistic, Antisocial, and Histrionic PDs were associated more with interpersonal distress as rated by peers than as rated by the self. These results supplement previous work showing that we may not have insight into how our personality is interpersonally viewed by our peers. This study extends that work by showing that this discrepancy may only be present for specific traits and for interpersonal distress and not interpersonal style. Implications for personality trait versus PD measurement and the modeling of interpersonal dysfunction will be discussed.

Poster 1.29
Sociosexuality Moderates the Association Between Testosterone and Relationship Status in Men and Women
Emily L. Shipman, William J. Chopik, & Robin S. Edelstein
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Single individuals typically have higher testosterone compared to those who are partnered, suggesting that individual differences in testosterone are associated with people's motivation to find a sexual partner. However, there is less consistent evidence for links between testosterone and sociosexuality, or people's orientation toward uncommitted sexual activity. Based on Penke and Asendorpf's (2008) conceptualization, we propose that a more nuanced measure of sociosexuality (assessing desire, beliefs, and attitudes) may reveal more robust associations with endogenous testosterone levels. Our results revealed interactive effects between partnering status and sociosexuality: Partnered men who reported greater desire for uncommitted sexual activity had testosterone levels that were comparable to those of single men; partnered women who reported more frequent uncommitted sexual behavior had testosterone levels that were comparable to those of single women. These findings provide new evidence that people's orientations toward sexual relationships, in combination with their relationship status, are associated with individual differences in testosterone. The current results are also among the first to demonstrate sociosexuality-testosterone associations in both men and women, and they demonstrate that the nature of these associations varies by gender. Together, these findings highlight the importance of considering the multifaceted nature of sociosexuality in personality and neuroendocrine research.

Poster 1.30
Do higher order factors of personality predict outcomes? An assessment of Stability, Plasticity and the General Factor of Personality.
Thomas Booth, David Hughes, & Paul Irwing
University of Manchester

Higher order models of personality are becoming increasingly popular, yet a fundamental question remains as to whether they have utility in prediction. The current study investigates this issue in relation to the Big-Two (Plasticity/Stability) and the General Factor of Personality (GFP). Data from the Big Five Inventory and a series of medical, psychological and behavioural outcomes were collated from the Eugene Springfield Community Sample (n=564). Structural models of the Big-Two and GFP were estimated in MPlus6.0. MIMIC analyses based on modifcation indices were conducted to assess whether the lower order factors (Emotional Stability, Extraversion, Openness, Agreeableness & Conscientiousness) contribute to the prediction of outcomes over and above the higher order factors. Results indicated that for four out of six outcome variables, no significant direct lower order paths were present when higher order factors (Big-Two or GFP) were included. In the remaining two cases, the inclusion of direct paths from lower order factors significantly increased the variance explained. The impact of order effects within MIMIC analyses and model power are discussed. The study presents tentative support for the utility of higher order factors in criterion prediction. Implications for the substantive natue of higher order personality constructs are considered.

Poster 1.31
Abbreviated Personality Inventories; Modeling implicit facet structure and the impact of the prediction of outcomes.
Thomas Booth, Paul Irwing, Mark Batey, & Sheena Johnson
University of Manchester

The current study investigated whether problems of validity of personality measures is exacerbated in abbreviated personality measures when the facet structure is unmeasured. Using Saucier's Mini-Markers (UK sample N=577), study 1 investigated alternative strategies to model implicit facet structure; namely, the original item structure, parcelled models, alternative exploratory solutions, correlated uniqueness models and exploratory structural equation models (ESEM). In study 2 (N=471 compiled from ESCS), latent factors from good fitting models were compared to five factors derived from the NEO-PI-R and Goldberg's 100 Adjective Marker's. In study 3, we assessed the impact of these modelling strategies on the prediction of seven outcome variables. Results indicated that both the parcelled and ESEM solutions with correlated uniqueness's provided adequate fit. The latent factors identified were similar to those derived from Goldberg's Adjectives (average r (Parcels) = .773; ESEM = .767) and to those from the NEO-PI-R (average r (Parcels) = .638; ESEM = .633; Study 2). The results from Study 3 indicated some variability when such models are used to predict outcomes. Implications for the use of CFA with abbreviated personality measures are considered as well as the potential role of the bi-factor model in the production of abbreviated personality measures.

Poster 1.32
Bias Free Self-Report Personality Assessment? Using ERP N400 Amplitude Differences To Measure Pre-conscious Self-Report Personality
Karen Sixkiller, Jason Coronel, Brent W. Roberts, & Kara Federmeier
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Although it is widely recognized that multiple methods of measurement are an important means of exploring the full range of variance in any theoretical construct, currently personality assessment has been constrained to self and observer reports. In this series of studies, we used the N400 ERP component which is present in response to reading words; to measure participant dis/agreement with personality statements pre-conciously. A unique property of the N400 amplitude is the large inverse correlation to a word's expectancy (r = -0.9), where high expectancy correlates to smaller amplitudes. Thus, we hypothesized a participant would be expected to produce larger N400 amplitudes in response to personally referent personality statements which he/she believed were false and smaller N400 amplitudes in response to personally referent personality statements which he/she believed were true. Furthermore, because this electrical brain response happens before a person is conscious of understanding the eliciting word; it could be less affected by social desirability and self presentation biases which are theorized to result from evaluative mental processes. By measuring personality pre-consciously we should be able to gain insight into the origins of personality and the evaluative and psychological processes that influence individual differences. Results and implications discussed.

Poster 1.33

Military training and personality trait development: Does the military make the man or does the man make the military?

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Military experience serves as an important turning point in many young adult's lives and, consequentially, is associated with various life outcomes. Using a representative longitudinal sample of German young adults we tested whether personality traits played a role during this important turning point. First, results indicate that personality traits prospectively predict the decision to enter the military. People lower in agreeableness, neuroticism and openness during high school are more likely to enter the military after graduation. Secondly, we found evidence that military training changed one's personality. Specifically, military training was associated with lowever levels of agreeableness compared to a control group using a propensity score matching design. Moreover, the lower levels of agreeableness persisted even after military recruits entered the workforce or university. The current study is one of the first studies to identify an environment associated with changes in a personality trait and suggests that military experiences may have a long lasting influence on individual level characteristics.

Poster 1.34

Reliability and validity of a Japanese version of the Ten Item Personality Inventory (TIPI-J)

Atsushi Oshio[1], Shingo Abe[2], & Pino Cutrone[3]
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[3]University of Nagasaki

Gosling, Rentfrow, and Swann (2003) developed an extremely brief measure of the Big-Five personality dimensions called the Ten-Item Personality Inventory (TIPI). This study developed a Japanese version of the TIPI (TIPI-J) and examined its reliability and validity. Validation of the TIPI-J was explored with regard to the relationships with other existing big five scales. 523 Japanese undergraduates participated in this study. They completed the TIPI-J and four other Big-Five scales: a Big Five Scale (BFS; Wada, 1996) and a Five Factor Personality Questionnaire (FFPQ-50; Fujishima, Yamada, & Tsuji, 2005) were completed by 185 of the participants, the BFS short version (Uchida, 2002) was completed by 122 participants, and the Big Five (Murakami & Murakami, 1999) was completed by 216 participants. 149 participants completed the TIPI-J two weeks later. Correlation coefficients of the pair items of the TIPI-J ranged from -.23 (Agreeableness) to -.56 (Extraversion). The test-retest reliability of the TIPI-J was substantial (mean r = .77). Convergent correlation between the TIPI-J and other big five measures were as follows: mean r = .76 (Extraversion), r = .57 (Agreeableness), r = .66 (Conscientiousness), r = .63 (Neuroticism), and r = .55 (Openness).

Poster 1.35

Self-Esteem Development from Age 14 to 30 Years: A Longitudinal Study

Ruth Yasemin Erol & Ulrich Orth
University of Basel

We examined the development of self-esteem in adolescence and young adulthood. Data came from the Young Adults section of the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth (NLSY79), which includes eight assessments across a 14-year period of a national probability sample of 7,100 individuals aged 14 to 30 years. Latent growth curve analyses indicated that self-esteem increases rapidly during adolescence and continues to increase more slowly in young adulthood. Women and men did not differ in their self-esteem trajectories. In adolescence, Hispanics had lower self-esteem than Blacks and Whites, but the self-esteem of Hispanics subsequently increased more strongly, so that at age 30 Blacks and Hispanics had higher self-esteem than Whites. At each age, emotionally stable, extraverted, and conscientious individuals experienced higher self-esteem than emotionally unstable, introverted, and less conscientious individuals. Moreover, at each age, high sense of mastery, low risk taking, and better health predicted higher self-esteem. Finally, the results suggest that normative increase in sense of mastery accounts for a large proportion of the normative increase in self-esteem.

Poster 1.36

Personality and Obesity across the Adult Lifespan

Angelina R. Sutin, Antonio Terracciano, Luigi Ferrucci, & Alan B. Zonderman
National Institute on Aging

Rationale: Personality traits contribute to health outcomes, in part through their association with controllable risk factors, such as obesity. Body weight, in turn, contributes to the way we perceive ourselves and others. Methods: We use data (N=1,988) from a 50-year longitudinal study to examine how personality traits are associated with multiple measures of adiposity concurrently and with change in adiposity over time. Using 14,531 anthropometric assessments, we modeled the trajectory of BMI across adulthood and tested whether personality predicted its variability and rate of change. Results: Measured concurrently, participants higher on Neuroticism or Extraversion or lower on Conscientiousness had higher BMI; these associations replicated across body fat, waist, and hip circumference. Longitudinally, high Neuroticism and low Conscientiousness, and the facets of these traits related to difficulty with impulse control, were associated with weight fluctuations; low Agreeableness and impulsivity-related traits predicted greater increases in BMI across the adult lifespan. Adiposity was mostly unrelated to personality change. Implications: Personality traits are defined by cognitive, emotional, and behavioral patterns that likely contribute to unhealthy weight and difficulties with weight management. Such associations can help to elucidate the role of personality in disease progression and may help to design more effective interventions.

Poster 1.37

Lower serum BDNF is a biomarker of Neuroticism

Antonio Terracciano & Angelina Sutin
National Institute on Aging

Rationale: Brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF) is involved in the pathophysiology of mood disorders and the therapeutic action of antidepressant treatment. We examined whether peripheral levels of BDNF are associated with trait Neuroticism and its facets, and whether any association is accounted for by a depressive state. Method: In a community-based cohort (N = 2099) we measured serum BDNF concentration and administered the Revised NEO Personality Inventory (NEO-PI-R) and the Center for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale (CES-D). Result: Subjects with lower serum BDNF concentration scored significantly higher on Neuroticism, in particular the Depression facet (P = 0.0007). The effects were independent of a state measure of depressive symptoms, indicating that serum BDNF might represent a biological marker of Neuroticism and not just of acute depressive states. Implications: Our study suggests that lower serum BDNF represents a trait-like marker of Neuroticism and the Depression facet, which helps to elucidate the biological underpinning of personality traits and depression vulnerability.

Poster 1.38

Religious Differences in the Value Systems of Meaningful (and Meaningless) Lives

Nick Stauner, Tanya Selvam, Rachel Cheong, & Daniel J. Ozer
University of California, Riverside

Religiousness correlates positively with self-rated meaning in life. Baumeister (1991) claims that because religions provide value systems, people without religion suffer more meaninglessness due to a "value gap." Do people of different religions organize their values differently? Does meaning in life associate with the same values across religions? Meaning correlates with religious values most strongly and positively (Stauner & Ozer, 2010). Is this true among non-religious people? To address such questions, 149 Riverside undergraduates were administered the Meaning in Life Questionnaire and Values Q-Set. Religious participants reported more meaning in life than non-religious participants. Christians valued pleasure less than non-religious participants; otherwise only religious values differed in importance across religions. Meanwhile, differences among religions in the relationships between values and meaning proved more nuanced. Valuing religious observation was more positively related to meaning in life among Christians than non-religious participants, but no differences emerged regarding religious exploration. The negative correlation between meaning and the value of pleasure was also stronger among Christians. Exclusively among participants of other religions, valuing personal skill more and health less was related to higher meaning in life. These results may reflect hidden consequences for existential self-evaluation beneath the apparent invariance of values across religious affiliations.

