ASSOCIATION for RESEARCH in PERSONALITY
3rd Biennial Conference

Charlotte, North Carolina
June 20-22, 2013

WELCOME MESSAGE

Welcome to the 2013 Biennial Meeting of the Association for Research in Personality. The ARP stand-alone meeting held in Evanston in 2009 was the first major scientific conference in the United States dedicated solely to personality psychology. The second biennial meeting in Riverside was an equally smashing success, and now we are very excited to begin the third biennial meeting in Charlotte. There is a lot to look forward to: talks and posters covering the newest and most exiting research in our field, keynote addresses by Laura King and Jeffrey Simpson, and the opportunity to follow-up on these presentations in focused, one-on-one discussions. It all culminates with a gala dinner on top of the Mint Museum.

We hope you get a chance to experience North Carolina while you are here. The Charlotte Marriott City Center is located in the Central Uptown business district, a walkable and compact area boasting nearly 100 restaurants plus cultural venues, museums and a vibrant nightlife scene. The city offers The NC Blumenthal Performing Arts Center, the Mint Museum, Discovery Place Science Museum, and the Carolina Panthers' Bank America Stadium within a few blocks of the conference hotel. A short drive leads to hiking and whitewater rafting in the mountains or to gulfstream beaches on the coast.

I am grateful to the many individuals who contributed to planning and organizing this conference. Please express your appreciation to the Convention Committee, chaired by Mike Furr, and including Jana Spain and Dustin Wood. Please also express your appreciation to the Program Committee, chaired by Jess Tracy and Oz Ayduk, and including Brent Donnellan, R. Chris Fraley, Iris Mauss, Ken Sheldon, and Vivian Zayas. The ARP executive board, including Lynne Cooper, provided important advice and decisions throughout the year of planning. All these individuals worked hard to present the event you are here to profit from and enjoy.

So, please enjoy!

William Fleeson
President, *Association for Research in Personality*

TABLE of CONTENTS

ON-SITE REGISTRATION

Thursday, 12pm-7pm ....Registration Area (see map)
Friday, 8am-4pm............................Registration Area (see map)
Saturday, 8am-4pm ....Registration Area (see map)

ORGANIZERS

Program Committee
Ozlem Ayduk (Co-Chair)
Jessica Tracy (Co-Chair)
Brent Donnellan
R. Chris Fraley
Iris Mauss
Vivian Zayas

Local Organizers
Michael Furr (Chair)
William Fleeson
Kathleen McKee
Jana Spain
Dustin Wood

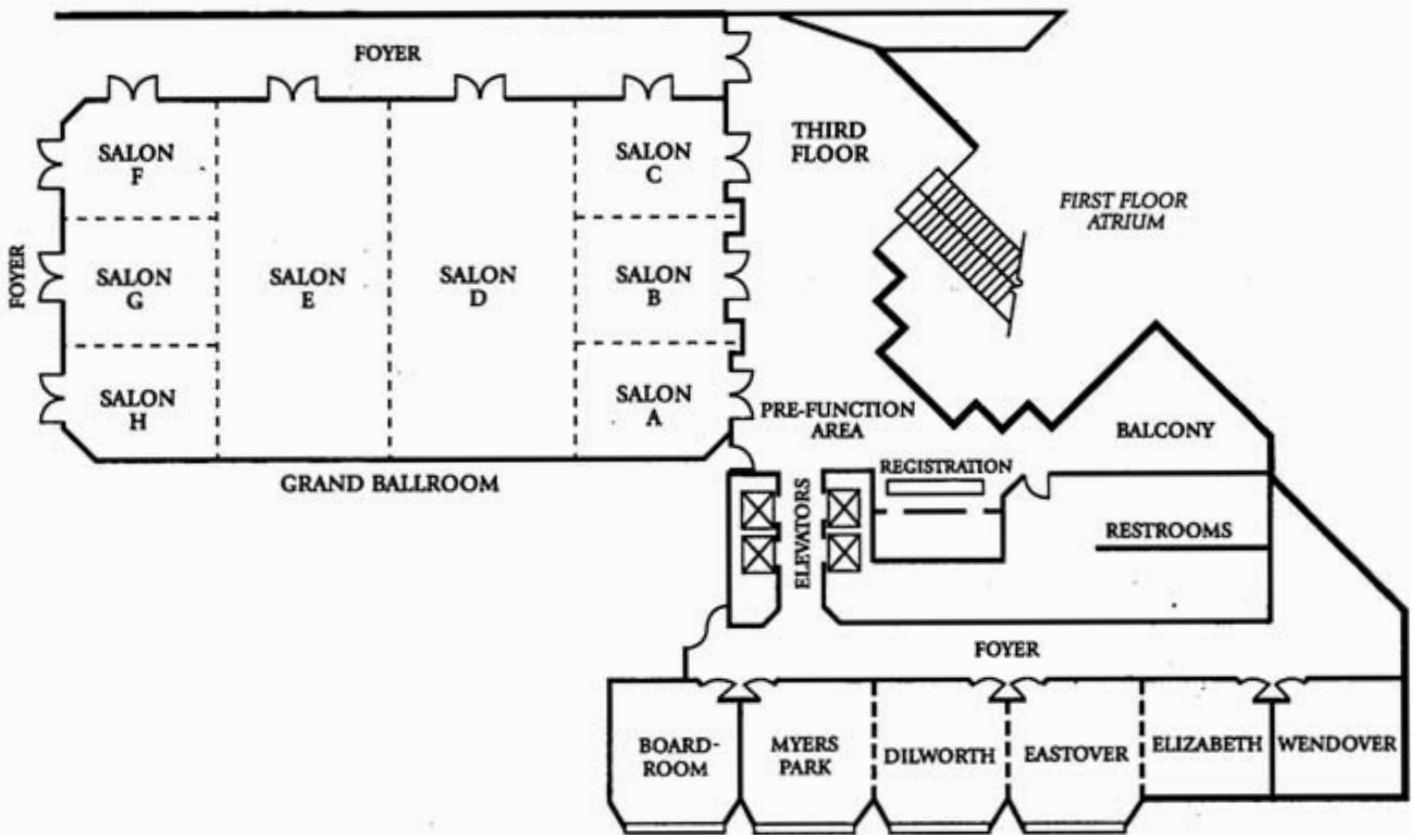## CONFERENCE SPONSORS