Poster 1.39

A Cross-Cultural Replication of Authentic and Hubristic Pride

Joanne M. Chung & Richard W. Robins
University of California, Davis

Pride is a fundamental social emotion that is important for achievement and interpersonal behavior. Previous research conducted in the U.S. has identified two semantically and experientially distinct facets of pride, authentic and hubristic. However, these facets may be culture-specific, reflecting individualistic norms and/or idiosyncrasies of the English language. Three studies used a combined etic-emic approach to test whether the pride facets replicate in a collectivistic culture. Study 1 (N = 64) demonstrated that the authentic and hubristic pride scales developed in the U.S. showed the same factor structure in a sample of South Koreans. Study 2 (N = 64) derived a set of Korean pride-related words and then identified two factors that correspond to the pride facets identified in the U.S. The content of the Korean-derived scales was similar to the American-derived scales, but also included items that seem to reflect Korean cultural values (e.g., honorable, noble, dignity). Study 3 (N = 199) administered the Korean-derived scales to a sample of U.S. participants and again replicated the two facets. The present research supports the cross-cultural generalizability of the two pride facets, but further research is needed in a wider range of cultures.

Poster 1.40

Unfair Competition and Individual Differences in Economic Decision-Making Games

Edward Witt
Michigan State University

What do people do when they are given an advantage they don't deserve? Conversely, how do they react when they triumph despite a disadvantage? Finally, what aspects of personality are relevant in these situations? The present studies sought to address these questions by employing competitive versions of economic decision-making games (i.e., the ultimatum and dictator games) to examine both the effect of manipulating fairness of competition (advantage, disadvantage, equal) and the associations between individual differences and game proposals. Results revealed that 1.) individuals make larger proposals when they win at an advantage and smaller proposals when they win at a disadvantage relative to when they win on equal grounds (in both ultimatum and dictator variants), 2.) individuals make smaller proposals across all levels of competition in the dictator game than in the ultimatum game, and 3.) despite few associations between individual differences and ultimatum proposals, many normal (Big Five) and abnormal (The Dark Triad; Paulhus & Williams, 2002) personality traits are predictive of proposals in the dictator game. These results suggest that, on average, individuals are sensitive to unfairness in competitive contexts and that individual differences are relevant predictors in contexts where the situational constraints are relaxed.

Poster 1.41

Virtual Myopia: Alcohol Primes, Approach Motivation, and the Narrowing of Attentional Focus

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According to alcohol-myopia theory, acute alcohol consumption restricts attentional focus. The present studies tested whether exposing individuals to rudimentary cues associated with alcohol would similarly narrow attentional focus. Specifically, these studies tested whether alcohol-cues interacted with individual differences in approach motivation toward alcohol to predict attentional narrowing. In two studies, participants were briefly exposed to alcohol and neutral images. After each image was displayed, participants completed a trial from the Navon Letters Task to assess attentional focus. Supporting our predictions, results revealed a narrowing of attentional focus for individuals high on approach motivation toward alcohol after exposure to the alcohol images. These results remained significant after controlling for general approach motivation and alcohol use. Overall, these findings indicate that in the implicit activation of alcohol concepts coupled with the strong motivation to consume alcohol biases attentional processes. Implications for research on the effects of implicit goal activation on behavior and thought processes are discussed.

Poster 1.42

A Five-Factor Measure of Dependent Personality Traits

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Current research suggests that personality disorders can be understood in terms of collections of maladaptive variants of normal personality traits. One model of normal personality by which personality disorders are commonly understood is known as the five-factor model of personality (FFM). The current study provides convergent, discriminant and incremental validity data for a new measure of dependent personality traits from the perspective of the FFM. Dependency trait scales were constructed as maladaptive variants of FFM facets (e.g., Gullibility as a maladaptive variant of FFM Trust). Based on responses from 150 undergraduates, the convergent validity of these dependency scales are tested with eight established measures of dependent personality disorder in addition to respective

FFM facets. Discriminant validity is tested with FFM facets from alternative domains as well as with other components of dependency. Incremental validity is tested with respect to the ability of the FFM dependency trait scales to account for variance in two established measures of dependency, after variance accounted for by respective FFM facets and other established measures of dependency were first removed. The results of the study indicated that FFM dependency trait scales provide valid measures of dependency from the perspective of the FFM.

Poster 1.43
A dual process lens model for understanding self-other agreement of personality judgments at zero acquaintance

Sarah Hirschmüller, Mitja D. Back, & Boris Egloff
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A new conceptual model for the examination of self-other agreement of interpersonal judgments at zero acquaintance is presented: The dual process lens model is an integration of the lens model (Brunswik, 1956) and dual process models of self-representations, behavior determination, and social cognition. It can be used to analyze processes linking personality traits via perceivable cues to personality judgments in more detail. In a first study, targets were videotaped during short self-introductions, and direct and indirect measures of personality were obtained. Lay observers judged targets' personality based on these short video sequences. Results show that personality judgments at zero acquaintance correlated both with the explicit and the implicit self-concept of personality (self-other agreement). This interesting finding could be explained using dual process lens model analyses. Explicit and implicit self-concept of personality influenced a number of controlled and automatic observable physical, nonverbal, verbal, and paraverbal cues in the self-introduction (cue validity) that in turn predicted the naive personality judgments (cue utilization). Implications of the dual process lens model for the measurement and understanding of self-other agreement of personality judgments and prospects for future studies are outlined.

Poster 1.44
Subjective Well-Being and Adaptation to Life Events: A Meta-Analysis

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Previous research has shown that major life events can have short- and long-term effects on subjective well-being (SWB). We present findings from a meta-analysis that examined (a) whether life events have different effects on affective and cognitive well-being and (b) how the rate of adaptation varies across different life events. Longitudinal data from 249 publications (400 samples, N = 83,012) were integrated to describe reaction and adaptation to five family events (marriage, divorce, bereavement, child birth, health problems of relative) and five work events (unemployment, reemployment, retirement, other occupational transitions, relocation/migration). The findings show that life events have very different effects on affective and cognitive well-being and that overall, the effects on cognitive well-being are more consistent and more persistent. Different life events differ in their effects on SWB, but these effects are not a function of the valence of the events.

Poster 1.45
A neuro-evolutionary approach to the problem of human autonomy

Stefano I. Di Domenico, Anthony C. Ruocco, Ada Le, & Marc A. Fournier
University of Toronto

Autonomy is defined as the subjective experience of congruence between one's abiding values and behavior. Di Domenico, Fournier, and MacDonald (2011) proposed that feelings of autonomy represent the phenomenological component of an evolved psychological system that monitors the extent to which one's behavior is executed according to one's motivational priorities. This theory states that autonomous functioning is mediated, in part, by conflict monitoring in the anterior cingulate cortex (or ACC) and self-referential evaluative processing in the medial prefrontal cortex (or MPFC). Drawing on this theory, the present investigation tests hypothesis that dispositionally autonomous individuals show greater activation in these brain regions when they are forced to choose between two similarly valued alternatives. Using electroencephalography (or EEG), Study 1 tested the hypothesis that dispositional autonomy would be related to greater conflict monitoring in the ACC as indexed by the amplitude of the error-related negativity, an evoked potential that has been previously shown to reflect the strength of decision-making difficulty. Using the same decision-making paradigm, Study 2 utilized functional near-infrared spectroscopy (or fNIRS) to examine the relationship between dispositional autonomy and MPFC activation. Results are discussed within the context of Di Domenico et al.'s evolutionary theory of autonomy.

Poster 1.46
Mature Values, Personality and Psychological Change

Amber Gayle Thalmayer & Gerard Saucier
University of Oregon

While personality traits capture important individual differences in temperament and behavior tendencies, values capture our aspirations. They may indicate what we will do with what we have. According to May (1967), a shift in values from those emphasizing physical gratification and survival, to those that transcend the immediate situation and in-group, is an important aspect of psychological maturity. This theory was tested by measuring whether higher scores on a scale of Mature Values led to positive life outcomes in terms of well being, psychopathology, and changes in personality trait scores in a community-based, longitudinal sample. Results: The overall scale was correlated with an increase in Openness over time. It was negatively correlated with obsessive-compulsive symptoms. Higher scores on a subordinate dimension of self-transcendence predicted a decrease in externalizing disorder symptoms over time, were positively related to compassion, politeness, and altruism, and were negatively related to psychopathy, materialism, and Machiavellianism. High scores on a subordinate dimension of self-determination were related to intellect and sensation seeking. Relation to Adler's concepts of social interest and superiority striving is discussed. Other correlates, and other values items not included on the scale that were effective at predicting changes in traits, psychopathology and well-being are discussed.

Poster 1.47
Personality to behavior congruence on weekends versus weekdays.

Elysia Todd & David Funder
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The relationship between a person's personality and that person's behavior is not a constant. However, when one can "be oneself" is perhaps predictable. Because of the nature of weekends in U.S. culture, we predicted that congruence would be higher on weekends than weekdays. We examined personality-behavior congruence in real-life

situations gathered from participants' weekend and weekday lives. Participants described their behavior in one weekend and one weekday situation using the Riverside Behavioral Q-sort (RBQ). Participants described their personalities using the California Adult Q-set (CAQ). The RBQ and CAQ are forced-choice measures which result in a profile of quasi-normally distributed descriptors. The RBQ and CAQ share a subset of related items called cognates. For instance, the personality item "Is critical, skeptical, not easily impressed." (CAQ) pairs with the behavior item "Expresses criticism." (RBQ). The degree to which these paired items are ordered similarly is what is designated here as congruence. Congruence was reliably higher in weekend situations than in weekday situations. Other variables examined as predictors of congruence include Big-5 personality, gender, and other demographics. Use of the RBQ and CAQ cognates allows for the exploration of when and in what ways people are able to behave congruently with their personalities.

Poster 1.48
Religiosity and Well-being
Christopher Zou & Ulrich Schimmack
University of Toronto

Past research has often claimed that religion is beneficial for well-being. However, measures used to assess religiosity have not been validated. Furthermore, well-being and religion are often assessed using the same method by mainly self-reports. This is problematic because the correlation between the two measures may arise simply due to shared method variance. For the current study, we validated a religiosity measure and examined the relation between religiosity and well-being using a multi-method approach. Study 1 obtained self and informant reports of religiosity and well-being among undergraduate students. Study 2 extended these findings to middle-aged adults by examining families. Study 3 investigated the relation between religiosity and well-being from a national data of people living in Canada and the United States. Results indicated that there is no evidence to suggest a positive influence of religiosity on well-being in Canada, but the relation may still exist in the United States. Possible explanations for this difference between the two nations are discussed.

Poster 1.49
Stories of Wisdom: A Qualitative Analysis of Autobiographical Narratives of Relatively Wise and Unwise Individuals
Nic Weststrate & Michel Ferrari
University of Toronto

There is little agreement among dominant research programs concerning how to conceptualize and measure wisdom. According to Monika Ardelt (1997, 2003), wisdom is a three-dimensional personality characteristic comprised of affective, reflective, and cognitive components, and measured by a questionnaire. Other researchers have argued for an autobiographical narrative approach to study of wisdom (Bluck and Glück, 2004; Glück, Bluck, Baron, & McAdams, 2005), given that autobiographical stories offer a contextually rich vista into real-life manifestations of wisdom. Presented here is a qualitative investigation of autobiographical wisdom narratives from 8 individuals distributed across parameters of age, gender, and degree of wisdom. High and low wisdom was established using Ardelt's questionnaire, and the qualitative analysis of narratives followed a holistic-content and holistic-form procedure (Lieblich, Tuval-Mashiach, & Zilber, 1998). Results point to the possibility that relatively wise persons define wisdom more elaborately, participate in more sophisticated autobiographical reasoning processes, and engage with master narratives in a more evaluative and critical manner than relatively unwise individuals. These features did not appear to differ across levels of age and gender. This

study validates a narrative approach to the science of wisdom, and suggests that stories may be central to advancing our understanding of this concept.

Poster 1.50
Perché Timido? What Shy Sicilian Students Believe is the Cause of Their Shyness
Bernardo J. Carducci[1] & Piero Bocchiaro[2]
[1]Indiana University Southeast
[2]University of Palermo

The present study was a cross-cultural conceptual replication of previous research examining the self-perceived causes of shyness (Carducci et al., 2000; Carducci & King, 2008). Shy college students (N = 174) attending a major university in Palermo, Sicily completed a survey assessing their experiences with shyness. The pattern of results identified three major categories of self-perceived causes of shyness: intrapersonal negative self-evaluation, formative interpersonal negative affective experiences with peers, and biological predispositions. In support of previous research, the shy Sicilian individuals attributed negative early experiences with peers as a principal cause of their shyness. However, in sharp contrast to previous research, the participants place more emphasis on internal personal factors involving negative self-evaluation and biological predispositions and less emphasis on external family factors (e.g., parenting styles, siblings, & family disruption) as principal causal explanations for their shyness. Future research should examine how the collectivistic nature of the Italian culture might account for the Sicilian participants displaying a greater wiliness to place more of the causal explanation for their shyness within themselves and less on their families, as well as on how self-perceptions of shyness might serve to influence how shy individuals from different countries attempts to deal with their shyness.

Poster 1.51
Instrumental Goal Pursuit as an Individual-Difference Dimension in the Seeking of Subjective Well-Being
Bernardo J. Carducci & Benjamin D. Traughber
Indiana University Southeast

The present study was a conceptual replication of previous research linking goal pursuit to positive mood and well-being (cf. Tkach & Lyubomirsky, 2006) with the development of the Instrumental Goal Pursuit Scale (IGPS) consisting of five-items characterized by happiness-enhancement strategies designed to meet personal goals (e.g., "Attempt to reach my full potential"). While no gender difference was found, scores on the IGPS correlated significantly (p < .001) with measures of life satisfaction and positive affect. Compared to those with low scores, those in the High-IGPS group maintained personal beliefs reflective of being more satisfied with their current state of happiness, feeling more optimistic about the future, and expressing greater control over their happiness, as well as a greater (p < .001) frequency of use of the more constructive happiness-enhancement-strategies categories of Self-Improvement Leisure, Meaningful Social Affiliation, Purposeful Mental Control, and Spiritual/Individual Reflection. The overall pattern of results suggests initial support for the construct validity of the IGPS. Future research based on instrumental theories linking personality to subjective well-being should focus on individual differences in the underlying dynamics (e.g., goal construction/implementation) and practical implications (e.g., happiness interventions; goal-pursuit training) to examine more thoroughly the validity and utility of the IGPS

Poster 1.52
Positive Future Expectations and Desires of Emerging Adults in Intentional Personality Change
Erik Noftle
Willamette University

Clearly, personality changes: a recent meta-analysis of normative, mean-level personality change revealed moderate, mostly positive, trait changes across the lifespan (Roberts, et al., 2006). Emerging adulthood was identified as the period with the largest, most pervasive, pattern of trait changes, theoretically consistent with being the most "volitional" developmental period (Arnett, 2000, p. 469), distinguished by identity pursuits and newfound independence. However, personality change has been typically studied as a passive process – something that happens to an individual – resulting from genetic and environmental influences (and transactions). What if the sizable positive personality changes during emerging adulthood result partly from individuals' intentional efforts to improve themselves? How do young adults expect to change? What are their ideal personalities? Why do they expect to change? Do expectations for change correspond with higher or lower well-being? These questions are addressed in four samples of college students, which assessed expectations, attributions, and desires for future personality change, using sets of Big-Five adjectives balanced for social desirability. The findings reveal that early emerging adults are motivated to change on some traits more than others – importantly, traits which normatively change across emerging adulthood – and also suggest intentions to change may result from being furthest from one's ideal.

Poster 1.53
Individual Differences in Coping and Predicted, Actual, and Recollected Emotional Reactions
Michael Hoerger[1], Stephanie Giannandrea[1], Adrienne L. West[2], Michal Morgan[1], James Gerhart[2], James Bomersbach[2], & Courtney Baker[3]
[1]University of Rochester Medical Center
[2]Central Michigan University
[3]Children's Hospital of Philadelphia

Affective forecasting research shows that people often overpredict the intensity of future emotional reactions particularly for events that are unpleasant and personally relevant. A potential cause of affective forecasting problems is that people overlook the role of effective coping strategies that will ameliorate negative emotional reactions. In the current study, undergraduate participants (N = 325) supplied predicted, actual, and recollected emotional reactions to Valentine's Day. Predictions were made a month prior to Valentine's Day, and Recollected reactions were made two days after Valentine's Day. On Valentine's Day evening, participants supplied actual emotional reactions and described the events of their day. Qualitative accounts of their day were quantitatively coded for four coping effectiveness variables by a team of raters. Individual differences in coping effectiveness were associated with more pleasant actual emotional reactions (average r = .43) and recollected reactions (r = .45), but not predicted reactions (average r = .06). These findings indicate that participants overlook the role of dispositional coping strategies in managing emotional reactions to future events. Yet, participants do account for individual differences in coping when remembering emotional reactions, implicating potential avenues for the incremental learning of emotional skills.

Poster 1.54
Measurement Decision Theory Applied to Personality and Occupational Fit
Patrick Wadlington & Fabian Elizondo
Birkman International

The primary objective of this paper was to develop and validate a methodology for matching the extent to which individuals would be satisfied within particular occupational positions based on several individual difference factors (i.e., personality, interests). The design of the study consisted of using Measurement Decision Theory (MDT) to examine the response patterns of those satisfied workers within each occupation responding to a multiple individual difference construct domain assessment. The sample included over 75,000 adult workers who took The Birkman Method® and a work satisfaction survey. The methodology consisted of: 1) calibrating response profiles based on 150 or more workers within each occupation, 2) validating created profiles based on 100 or more workers within each occupation, and 3) running odd-ratio statistics to evaluate the degree of accuracy of each response pattern profile. The paper describes in detail the creation, validation, and accuracy of the response pattern profiles. These validation results suggest that individual differences among examinees can be used to predict work satisfaction within the majority of occupations. The implications of these findings from the standpoint of individuals and organizations are discussed.

Poster 1.55
Differences in Personality and Occupational Interests Across Age
Fabian Elizondo & Patrick Wadlington
Birkman International

The purpose of the current study was to compare personality and occupational interests of teenage students with those of working adults. The student sample consisted of 1,682 students enrolled in middle and high schools, aged 13 to 19. The adult sample consisted of a stratified normative sample of 4,300 US working adults across various industries. For this study, all participants had completed The Birkman Method, a self-report questionnaire eliciting responses about perception of self, perception of social context, and occupational preferences. Independent samples t-tests were conducted to test differences in raw score means for occupational interest and personality scales. No observable differences were found with the interest scales, which suggests teenagers have similar interests to those of working adults, and their interests may not necessarily change from adolescence into adulthood. However, differences were found with the personality variables, which suggests these students have behavioral characteristics different to those of working adults, and adolescents' personality may not be stable until adulthood. The results provide applicable insights into career guidance with youth, as well as the understanding of the dynamics of personality differences across age.

Poster 1.56
The Influence of Transgression type on the Forgiveness Process for Individuals with Dependent and Self-Critical Personality Traits
Rebecca Young, C. Ward Struthers, & Careen Khoury
York University

Forgiveness is important in repairing relationships damaged by conflict. However, for individuals with dependent and self-critical personality traits, the type of transgression they experience may influence their tendency to forgive which can threaten the success of their relationships. For example, dependent individuals are needy and constantly fear abandonment. Thus, if they experience transgressions that threaten their relationship (e.g., potential break-up), they will likely

be more forgiving in order to maintain their relationship. In contrast, because self-critical individuals are self-focused and achievement-oriented, if they experience transgressions related to the self (e.g., personal insult), they will likely be less forgiving. The purpose of this study is to test these predictions by examining dependents' and self-critics' tendency to forgive after experiencing transgressions that are related to their specific personality style. Data is currently being collected in a laboratory experiment in which participants receive a transgression from a virtual confederate that involves either a relationship transgression or self-transgression. Our research illustrates meaningful relationships between personality type, transgression type, and forgiveness. This research has implications for the forgiveness literature as it illustrates the importance of personality in the forgiveness process. It also has clinical applications, as it can be incorporated into individual and couples therapy.

Poster 1.57
Is the Present Always Better? Subjective (Re)constructions of Life Satisfaction Trajectories Across the Life Span in Young, Middle-aged, and Older Adulthood
Veronica Gomez, Alexander Grob, & Ulrich Orth
University of Basel

Evidence from many studies indicates minimal age variation and relatively stable high life satisfaction trajectories across the life span. Life satisfaction, if at all, seems to decrease only in very old age. We challenged this "true" life satisfaction trajectories by asking 766 respondents of three age groups to retro- and prospectively rate their life satisfaction in nine life decades spanning the entire life span. The age groups comprised young (n=256, M=26.04 years, SD=1.59), middle-aged (n=244, M=50.53 years, SD=1.52), and older adulthood (n=266, M=75.70 years, SD=1.52). The resulting mean-level trajectories imply that people of different age groups are most satisfied with their life at present or shortly in the future. Beforehand it increased to the present and afterwards it decreased. However, all age groups showed a dip during adolescence. These trajectories were best fitted with a cubic latent growth model, both for each age group separately and within a multi-group model. Moreover, the personality traits of neuroticism, extraversion, and openness were found to influence the level but not the trajectory of (re)constructed life satisfaction across the life span, with differential effects across age groups. Results are discussed in light of adaptive capacities across the life span.

Poster 1.58
Predictors of industrious behavior: personality and situation construal
Andrea Bink, Elysia Todd, & David Funder
University of California, Riverside

The importance of the perception of situations arises from their influence on behaviors and how different behaviors elicit different outcomes (Sherman, Nave, & Funder, in press). In particular, behaviors associated with industriousness have implications in areas concerning employment, relationships, and community activism. The Riverside Situational Q-Sort (RSQ) (Wegerman & Funder, 2009), was developed to assess the psychological properties of real-life situations. Participants provided a brief account of the activity they were engaged in at a predetermined time of day. Because the RSQ allows the examination of certain properties of these real-life situations, we can examine the situations where industriousness occurs. The Riverside Behavioral Q-Sort (RBQ) (Funder, Furr, & Colvin, 2000) provides a measure of a wide range of behaviors. Using both the RSQ and the RBQ, we will explore behaviors as predicted by perceptions of situations where industriousness is required and then employ personality traits as predictors of construal. The purpose of this study is to first examine

whether a behavior can be predicted based on an individual's construal of a situation, and then if personality traits can predict an individual's construal of a situation. The data for this study was collected and the analysis is in progress.

Poster 1.59
The Influence of Neuroticism and Motivation on Self-Regulation of Anger
Timothy A. Allen[1] & Rebecca L. Shineri[2]
[1]University of Minnesota
[2]Colgate University

The Affective Certainty Hypothesis suggests that, when there is congruency between stable personality traits and current mood states, information processing flows smoothly, enabling individuals to more aptly navigate their socio-emotional worlds (Tamir, Robinson, & Clore, 2002). For example, according to this hypothesis, a person predisposed toward anger would be more effective in a social situation in which amplifying anger is helpful than in a social situation in which dampening anger is more advantageous. DeYoung, Quilty, and Peterson (2007) have posited that one important component of Neuroticism is volatility, a trait that is characterized by irritability, hostility, and active avoidance and that may be associated with Gray's fight-flight-freeze system (Gray & McNaughton, 2000). The current study examines volatility within the context of the Affective Certainty Hypothesis by manipulating the instrumental value of anger and examining the impact on effective self-regulation of anger. We hypothesized that volatile individuals would be more persuasive in a social interaction when anger was potentially useful, but would be less persuasive when anger seemed counterproductive. Results revealed an interaction between volatility and emotional utility, such that volatile individuals were less persuasive when anger was portrayed as disadvantageous. These findings suggest that aspects of personality may impair individuals' ability to exhibit voluntary emotion regulation in the context of incongruent mood states.

Poster 1.60
Personality Traits and the Prediction of Personal Goals
Z Reisz & Daniel J. Ozer
University of California, Riverside

Personality traits are often understood as broad, context-independent variables while goals are more narrowly defined constructs that carry information about both the environment and the person. One simple model of trait-behavior relations suggests goals as mediators of this relation; but such a model rests on a not well-substantiated claim that broad traits predict specific goals. College student participants (N=1532) completed a measure of the Big Five (BFI-44) and listed 10 personal goals. These goals were coded by judges into a 96 category content-based goal taxonomy built to standardize responses while maintaining goal content information. Univariate logistic regression models showed that traits predicted goal presence/absence in 49 of the taxonomy categories. Openness had the most associations, agreeableness the fewest. The goals predicted by traits were those one might expect: Low extraversion predicted the goals "be less shy, more talkative" and "be more assertive, self confident" while neuroticism predicted the goals "not worry so much" and "reduce stress." Importantly, some goals such as "Perform well at school or job," "Maintain or improve friendships," and "Manage specific health problem" were unrelated to traits, indicating that personal goals are not fully reducible to traits.

Poster Session 2
Saturday, June 18, 2011, 5:00pm-6:30pm
Location: East and Center Foyers

Poster 2.01
A Short Scale for Measuring Values
Carson Sandy, Samuel Gosling, & Tim Koelkebeck
University of Texas at Austin

Values can be described as desirable, trans-situational goals, varying in importance, that serve as guiding principles in people's lives (Schwartz, 2006). Schwartz (e.g., 1992, 1996, 2006) has identified ten basic human values and has demonstrated the importance of studying these values in human behavioral research. Unfortunately the measurement of values in psychological research has not been widespread. To encourage researchers to integrate measures of values into their studies, we attempted to identify a subset of items that could assess values efficiently and effectively. Specifically, we used two methods to reduce the 40-item Portrait Values Questionnaire (PVQ) to a smaller number of items. The first method used standard procedures to select items based on reliability, convergence with existing PVQ scales, and patterns of predicted correlates. The second method involved used an automated abbreviation method based on Genetic Algorithms (Yarkoni, 2010). We compared the item sets derived by the two methods using patterns of predicted correlates.

Poster 2.02
Is there a general ability to judge personality?
Joelle Fanciullo & R. Michael Furr
Wake Forest University

We explore the existence of a general tendency to accurately judge personality. Previous research has not revealed evidence for a general judgmental ability, but we adopt two approaches to the issue, including a novel "person-differential accuracy" (PDA) approach. PDA is the degree to which a judge detects differences among targets on a given personality trait (e.g., can you tell whether your mother is more extraverted than your father and your best friend?). Each judge nominated and rated up to six targets (i.e., mother, father, two college friends, and two hometown friends) on the Big Five who were then contacted for Big Five self-ratings. Results revealed that, although PDA is generally quite good for each trait, differences in PDA do not generalize across traits – judges who achieve relatively high PDA for one trait are not necessarily likely to achieve relatively high PDA for another trait. Complementing the PDA approach, we will conduct a "personality profile" analysis reflecting judges' ability to detect which traits are more and less characteristic of a given target. The use of two approaches and up to six targets per judge will provide deeper, more reliable insights into the existence of a general judgmental ability than previous research.

Poster 2.03
Examining the effects of conscientiousness and guild in an academic context
Jennifer Fayard[1], Brent Roberts[1], Richard Robins[2], & David Watson[3]
[1]University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
[2]University of California at Davis
[3]Unversity of Notre Dame

Personality traits have been defined as relatively enduring patterns of thoughts, feelings, and behaviors (Roberts & Jackson, 2008; Tellegen, 1991). However, little research has investigated the affective component of conscientiousness. Our previous work has demonstrated that conscientiousness is primarily related to the self-conscious emotion of guilt, and that this association accounts for the relationship between conscientiousness and general negative affect (Fayard, Roberts, Robins, & Watson, in press). The current study examined the influences of conscientiousness and guilt on academic performance in a short-term longitudinal study. Following their first exam, students in a psychology course (N=176) completed measures of conscientiousness, trait affect, and affect about their exam performance. Later, participants took their second exam. Conscientiousness predicted trait guilt and exam 2 grades, and people who performed poorly on exam 1 experienced higher trait guilt and exam-related guilt. Initially, higher exam-guilt led to lower exam 2 grades; however, when viewed in a process model controlling for conscientiousness and trait guilt, exam-guilt led to better performance on exam 2, consistent with the idea that guilt serves a reparative function (Tangney & Dearing, 2002). These results highlight the importance of understanding the emotional components of personality traits and their influence on behavior.

Poster 2.04
Evaluating Public-Domain Interest Scales for Use in the Assessment of Individual Differences
David M. Condon, Joshua Wilt, & William Revelle
Northwestern University

In contrast to classic studies of personality assessment (e.g., Kelly and Fiske, 1950) and research in individual differences in Europe as well as research in organizational behavior, American personality research over the past twenty years has tended to ignore individual differences in ability and in interests. Exceptions to this generalization include the work of Benbow and Lubinski, Ackerman, and of Roberts. Data collected from the Personality Project website (N > 20,000) using open source item pools (e.g., IPIP) and analzyed using Synthetic Aperture Personality Assessment (SAPA; Revelle, Wilt, & Rosenthal, 2010) techniques written in R, we explore the merit and discriminant validity of occupational interests and ability measures in predicting real world criteria. We present the results of IRT and factor structure analyses of the Oregon Vocational Interest Scales (ORVIS) (Pozzebon, et al., 2010), the correlations between the Big Five and ORVIS scales, and a comparison of results across groups with distinct interest profiles. These results suggest that interest domains are capable of explaining incremental variance beyond the domains of the Big Five and inform further refinement of public-domain interest scales.

Poster 2.05
Accuracy in Romantic Partner Perceptions of Identity and Reputation
Brittany C. Solomon & Simine Vazire
Washington University in St. Louis

While it may seem impossible for personality judgments to have high agreement, positivity, and accuracy simultaneously, the personality and relationships literature suggests that these perceptual qualities are each characteristic of well-functioning romantic relationships. Self-verification theory explains the desire for our partners to see us as we see ourselves (i.e., agreement) (e.g., Swann, De La Ronde, & Hixon, 1994). Furthermore, research has shown that positivity and accuracy also contribute to relationship satisfaction (e.g., Kenny & Acitelli, 2001; Luo & Snider, 2009; Murray et al., 1996; Neff & Karney, 2005). In all of this research, accuracy is operationalized as self-other agreement. Thus, we use a more objective criterion to assess whether romantic partners' perceptions are accurate. From 95 Washington University undergraduates, we collected self-perceptions of personality and informant perceptions (by each target's romantic partner and 4 friends). Using multiple regression analyses for the Big Five and highly evaluative traits, we will examine whether people are aware of their

romantic partner's self-views (i.e., their identity) and have insight into how their partners are perceived by others (i.e., their reputation), even if they personally have a positive impression of their partner. Findings may lead to future hypotheses for understanding intimate relationships and predicting stability.

Poster 2.06
Personality similarity between self, partner and parents
Dick P. H. Barelds & Pieternel Dijkstra
University of Groningen, The Netherlands

Personality characteristics and similarity with regard to personality characteristics have been found to be important factors in both forming and maintaining intimate relationships. As a result of sexual imprinting, it can be expected that individuals tend to select mates that, with regard to their personality, resemble their opposite sex parent. This study examines this issue by studying similarity with regard to personality (in terms of the Five-Factor Model of personality) of individuals, their partners, their fathers, and their mothers. Ratings are currently available from 354 participants. Preliminary analyses show several significant positive relations for self-partner similarity, self-mother and self-father similarity (regardless of participant sex), and partner-mother and partner-father similarity (also regardless of participant sex). Our study suggests that previous study's findings on the tendency to search for a similar partner are not only the result of a need for harmony (as assumed by, for instance, the similarity attraction hypothesis), but may also be attributed to sexual imprinting. Parent and partner self-ratings are currently being processed, and will be used to examine the effects of potential biases in the ratings, and the child-parent relationship.

Poster 2.07
Personality Correlates of Individuals with Autistic Spectrum Disorders
Roberta A. Schriber[1], Richard W. Robins[1], & Marjorie Solomon[1,2]
[1]University of California, Davis
[2]M.I.N.D. Institute

Background: Autistic spectrum disorders (ASDs) involve widespread difficulties in social interaction and communication. Consequently, individuals with ASDs are generally believed to exhibit a number of unique personality tendencies, including a lack of insight into those tendencies. However, surprisingly few studies have examined this issue. Methods: Two studies investigated the personality trait profiles of individuals with ASDs using self and parent reports. Study 1 compared children and adolescents with ASDs (N=50) to typically-developing (TD) controls (N=50); Study 2 compared young adults with ASDs (N=37) to TD controls (N=43). Results: Individuals with ASDs were more neurotic and less extraverted, agreeable, conscientious, and open to experience. These personality differences replicated for (a) self and parent reports of personality, (b) boys and girls, and (c) children, adolescents, and adults (age 8 to 40). The personality correlates of Internalizing and Externalizing problems were similar in the ASD and TD samples. The level of self-parent agreement was similar in the ASD and TD samples for all five trait domains. Conclusions: Individuals with ASDs exhibit a maladaptive personality trait profile, but have the same level of insight into their personality tendencies as TD individuals. Discussion focuses on alternative interpretations of the link between personality and autism.

Poster 2.08
"Priming Identity Affects Consumer Attitudes Toward Green Products"
Michael Faber[1], Bruce Pfeiffer[2], & Melissa Bishop[2]
[1]Woodbury University
[2]University of New Hampshire

People have multiple distinct personal and social identities in their lives, each varying as to an individual's level of distinctiveness (Brewer, 1991), and priming certain of these identities can actually change people's perceptions or attitudes toward some things (Demarree, Wheeler, & Petty, 2005). This research was designed to assess the effects of priming certain identities on participant attitudes and behaviors regarding environmentally-friendly, or "green" consumer products. Participants were recruited from college classes and completed a short computer-based survey. They received information about an environmental sustainability program and were primed with either a "specific" social identity (being a student at the college) or a broadly-defined group (being a resident of the United States). Some participants also underwent a cognitive load manipulation in order to force more automatic (i.e., less effortful) information processing (cf. Fitzsimmons, Chartrand, & Fitzsimmons, 2008). Dependent measures focused on environmental awareness and green products, namely general attitudes, habitual behaviors, and purchasing intentions. Results from the study offered partial support for the hypothesis that priming different identities can subtly alter attitudes and behavior. This research testifies to the multifaceted nature of identity in personality and may inform public policy regarding sustainability efforts, from awareness programs to advertising.

Poster 2.09
Evaluative Organization of Self- and Partner Knowledge in Relationships Founded Online
Patrick Mayfield & Alicia Limke
University of Central Oklahoma

This project examines evaluative organization of self- and partner knowledge in the context of online dating and relationships in general. Previous research (e.g. Showers & Zeigler-Hill, 2004; Showers & Limke, 2006) has suggested that evaluative organization at Time 1 predicts the stability of the relationship at Time 2, especially if the relationship experiences conflict in the interim. In the current study, approximately 103 participants completed the Evaluative Organization Inventory (EOI; Limke & Mayfield, 2010), an electronic version of the card sorting task used to assess evaluative organization (cf. Showers, 1992) and measures of relationship satisfaction and relationship closeness. Preliminary results suggest that there are differences in "default" styles of evaluative organization for individuals who meet their relationship partners online and individuals who meet their relationship partners in other ways. Results are also consistent with previous studies suggesting the vulnerability associated with compartmentalization of self- and partner knowledge as well as the ability to predict relationship outcomes by evaluative organizational style.

Poster 2.10
Forming first impressions: The role of gender and normative accuracy in personality perception
Meanna Chan, Katherine H. Rogers, Kate L. Parisotto, and Jeremy C. Biesanz
University of British Columbia

Gender has been shown to play a role in interpersonal accuracy, but results have been inconsistent across different interpersonal tasks. Whether there are gender differences in the accuracy of broad first impressions remains unclear. Across two large video studies and a large

round-robin design the present manuscript investigated how the gender of perceivers was related to the accuracy of general personality trait impressions. Across both types of designs female perceivers achieved higher levels of accuracy but only with regards to perceiving how others are like in general using normative information; there were no gender differences in terms of distinctive accuracy. These results may provide insight to interpreting gender differences in the interpersonal literature.

Poster 2.11
Autobiographical Narratives of Religion and Coping after Negative Life Events: Personality and Ethno-Religious Perspectives
Michelle L. Albaugh & Dan P. McAdams
Northwestern University

The death of a child, the loss of a job, cancer, rape…. Religion is a resource that can both help and hinder how people cope with and make sense of personal tragedy (Pargament, 1997). Further, religion is robustly related to objective measures of health and well-being, but the mechanisms of this association remain largely unknown. Perhaps religion—as an autobiographical narrative resource—can facilitate people's psychological responses and adaptations to adversity. This project examines three autobiographical life narrative low point scenes (overall low point, childhood low point, and low point of faith) from 120 committed, mid-life U.S. Christians. Narratives are coded for religious and nonreligious forms of primary control engagement, secondary control engagement, and disengagement coping strategies (from extant psychometric analyses of the overall structure of coping activities). Hierarchical multiple regression methods use coping themes in narratives to predict survey measures of well-being and ego development, two important facets of a good and satisfying life. These relationships are examined, net of the influence of the Big Five traits and relevant demographic characteristics. The project further explores how these relationships may be different among 4 socially, ethnically, and theologically different groups of Christians (African American Protestants, evangelical Protestants, mainline Protestants, and Catholics).

Poster 2.12
Too close for comfort? Adult attachment and cuddling behavior in romantic and parent-child relationships.
Chelsea R. Samples-Steele, Emily L. Shipman, William J. Chopik, Sari M. van Anders, & Robin S. Edelstein
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor

Close physical contact is one of the defining features of intimate relationships across the lifespan and a primary component of intimacy in adult romantic relationships. Despite the importance of touch for close relationships, very little empirical research has examined predictors of touch in parent-child and romantic relationships. The purpose of the current study is to examine individual differences in cuddling from the perspective of attachment theory (Bowlby, 1969). Our findings indicate that, in both parent-child and romantic relationships, avoidant individuals report a greater aversion to touch, use touch to coercively control others and report more negative feelings during cuddling. These findings also show a distinct pattern for anxious individuals: Although anxious individuals have an aversion to touch, they also report desiring more touch in their relationships and using touch for more constructive purposes, such as affection and providing a safe haven. The current results provide evidence of the link between attachment styles and touch patterns in relationships, and how these associations are similar across relationship type. These findings demonstrate that individual differences, like attachment styles, may play an important role in relationship outcomes and collectively contribute to a better understanding of stability and satisfaction in both parent-child and partner relationships.

Poster 2.13
A 2D Model of Sexual Strategies that Captures Variance in Many Traits
Nick Holtzman
Washington University in St. Louis

The gap between personality and sexual description has not been bridged for two key reasons: (a) Allport's decision to set aside sexual descriptors, and (b) the slow development of quality measures of sexual description. The field began to overcome Allport's decision in the early 1990s, when individual differences in sexual strategies—the psychological attributes of mating efforts—were first operationalized; short-term mating was juxtaposed with long-term mating. More recently, Jackson and Kirkpatrick (2007) offered a quality measure of sexual strategies, and demonstrated that these sexual strategies should not be juxtaposed because they are statistically independent. Here, I enhance their measure by developing facets of sexual strategies. Using a large sample (targets, N ≥ 200; peers, N ≥ 500), I demonstrate the reliability, validity, and self–peer consistency in sexual description. To bridge the gap between sexual strategies and mainstream personality research, I describe how these two dimensions of sexual strategies can account for a sizeable proportion of variance in a variety of self and peer reported personality traits, including traits from the Big 5 model, HEXACO model, dark triad, and personality disorder inventories.

Poster 2.14
Machiavellianism, Narcissism, and Psychopathy: Dark and Extrinsically Motivated
Beth A. Visser[1], Julie A. Pozzebon[2], & Andrea Reina[2]
[1]Trent University-Oshawa
[2]Brock University

Recent research has supported the validity of three "dark" personalities (Paulhus & Williams, 2002): Machiavellianism, Narcissism, and sub-clinical psychopathy. Visser et al. (2011) have recently proposed that Status-Driven Risk Taking (a tendency to take risks to attain wealth or power) might be a fourth dark personality, given its similar relations to the HEXACO Honesty-Humility personality factor (negative) and to antisocial behavior (positive). In the present study, we investigated the importance of intrinsic and extrinsic goals and their relations to these four dark personalities in a sample of 165 undergraduate students. Results indicated that all four dark personality variables were positively related to extrinsic goals and negatively related to intrinsic goals. Relations of the four dark personality variables with intrinsic and extrinsic goal subscales were also examined. The results were interpreted as evidence that the four dark personalities share a common motivation for external rewards rather than internal fulfillment.

Poster 2.15
Consistent Individual Differences in Virtuousness
Peter Meindl & William Fleeson
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Relying on the notion that individual differences in virtuousness are highly inconsistent, philosophers have recently argued that there is no such thing as a virtuous person, but instead a person's degree of virtuousness is determined strictly by their immediate environment (Doris, 2010; Webber, 2006). The purpose of this ongoing study is to determine the degree to which individual differences in virtuousness are consistent. An experience sampling questionnaire was created to

measure four virtues: honesty, compassion, justice/fairness, and bravery. This questionnaire consists of three types of questions: eight questions about participants' thoughts, four overt behavioral questions, and twelve behavioral questions that were created to reduce the influence that social desirability might have on participants' self-reported virtuousness. Thus far, thirty-three community members have completed the questionnaire five times each day for nine days. These participants' virtuousness was extremely consistent across situations ($r(34) = 0.95$, $p < 0.01$). Furthermore, participants' responses to each type of question were highly consistent (Thought questions: $r(32) = 0.95$, $p < 0.01$; Overt behavioral questions: $r(32) = 0.94$, $p < 0.01$; Novel behavioral questions: $r(32) = 0.94$, $p < 0.01$). Philosophers therefore have reason to speak of virtuous persons, not just virtuous situations.

Poster 2.16

Do You Want the Good News or the Bad News First? Personality Predicts News Order Preferences of News-Givers

Angela M. Legg & Kate Sweeny
University of California, Riverside

News-givers often use good news as a way to buffer the delivery of bad news. In these situations, the question often arises, "Do you want the good news or the bad news first?" This pairing occurs in a variety of settings such as in medicine, business, and education. For instance, doctors may relay both good and bad health-related test results to patients (e.g., high cholesterol levels but normal blood sugar levels). Past research indicates that news-recipients overwhelmingly prefer to receive the bad news first but news-givers often lead with the good news. The current study examined the relationship between personality, perspective-taking and their role in news order preferences. News-giving participants completed the BFI and either underwent a perspective-taking exercise to focus on the news-recipient's perspective or on their own perspective for the news-giving task. Extroversion predicted higher levels of congruence with news-recipients' preferences to receive bad news first. Agreeableness interacted with the perspective-taking manipulation such that high agreeableness and an other-oriented perspective predicted more alignment with news-recipients' preferences. Additionally, low levels of neuroticism and an other-oriented perspective predicted more alignment with news-recipients' preferences. This research yields important implications for improving bad news delivery strategies.

Poster 2.17

Self-silencing accommodations fuel and explain hostility among highly rejection sensitive women who have been rejected

Rainer Romero-Canyas, Kavita S. Reddy, Sylvia Rodriguez, & Geraldine Downey
Columbia University

It is well established that rejection elicits hostility, and that this hostility is particularly intense among individuals who are especially dependent on gaining acceptance and preventing rejection, such as those high in rejection sensitivity. This study used an Internet dating paradigm to examine the role of women's self-silencing accommodation to relationship partners in explaining their post-rejection hostility and why it is so pronounced among those high in rejection sensitivity. As predicted, silencing preferences or opinions that differed from those of a prospective romantic partner significantly predicted women's post-rejection hostility and mediated the link between women's dispositional rejection sensitivity and their post-rejection hostility. That the findings are limited to women is consistent with prior research and theory on relational accommodation. Efforts to secure acceptance through accommodation may help explain the paradoxical vulnerability of rejection-sensitive women to engaging in rejection-induced hostility toward those whose acceptance they value most.

Poster 2.18

Purity/Divinity: A Potential Third Interpersonal Dimension Beyond Dominance and Affiliation

Thane Erickson, Tasha Muresan, Kyle Rickards, & Sarah Malchodi
Seattle Pacific University

Two dimensions are widely believed to capture the key variance in interpersonal traits and social cognition: namely, power or dominance (vs. submission) and affiliation (vs. coldness; Wiggins, 1991), corresponding to rotations of Extraversion and Agreeableness (Big 5). However, explorations of morality, culture, and social emotions suggest that individuals may understand social behavior not only in terms of dominance and affiliation, but also a relatively neglected third dimension related to perceived moral purity or "divinity" of social behaviors (versus degradation and disgust; Haidt, 2003; Rozin, Lowery, Imada, & Haidt, 1999; Schweder, Much, Mahapatra, Park, 1997); this also resembles a socio-moral sixth factor found beyond the Big 5 (Ashton & Lee, 2005). We report preliminary attempts to measure social cognition on this interpersonal dimension and its correlates. In two student samples, (a) adjectives related to a perceived sense of purity/divinity loaded on a factor distinct from feeling powerful or affiliative in both baseline assessments and experience sampling; (b) scores on this dimension were associated with interpersonal traits and behaviors (e.g., generosity, prosocial goals), mood, and spirituality, in many cases independently of effects of power and affiliation. Findings suggest reasons to investigate a socio-moral dimension beyond the "Big Two" interpersonal factors.

Poster 2.19

The effect of social presence on self-control: Ego-depletion among neurotics and ego-replenishment among individuals high in social desirability

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Conditions that deplete self-control resources among some individuals do not necessarily carry similar effects on other individuals. The present studies demonstrate that public social context is one such source of "selective depletion". In Studies 1 & 2, participants were first asked to perform simple (i.e., non-depleting) task while being videotaped. Next, participants' level of self-control was measured while working alone on a second task. In both studies, early public social context was associated with ego-depletion among individuals high in neuroticism. In contrast, early public social context was associated with subsequent enhancement in self-control among individuals high in social desirability. In Study 3, participants first worked on a depleting task while alone. Next, their level of self-control was measured while working on a second task while being videotaped. The results showed that public social context helped individuals high in social desirability to replenish their depleted self-control resources. These studies show that individual differences in self-control stem not only from differences in general availability of resources, but also from differential sensitivity to stimuli that consume self-control. The results also demonstrate that social desirability contributes to enhanced self-control in public contexts.

Poster 2.20

A case of Loevinger v. Cronbach: Higher reliability does not guarantee higher validity

Gerard Saucier & Amber Gayle Thalmayer
University of Oregon

It is widely observed that increasing scale length enhances the internal-consistency reliability of measures. And it is widely assumed, drawing on Cronbach, that higher reliability means higher validity, so longer scales will predictably have higher predictive validity. We posit that these assumptions frequently do not hold, and here we present evidence to that effect. A sample of 227 undergraduates completed a variety of personality measures and gave permission to have their academic transcripts and student conduct records examined confidentially at the end of the same academic year. Contrary to common assumptions, a priori abbreviated versions of the 44-item Big Five Inventory, the 50-item IPIP Big Five scales, the 96-item HEXACO-PI, and another, new 'Big Six' inventory (QB6) all showed predictive validity approximately equaling the full-length versions. Possible reasons for such surprising results are discussed, including those related to Loevinger's classic 'attenuation paradox.' Important variation in psychological differences can be captured by self-report inventories, but it may be of a finite amount, mostly obtainable with a few high-validity items. Many widely used longer personality inventories might best be considered unfinished – measures prematurely treated as end-points, when they could be better viewed as way-stations toward even more efficient measures.

Poster 2.21

Identifying Personality-Related Problems in Living

Michael J. Boudreaux & Daniel J. Ozer
University of California, Riverside

McCrae and colleagues (e.g., McCrae, Löckenhoff, & Costa, 2005) identified personal problems thought to be characteristic of each of the factors and facets of the five-factor model (FFM). For example, they suggest that persons high on agreeableness may have trouble expressing anger. However, it is unknown whether the problems assigned to each factor would show the hypothesized associations, the consequential implications of these problems for well-being and adjustment are unknown, and there is no evidence that this list is comprehensive. With these issues in mind, this report describes the Multi-Context Problems Checklist (MCPC), an efficient and easy-to-administer survey of personal problems. We administered the scale to college students and collected data on these students' personality traits and subjective well-being. We examined endorsement frequencies and test-retest reliability of the scale items, as well as correlations with the FFM and well-being. Preliminary results support the validity of the MCPC. While many of the problems identified by McCrae et al. are captured by the MCPC, there are also items not contained in the McCrae et al. list. These analyses provide empirical support for identifying problems associated with each factor of the FFM.

Poster 2.22

The "CEO" of Women's Work Lives: How Big Five Conscientiousness, Extraversion, and Openness Predict 50 Years of Work Experiences in a Changing Socio-Cultural Context

Linda George, Ravenna M. Helson, & Oliver P. John
U.C. Berkeley

Few long-term longitudinal studies have examined how dimensions of personality are related to work lives, especially in women. We propose a life-course framework for studying work over time, from preparatory activities (in the 20s) to descending work involvement (after age 60), using 50 years of life data from the women in the Mills Longitudinal Study. We measured Extraversion, Openness, and Conscientiousness as predictor variables when the women were still in college. In a prospective longitudinal design, we then studied how these traits predict the women's subsequent work lives from young adulthood to age 70. The socio-cultural context of their young adulthood in the mid-1960s was rigidly gender-typed and family-oriented; neither work nor education variables at that time were predicted from earlier personality traits. However, as women's roles changed, all three traits became substantially related to work variables as expected from current Big Five theory and research, for example, to the timing of involvement in work, the kinds of jobs chosen, and the status and satisfaction achieved; as well as continued work participation and financial security in late adulthood. Early personality traits were also linked to cultural influences such as the traditional feminine role and the women's movement.

Poster 2.23

Stability and Change of Personality Across the Life Course: The Impact of Age and Major Life Events on Mean-Level and Rank-Order Stability of the Big Five

Jule Specht[1], Boris Egloff[2], & Stefan C. Schmukle[3]
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[3]University of Mainz

This study aims to analyze causes and characteristics of changes in personality, both in mean level and rank order, with respect to age and the experience of specific major life events. The representative sample (N=14,718) used for this study included individuals across all of adulthood who gave information on their Big Five personality traits twice over a period of four years. Latent change and latent moderated regression models provided three main findings: (1) Normative changes were found over the whole lifespan resulting from complex influences of age on the mean-levels of the traits. (2) Rank-order stability followed an inverted U-shaped function in four traits, reaching a peak between the ages 40 to 60 and decreasing afterwards. (3) Individuals already differed in their personality before several major life events occurred (selection effects) and also changed in reaction to a couple of events (socialization effects). To conclude, changes in personality occur throughout the entire life course with more pronounced changes in young and old age. Furthermore, changes are not only due to intrinsic maturation, but are partly attributable to social demands and experiences.

Poster 2.24

Situation perception: Perceiving the frequency, valence, and activation of Big Five situations

John F. Rauthmann
Leopold-Franzens University of Innsbruck, Austria

Besides person factors, situations are important in explaining people's behaviors, but nonetheless research on situations is not far progressed (Wagerman & Funder, 2009). One way of studying situations is to examine subjective perceptions of lay persons. It is investigated (N = 126) for three different situation parameters (frequency of occurrence; pleasant vs. unpleasant feelings during situation; activation level during situation) of 55 situations relevant to the Big Five (a) how they interrelate, (b) which hierarchical situation perception structures emerge, (c) which percentages of perceiver, target, and relationship + error variance components there are, and (d) how situation perceiver effects are associated with perceivers' Big Five (NEO-FFI: Costa & McCrae, 1992). Findings indicate that, despite convergences, different situation content and rating systems (frequency vs. valence vs.

activation) should be distinguished in situation perception, and that variance due to perceiver, target, and relationship can offer useful insights into situation perception. Future research programs on situation perception are delineated.

Poster 2.25
Clinical Utility of Personality Assessments in Substance Use Disorder Treatment: A Pilot Study
Amy Wytiaz, Helen Valenstein, Leena Bui, & Daniel Blonigen
Palo Alto Veteran's Administration, Center for Healthcare Evaluation

The literature on substance use disorders (SUD) has identified various in-treatment process variables (e.g., alliance, perceptions of the treatment environment, and relations with peer clients) that are associated with post-treatment outcomes among individuals receiving SUD treatment. To date, examination of personality-based predictors of these process variables is limited to disorders of personality rather than dimensions from structural models. In preparation for a large-scale study that will address this issue in veterans, we conducted a pilot study (N=9) to obtain descriptive data on the personality and psychosocial profiles of individuals from three VA SUD programs using an omnibus measure of personality – the Multidimensional Personality Questionnaire (MPQ; Tellegen & Waller, 2008). Results showed MPQ mean scale scores to be similar to other SUD populations such that veterans scored lower in well-being; social closeness; harm-avoidance; positive emotionality; and constraint; and scored higher in stress reaction; alienation; and negative emotionality. Also, the variance in scale scores in this sample was comparable to the MPQ normative sample. These preliminary findings suggest the MPQ will be an acceptable measure for the larger scale study aimed at identifying individual differences of personality in veterans entering SUD treatment that are predictive of treatment processes, retention, and outcome.

Poster 2.26
How are everyday situations affected by their location within the course of a day?
Lasse Meinert Jensen
University of Copenhagen

Theories of "Conduct of everyday life" (Holzkamp, 1998; Dreier, 2008) points to how everyday situations take place within the person's pursuit of goals and concerns, and the structural arrangements of social practices. This poster presents data and results from a quantitative investigation of this perspective on the relationship between personality and everyday life. Two studies are presented; 1) a study of the relation between the personal importance of a situation and what happens in the situation and 2) a study of the significance of everyday situations' location within the course of the day. Data for the studies was gathered using a modified DRM-questionnaire, yielding experience reports of daily courses of activities. The first study points to how persons' thoughts about everyday life reflect their goals and concerns, while the second demonstrates that situations are set not just in objective circumstances, but also within a subjective context of the persons' daily trajectory. Together, the studies points to how personality psychology can contribute to understanding even mundane everyday life events, but also how personality studies could help bridging the general arenas and specific episodes in which persons' lead their life.

Poster 2.27
The Repugnance Effect: Money and Moral Transgressions
Eranda Jayawickreme[1], Pavel D. Atanasov[2], & Geoffrey P. Goodwin[2]
[1]Wake Forest University
[2]University of Pennsylvania

Participants in multiple student and community samples evaluated the offensiveness of different types of hypothetical moral transgressions committed in the absence of money, or in the presence of small ($100) or large ($100,000) monetary incentives. A repugnance effect was identified, in which the perceived offensiveness of moral transgressions increased when actors received small incentives. This effect however reversed for large incentives, forming an inverted-V pattern. The effect was positively correlated with the value that participants placed on the same moral foundation - e.g. the effect was larger when a participant who rated fairness as an important moral value evaluated a fairness transgression- and was also stronger for happier and more forgiving individuals. Study 2 found that the effect was present when participants were asked only asked to evaluate offensiveness, but disappeared when participants first reported their own likelihood of committing each transgression. In addition, participants judged themselves more likely to commit transgressions for $100 than for $0, and $100,000 more than $100 or $0. However, this trend was significantly depressed when evaluation questions were presented first. These results suggest that people judge others harshly for responding to incentives, even if they would themselves respond similarly.

Poster 2.28
Personality traits and Organizational Culture
Cathy Kozlowicz
The Professional School of Professional Psychology

In order to understand the dimensions of personality, many researchers wonder if one's personality changes over time or if personality changes in different situations. Answering these questions, it is important to relate one's personality to the Big Five personality traits to their situational behavior. In the greater Milwaukee area in Wisconsin, more than 50 corporations use the Big Five personality traits in their hiring process. Two companies that I interviewed indicated that organizational culture is much stronger than one's personality. Despite these organization efforts to hire a certain personality for a supervisory role, the person hired seems to be more affected by the situation. Through case studies and interviews, this study will examine the strength of organizational culture and ways that personality traits can remain stable in different situations and organizations. What are the psychological processes that underlie individual differences in personality?

Poster 2.29
Is the Damage Already Done? Borderline Personality Disorder and the Experience of Interpersonal Stressful Life Events in Later Adulthood
Abigail Powers & Thomas Oltmanns
Washington University in St. Louis

Personality disorders are clearly important variables in the complex network connecting psychopathology and stressful life events, but the specific nature of their role in later adulthood is not well understood. Past research in younger adults indicates the significance of both negative emotionality and borderline personality disorder in predicting increased rates of major interpersonal life events. The goal of the present study was to identify the relationship between neuroticism, borderline features, and negative interpersonal stressors in a community sample of older adults (ages 55 to 64). Life events were measured using a self-report checklist as well as a follow-up phone

interview to help identify inconsistencies in reports. We found that individuals with higher levels of borderline PD features reported more interpersonal life events, even when controlling for neuroticism. After correcting major life event reporting, there were no differences in number of events for individuals high or low on borderline features. These findings suggest that the interpersonal chaos often shown in individuals with borderline PD is no longer a threat in later adulthood. Instead it appears that high levels of negative emotionality and borderline symptoms affect individuals' *perceived experience*, which may still be very important for outcomes like subjective well-being and physical health.

Poster 2.30
Are Arrogant People More Likely to Lose Their Temper? The Link Between Hubristic Pride and Self-Regulation
Rodica Ioana Damian, Thomas J. Allen, & Richard W. Robins
University of California, Davis

Two studies investigate the relation between trait pride and cognitive self-regulation (the ability to inhibit undesired behavior). In addition, we disentangle the effects of two forms of pride: authentic and hubristic (Tracy & Robins, 2007). In Study 1 (N = 54), we found that hubristic pride correlated with worse self-regulation (r = -.28, p < .05), measured by a Stroop task (Alain & West, 2000), whereas authentic pride did not correlate with self-regulation (r = .03, n.s.). Reflecting these divergent relations, type of pride (authentic vs. hubristic) significantly moderated the relation between pride and self-regulation, p < .05. In Study 2 (N = 33), we replicated these findings using a different measure of self-regulation, the capacity to inhibit racial bias during an Evaluative Priming task (Fazio, 1995). This task allowed us to compute a more precise index of inhibition—independent of the activation of undesired responses. Hubristic pride correlated negatively with self-regulation (r = -.30, p < .05), whereas authentic pride was unrelated to self-regulation (r = .09, n.s.). These findings suggest that poor self-regulation might mediate the narcissism-aggression link, because hubristic pride is central to narcissism and aggression often stems from a failure to inhibit hostile thoughts and feelings.

Poster 2.31
Digital avatars and accuracy of personality predictions
Katrina Fong and Raymond A. Mar
York University

Can cues encoded in digital avatar representations convey accurate impressions of the user to others in virtual environments? Furthermore, what personality traits are related to an avatar's creator being perceived more accurately? In Phase 1, avatars were created by 100 participants (50 male) who also completed the Big Five Inventory (BFI; John, Donahue, & Kentle, 1991) and an abbreviated form of the BFI (BFI-10; Rammstedt & John, 2006). In Phase 2, 209 participants (60 male) were asked to rate the personality of the creators of these avatars using the BFI-10. Agreeableness and extraversion of the avatar creator were predicted by raters based on the avatar, Agreeableness: r = .26, all ps < .05 unless otherwise stated; Extraversion: r = .28. However, creator neuroticism was negatively associated with raters' predicted neuroticism (r = -.21). Individuals who were more extraverted (r = .34), agreeable (r = .45), conscientious (r = .22), and emotionally stable (r = .41), created avatars that were rated more accurately by others. Predicting user personality from digital avatars appears to be possible. Moreover, it appears to parallel real world personality prediction in zero-acquaintance situations, with cues for some traits being more accessible than others.

Poster 2.32
The Role of Perfectionistic Thinking in the Link Between Emotion and Depressive Symptoms
Ingrid Galfi[1], Gordon L. Flett[1], & Paul L. Hewitt[2]
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[2]University of British Columbia

Perfectionists report intense feelings of involvement and are driven in their goal pursuits. It follows that they may be highly reactive to feedback and have intense experiences of daily emotions, in part due to the chronic self-focus and extreme self-evaluative tendencies that typically accompany perfectionism. It is also suggested that as a form of emotional perfectionism, the development of perfectionism may arise, in part, in order to control the experience of intense emotions. In the current study, we investigated the associations among dimensions of trait perfectionism, perfectionistic automatic thoughts, affect intensity, and depression. We also evaluated a possible link between affect intensity and rumination given past evidence linking affect intensity and emotion-oriented coping in a sample of 218 university students. Participants completed various measures including the Affect Intensity Measure, the Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale, the Perfectionism Cognitions Inventory and measures of rumination and depressive symptoms. The results showed that trait perfectionism, perfectionistic thoughts, and rumination were linked with elevated affect intensity. We also tested mediation models, and found that rumination (including perfectionistic automatic thoughts), mediates the relationship between affect intensity and depression. Discussion is focused on the role of personality in emotionality and depression.

Poster 2.33
A Functional Role of Facebook: Psychological and Social Needs
Jason D. Ferrell & Alicia Limke
University of Central Oklahoma

The purpose of this work in progress is to examine which psychological and social needs motivate humans to interact on Facebook. Study 1 addresses the question: How do psychological and social needs predict Facebook behaviors? Participants completed the Scales of Psychological Well-Being (Ryff, 1989) to measure psychological needs (competency, autonomy, and relatedness) and the Achievement, Affiliation, Intimacy, and Power Scales (Schmidt & Frieze, 1997) to measure social needs. Participants befriended "Researcher" on Facebook, which allowed measurement of Facebook behaviors (e.g., friends, photos, videos, notes, posts, replies, interests, etc.). As hypothesized, multiple regression analyses demonstrate that autonomy, relatedness, affiliation, intimacy, and power needs predict Facebook behaviors. Study 2 addresses the question: How does social rejection and social need affect Facebook use? Participants completed the social needs scales from Study 1, were randomly assigned to a non-rejection (chatted normally for 15 minutes) or a rejection (chatted normally for 5 minutes then socially rejected for the remaining 10 minutes) condition, then chatted in an online chatroom with 3 confederates who acted as peers. Next, researchers observed the time taken for participants to login to Facebook. As hypothesized, multiple regression analyses demonstrate that social rejection and social need predict time to login to Facebook.

Poster 2.34
The impact of personality on decor choice and air quality
Lindsay Graham, Erin Darling, Meng Ke, Ricvhard Corsi, & Samuel Gosling
University of Texas at Austin

Past research demonstrates that people want to elicit specific ambiances in the different rooms of their homes (Graham, Gosling &

Travis, 2011). For example, people want feelings of "abundance" in their kitchen but "romance" in their bedroom. The ambiances occupants want to elicit are affected by their personalities. Individuals use objects and materials to achieve desired ambiances and to express their identities. These objects and materials have an impact on the indoor air quality (IAQ); the pollutants each object emits and the interactions among pollutants all affect IAQ and may pose a significant health risk. In the present study, participants (N=25 per room; e.g., bedroom, kitchen) listed the materials and items (e.g., furniture, flooring, fragrances) they use to elicit desired ambiances (e.g., romance, comfort) in each room. We use these data to characterize the IAQ profiles for each ambiance using a mass balance model, developed for a typical one-bedroom apartment. We estimate steady-state indoor pollutant concentrations due to the objects and materials associated with each ambiance. We report reliable links between occupants' psychological preferences and the resulting IAQ profile of their home. More broadly we demonstrate how personality processes can have an impact on health in real-world settings.

Poster 2.35
Parental Child Rearing Strategies: Implications for the Development of Self-Regulation, Socio-Emotional Adjustment, and Psychopathology in Early Adulthood

Michael Hoerger[1] & Courtney N. Baker[2]
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[2]Children's Hospital of Philadelphia

This study examined the association between recollected parental child rearing strategies and individual differences in self-regulation, adjustment, and psychopathology in early adulthood. Undergraduate participants (N = 286) completed the EMBU – a measure of retrospective accounts of their parents' child rearing behaviors – as well as self-report measures of self-regulation, eating disorder symptoms, physically risky behavior, interpersonal problems, personal financial problems, and academic maladjustment. A subset of participants also completed the Minnesota Multiphasic Personality Inventory-2-Restructured Form (MMPI-2-RF). Parental Warmth was associated with greater academic adjustment and positive social functioning. Parental Rejection and Control were both associated with thought disorder symptoms, somatic complaints, emotional symptoms, impaired self-regulation, eating disorder symptoms, substance use, and broad interpersonal problems. Parental Rejection was distinctly associated with academic maladjustment, risky sexual behavior, and financial problems, whereas Parental Control was distinctly associated with activation. Findings address the long-term implications of early personality development for important life outcomes.

Poster 2.36
Romantic Relationship Partners' Goal Congruence, Relationship Satisfaction, and Subjective Well-Being

Judith Gere and Ulrich Schimmack
University of Toronto, Mississauga

Goal progress has been shown to be strongly related to subjective well-being. Goals, however, are pursued in a social context, placing constraints on one's ability to pursue goals. Goal congruence between relationship partners may influence goal progress and thus, relationship satisfaction and subjective well-being. However, research has not examined this possibility. In this study, 175 individuals in relationships completed measures of their subjective well-being, relationship satisfaction, and congruence between their own and their partner's goals. To assess goal congruence, participants listed five goals that they and five goals that their partner is pursuing. They compared each of their own goals to each of their partner's goals and rated to what

degree each pair of goals facilitate or prevent progress for each other. Also, for each of their own goals, participants answered six questions about how much the goal causes conflict in the relationship and how congruent it is with their partner's goals. Using structural equation modeling we examined the relations between the variables. Results indicated that higher levels of goal congruence were related to higher relationship satisfaction and higher subjective well-being. These results indicate that goal congruence between romantic partners plays an important role in both personal and relational well-being.

Poster 2.37
"Who Knows You Better Than Anyone Else?" How Personality Traits Affect The Answer

Krystle L. Disney & Thomas F. Oltmanns
Washington University in St. Louis

Previous findings suggest informant report is an essential component of accurate and thorough personality assessment, particularly for individuals with symptoms of personality disorder. Little research, however, has focused on how personality traits might affect one's choice of informant. Personality traits were compared in two different groups of married participants: those who chose their spouses to serve as their informants and those who opted to select different parties, such as friends or other relatives, as their respective informants. Data from a representative sample of St. Louis residents (N≈300, ages 55-64) that have been married for seven years or more were used to examine the relationship between personality traits and choice of informant. Self-report and informant versions of the NEO Personality Inventory-Revised were used to measure personality based on the Five Factor Model. At the time of submission, data analysis was still in progress. If significant differences are found between the two groups, this iwould ndicate that the simple act of informant choice in personality research could be indicative of particular Big Five personality traits.

Poster 2.38
Personality and female sexuality: Maslow's research on dominance-feeling revisited

Jonathan M. Cheek, Caitlin McCracken, & Julie K. Norem
Wellesley College

A. H. Maslow believed that personality and culture influence human sexuality as much as, or more than, do biological factors. Extrapolating from research that he had done with monkeys and apes during the 1930s, Maslow developed his theory that the most important personality construct involved in individual differences in sexual attitudes and behavior is dominance-feeling, which he defined as self-confidence, independence, novelty seeking, and lack of shyness. He suggested that personality differences may be more relevant than sex differences in understanding human sexuality, with high dominance-feeling women being more similar to high dominance-feeling men than they are to low dominance-feeling women. Maslow (1942) conducted a study of women who were undergraduate or graduate students, and he found that high dominance-feeling women were more likely to be sexually experienced, to have had more male partners, and to hold more liberal sexual attitudes. We administered Maslow's dominance-feeling questionnaire to a sample of 105 college women along with contemporary measures of sociosexuality (ESOI; Jackson & Kirkpatrick, 2007), sensation seeking, and other personality traits. Dominance-feeling correlated significantly, and somewhat higher than sensation seeking, with variables indicating an unrestricted sociosexual orientation. These results indicate value for 21st century personality psychologists in Maslow's long-neglected sexuality research.

Poster 2.39
An Item Level Factor Analysis of the Personality Sphere: Towards a structure for normal personality.
Thomas Booth & Paul Irwing
University of Manchester

The current paper presents an item level factor analysis of 1,773 personality items taken from 7 omnibus personality inventories, namely the NEO-PI-R, Cattell's 16 Personality Factor Questionnaire (16PF), the Jackson Personality Inventory (JPI), the California Personality Inventory (CPI), the HEXACO, the Multidimensional Personality Questionnaire (MPQ), the Six Factor Personality Questionnaire (6FPQ); and 4 narrower personality scales: Need for Cognition; Machiavellianism; Social Dominance Orientation; and Right-wing Authoritarianism, collated from the Eugene-Springfield Community Sample. The aims of the analysis were two fold. First, building from the item level, we sought to identify a set of primary unidimensional facets of personality. Next, we aimed to develop a hierarchical structural model of normal range human personality. Using exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis in MPlus Version 6, ninety-one unidimensional personality facet scales were identified. The 91 facets were used as the observed variables in developing the structural model in a sample of 553 respondents. The identified structure is compared and contrasted to extant structures of normal range human personality.

Poster 2.40
Romantic Relationships, Significant Others, and Personality Change
Yanna Weisberg, Colin G. DeYoung, & Jeffry A. Simpson
University of Minnesota

The Social Investment hypothesis posits that investment in social roles related to work and family can lead to personality change (Roberts, Wood, & Smith, 2005). One important social role for many young adults is that of a romantic partner. This study examined how qualities of a romantic relationship and one's partner can affect personality change. Eighty-five dating couples completed personality and relationship measures at three separate times over four months. Personality change was evaluated both at the level of the Big Five traits and at the sublevel of the two aspects within each (DeYoung, Quilty, & Peterson, 2007). Greater relationship quality led to increases in Assertiveness for women, and individuals with greater trust in their partners showed decreases in Neuroticism and increases in Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Openness. Furthermore, one's personality change was also affected by the personality of his or her partner. Women with partners higher in Compassion showed increases in Compassion over time, and men with partners higher in Enthusiasm showed increases in Enthusiasm. Both men and women increased in Openness if their partners were higher in Openness. These results highlight the importance of further investigation into how romantic relationships and relationship partners can influence change in personality.

Poster 2.41
Conscientiousness predicts dropping out of the experiment in a virtual reprise of Milgram's paradigm
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Personality psychology radically changed after the publication of social experimental psychology results in the 70s. Milgram, Zimbardo, Asch or Mischel questioned the role of personality in the prediction of behavior, pushing it into the background and overemphasizing the power of situation. However, many studies have shown that personality is essential to understand important life outcomes across the life span. There is one question, though, that remains unanswered, which is "Why some participants dropped out of the Milgram's experiment?". Slater et al. (2006) made a virtual reprise of Milgram's experiment in order to test whether 34 participants reacted equally to virtual environments that in actual environments. They gathered personality data with the NEO-FFI, but they did not analyze them. In this preliminary study, we fitted a simple logistic regression model in order to test wether personality traits predicted dropping out of the virtual experiment. Our result showed that Conscientiousness significantly predict dropping out of the experiment. To our knowledge, this is the first time that personality traits are taken into account in a classic situationist experiment. This opens an exciting line of research that may lead to a better understanding of the relationships between personality and situation to understand actual behavior.

Poster 2.42
Personality and Social Networks
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Social network analysis (SNA) is a way of quantifying and subsequently analyzing social interactions. Few studies have used this method to investigate narcissism, despite its social nature. The goal of the present study is to use SNA to determine relational patterns in the social networks of narcissistic individuals. These analyses will be conducted with a large sample of undergraduates (current n = 162; data collection ongoing). After completing multiple personality measures about themselves, every participant will provide a list of thirty close acquaintances. Each acquaintance will be rated regarding their personality, closeness of aquaintance to participant, and relationship of aquaintance to the other 29 individuals listed. Social network matrices will be constructed on the basis of this information. Findings will be discussed with regard to patterns used by narcissists to navigate and interact in the social context, as well as the utility of SNA as a tool for determining these patterns.

Poster 2.43
Does Low Self-Esteem Predict Depression and Anxiety? A Meta-Analysis of Longitudinal Studies
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This meta-analysis synthesizes the available data on the prospective relations of self-esteem with depression (covering 64 longitudinal studies) and with anxiety (covering 17 longitudinal studies). In all analyses, autoregressive effects were controlled for. The findings support the vulnerability model of low self-esteem and depression: the effect of self-esteem on subsequent depression ($\beta = -.16$) was significantly stronger than the effect of depression on subsequent self-esteem ($\beta = -.06$). In contrast, the effects between low self-esteem and anxiety were relatively balanced: self-esteem predicted subsequent anxiety with $\beta = -.10$ and anxiety predicted subsequent self-esteem with $\beta = -.07$. Moderator analyses were conducted for the effect of low self-esteem on depression and suggested that the effect holds for samples with different gender and age compositions, for different measures of self-esteem and depression, for different time lags between assessments (ranging from 7 days to 13 years), and for representative and non-representative samples. The findings suggest that low self-esteem is best modeled as a cause, rather than as a consequence, of depression. For low self-esteem and anxiety, in contrast, the findings suggest a symmetric reciprocal relation.

Poster 2.44

Role, Affective States, and the Good/Bad Me: Self-Aspect descriptions and Evaluative Organization of Self Knowledge

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The evaluative organization of self-knowledge refers to the manner in which individuals organize self-relevant knowledge (Showers, 1992). This model refers to a continuum that ranges from perfect compartmentalization (i.e., organizing positively and negatively valenced self-beliefs into separate self-aspects) to perfect integration (i.e., organizing positively and negatively valenced self-beliefs into the same self-aspects). Evaluative organization has been linked to a variety of outcomes including mood (Showers, Abramson, & Hogan, 1998; Showers & Kling, 1996), eating disorders, (Showers & Larson, 1999), childhood maltreatment (Showers, Zeigler-Hill, & Limke, 2006), narcissism (Rhodewalt, Madrian, & Cheney, 1998), self-esteem instability (Zeigler-Hill & Showers, 2007), and bipolar disorder (Taylor, Morley, & Barton, 2007). However, little is known about the link between evaluative organization and the self-aspect categories themselves. Using data from another study (cf. Limke & Mayfield, 2010), independent coders sorted the labels participants generated for their self-aspects into the categories noted by McConnell (in press). There was a difference in evaluative organization by self-aspect categories, such that relationship- and role-based self-concept descriptions were more integrative than were affectively- and goal-based self-concept descriptions.

Poster 2.45

Reliability and Validity of the Existential Isolation Questionnaire

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The Existential Isolation Questionnaire (EIQ; Pinel et al., 2011) measures the extent to which people feel alone in their experiences, as though no one understands the way they perceive, interpret, and understand the world around them. Study 1 demonstrated the EIQ's test-retest reliability. Study 2 provided convergent validity for the existential quality of the isolation assessed, by correlating the EIQ with other existential concerns, including meaningfulness, purpose in life, and fear of death. Study 3 provided additional convergent validity for the EIQ, showing it to be positively correlated with neuroticism and interpersonal loneliness, and negatively correlated with agreeableness, conscientiousness, and the need to belong. This study also provided criterion validity for the EIQ by demonstrating in an immediate online encounter that existential isolation moderated reactions to I-sharing (i.e., sharing an immediate subjective experience; Pinel et al., 2006). People low in existential isolation felt more subjectively similar to an I-sharer, and less subjectively similar to a non-I-sharer than people high in existential isolation did. This suggests that people low in existential isolation are more sensitive to shared (and unshared) experiences than people high in existential isolation are. Thus, high existential isolation may be self-perpetuating.

Poster 2.46

Goal Complementarity in Intimate Relationships: Is Couples' Perception of Acting in Concert Positively Related to Subjective Well-Being?

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Previous evidence suggests that goal similarity in intimate relationships is positively related to relationship outcomes. However, little is known on the association between goal complementarity (i.e., the subjective perception of having goals that are in congruence with the partner's goals) and subjective well-being. We address this issue with data from 153 couples within the ongoing "Co-Development in Personality Across the Life Span" study. Preliminary results suggest a positive association between goal complementarity and relationship as well as life satisfaction. We will further analyze these associations from a dyadic perspective and present results based on Actor-Partner Interdependence Models in order to elucidate actor and partner effects of goal complementarity on subjective well-being of both partners.

Poster 2.47

Would You Want to Know?: Individual Differences in Interest for Self-Knowledge

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Do people want to know themselves? Social psychology and organizational behavior research has highlighted various motives for seeking self-knowledge (Sedikides & Strube, 1997; Anseel, Lievens, & Levy, 2007). However, other than the motives that may lead to feedback-seeking, little is known about how much people want to know about themselves, or who seeks self-knowledge. Are there traits that predict desire for self-knowledge in general? Who is more accurate at assessing an individual's desire for self-knowledge? In order to explore factors related to an interest for accurate feedback, participants completed a battery of questionnaires including trait measures, meta-perceptions, and items assessing the degree to which they would want to know specific information about themselves. We also obtained personality ratings of participants from a group of new acquaintances and from up to six well-acquainted informants. Although preliminary, our findings indicate that an individual's self-reported likability and intelligence may be important predictors for whether individuals seek accurate feedback. We also found that new acquaintances may have a unique perspective. Further data collection is currently underway. Understanding who has an interest in acquiring self-knowledge is an important step toward understanding self-knowledge-seeking behaviors and what self-views may be more susceptible to change and improvement.

Poster 2.48

Personality and Teaching Style

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The primary objectives of this paper were to examine and better understand the relationship between teachers' teaching style and their individual differences (i.e., personality, social perceptions, interests, intelligence). The design of the study consists of examining the relationships between teachers' scores on individual difference assessments and a teaching style inventory. The sample included one hundred and twenty teachers within a Master's program in Curriculum and Instruction who voluntarily and anonymously took two online assessments including The Birkman Method® and a teaching style attribute inventory. The analyses consisted of five one-way analyses of variance (ANOVAs) followed by effect size calculations via Cohen's d for those significant differences found. Several significant differences were found having moderate effect sizes across several predictor construct domains. The paper discusses in detail each relevant finding and its implications for teachers, students, and education systems in general. These results suggest that teaching styles can be better understood and potentially predicted by assessing individual differences

among teachers and students considering the teaching profession. Additionally, the results imply that teacher alignment with student learning type, grade level, and subject matter may increase teacher performance and retention.

Poster 2.49
Personality and Teacher Burnout
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The primary objectives of this empirical paper were to examine and better understand the effects of teachers' individual differences (i.e., personality, social perceptions, interests, intelligence) on the occurrence of burnout within the teaching profession. The design of the study consists of examining the relationships between teachers' scores on individual difference assessments and a likelihood of burnout assessment designed specifically for educators. The sample included one hundred and twenty teachers within a Master's program in Curriculum and Instruction who voluntarily and anonymously took two online assessments including The Birkman Method® and the Maslach Burnout Inventory-Educator Survey. The analyses consisted of three one-way analyses of variance (ANOVAs) followed by effect size calculations via Cohen's d for those significant differences found. Numerous significant differences were found and many had moderate-to-large effect sizes across each type of predictor construct domain. The paper discusses in detail each relevant finding and its implications for teachers and education systems in general. These results suggest that burnout among teachers can be better understood and potentially reduced via assessing individual differences among teachers and students considering the teaching profession.

Poster 2.50
Personality Traits, Major Life Goals, and Personal Projects: Implications on Well-Being among Undergraduates and Working Adults
Ryan Y. Hong & Shane S. Yan
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The present study examines the interplay among personality traits, major life goals, personal projects, and their implications on subjective well-being. A cross-sectional design was used with undergraduates (n = 172; mean age = 20.0 years) and working adults (n = 105; mean age = 31.1 years). Results show that the magnitude of the associations between personality traits and major life goals were stronger for the adults than for the undergraduates. In addition, partial support was found for the proposal that people experience enhanced subjective well-being when their goal-directed activities (i.e., personal projects) are thematically consistent with their personality traits and major life goals. Specifically, (a) high conscientiousness individuals (i.e., both undergraduates and adults) reported high levels of well-being when they were engaged in agentic projects and (b) adults who espoused a hedonistic life goal were most happy when they were pursuing pleasurable projects. Relative to personality traits, major life goals did not confer an advantage in the enhancement of well-being via personal projects.

Poster 2.51
Interplay of self-control and situational demands in binge-drinking
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In context of health behavior one of the popular questions is: "How to resist temptations and strengthen self-control?" Indeed, despite having a remarkable capacity for self-control, people frequently make decisions that undermine their valued goals (e.g., Hall & Fong, 2007). According to trait-based approach of personality (e.g., Costa & McCrae, 1992), traits – e.g., self-control as a part of the concept of conscientiousness – reflect inter-individual differences and are considered to be relatively stable over time. However, proponents of social-cognitive view of personality (e.g. Mischel, 1969; Cervone, Shoda, & Downey, 2007) argue that personality should not necessarily be viewed as the static batch of traits, but rather the flexible combination of emotions, thoughts, and behaviors, depending on the demands of context, both psychological and environmental. Indeed, research provides evidence that, for instance, high emotions may weaken self-control and drive impulsive behaviour (Cyders & Smith, 2007), and the ability to control one's own thoughts, feelings, and behaviors is influenced by the self-control of other people (Ackerman et al., 2009). Also, the results by Fujita and Han (2009) demonstrated that impulsive reactions rather base on subjective interpretations of the situational features, thus reflecting both chronic individual differences (Vallacher & Wegner, 1989) and situational factors (Liberman et al., 2007). Hence, tempting situational contingencies might distract individuals from their intentions, which, in turn, could lead to seductive interpretations.

Poster 2.52
Major decisions: The role of intrinsic and extrinsic goals in the selection of college major
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Many factors influence individual's choice of college major, including whether the student has more extrinsic or more intrinsic life goals and whether he or she is influenced by others' (such as parents) expectations or his or her own interests or financial goals. The purpose of this study was to investigate the relations between extrinsic and intrinsic aspirations with preferences for 10 different majors and reasons for choosing those majors (including personal interest, parental expectations, and future job/income prospects). Results indicated that extrinsic aspirations were moderately related to interests in business majors and to strong influence of parental expectations and a desire for a prestigious, high-paying job in choice of major. Intrinsic aspirations were related to interests in business (negatively), nursing, mathematics (negatively), and psychology, as well as having a strong influence of personal interest in choice of major. These findings suggest that individuals who are driven by extrinsic aspirations are more likely to choose academic majors that are associated with prestigious, high-paying jobs, whereas individuals who are driven by intrinsic motivations are more likely to choose majors based on personal interest in the subject.

Poster 2.53
Co-Development in Personality in Inter- and Intra-generational Dyads: Study Design and Preliminary Results
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We study how individual personality development is related to the development of a dyadic partner in inter- and intra-generational relationships. The relational component in personality development is highly esteemed during the first years of life, but largely neglected across the life span. We try to fill this gap with the ongoing "Co-Development in Personality across the Life Span" study. Among other measures, the Big-Five personality factors, goal dimensions, and

subjective well-being are assessed across three generations covering young adulthood (G3), middle adulthood (G2) and older adulthood (G1). The intergenerational dyads comprise family members of different generations (G3-G2, G2-G1, G3-G1); the intragenerational dyads are assessed by including spouses/partners within the three generations. The N of the study is 705 (by January 2011). We present the design of the large scale study, instruments, and preliminary results from the first wave on aggregated means and at a correlational level in order to approach the overarching question whether, to which degree, and by which processes personality development is dependent on dyadic relationships across the life span from an intra- and inter-generational perspective.

Poster 2.54
Fact or fiction? An investigation into the reading and shopping preferences of the avoidantly attached.
Marina Rain & Raymond A. Mar
York University

Individuals with an avoidant attachment can be separated into the fearful- and dismissing-avoidant. The dismissing-avoidant does not desire close relationships whereas the fearful-avoidant desires close relationships but fears rejection. As such, narrative fiction may be more attractive to fearful-avoidant individuals, offering a rich simulation of social experience without the risk of rejection. We explored whether avoidant attachment styles are related to exposure to and preference for narrative fiction in contrast to non-fiction. Participants completed measures of attachment style and exposure to print of different genres. In order to increase the ecological validity of the study, participants were asked to generate a list of items they would purchase if given $50 to spend on Amazon.com. Items were grouped into shopping categories and participants were assigned a score based on the number of items they chose from each category. A preliminary analysis indicates that only the fearful-avoidant attachment style was positively correlated with fiction print-exposure, rho = .23, p < .05. Further analysis is required to determine if a similar pattern exists in simulated shopping behavior. The implications of this study include a better understanding adult attachment and the social nature of narrative fiction.

Poster 2.55
The Proportion of People's Everyday Behaviors that Reflect Their Personality Traits
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One of the central goals of personality psychology is to measure the implications of personality traits for actual behavior. Personality traits have been shown to predict single behaviors, life outcomes, and behavior patterns. The current research approaches the trait-behavior connection with a different question: how many of people's everyday behaviors manifest trait content that matches their trait standing? Participants completed standard Big-Five trait measures, and then reported their personality states (the degree to which behaviors manifested personality trait content) several times per day for a week. Averaged across all Big-Five domains, 44% of participants' behaviors manifested trait content that was within one standard deviation (calculated across all participants' behaviors in that domain) of their trait standing. Proportions were moderated by trait standing in three domains and by intraindividual variability in the other two domains, and the patterns of this moderation differed between domains. The likelihood that single behaviors would manifest trait content slightly above or below trait standing also varied between domains. These findings quantify the likelihood that any single behavior will reflect the actor's trait standing in that domain, and suggest that the mechanisms by which traits influence behavior could vary both by Big-Five domain and by trait standing.

Poster 2.56
The Relations Between Actual and Perceived Similarity in Personality
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Similarity has been frequently studied in psychology, especially in how it relates to various outcomes (e.g., Levinger & Breedlove, 1966). The purpose of this project is to better understand perceptions of similarity to another person and its links to personality similarity. What does it mean when two people say they perceive themselves as similar? We used several measures of mathematical similarity in personality (Furr, 2008, 2010; Wood, 2008). Overall similarity in self-ratings was related to perceptions of similarity, but having self-perceptions that were more similar than chance showed only negligible associations with perceived similarity. There were strong relationships between perceived similarity and similarity in how individuals rated their own characteristics and the characteristics of a target, particularly for the trait of extraversion. Raters perceived targets as more similar when they rated that target as more average. Finally, it was demonstrated that the normative and desirable profile were strongly correlated. This suggests that what is most important to feelings of similarity is not having similarity in self-ratings, but perceiving the other person as having desirable characteristics. Perceptions of similarity do seem to be predicted by personality, but only a small portion of this prediction is based on actual similarity in personality.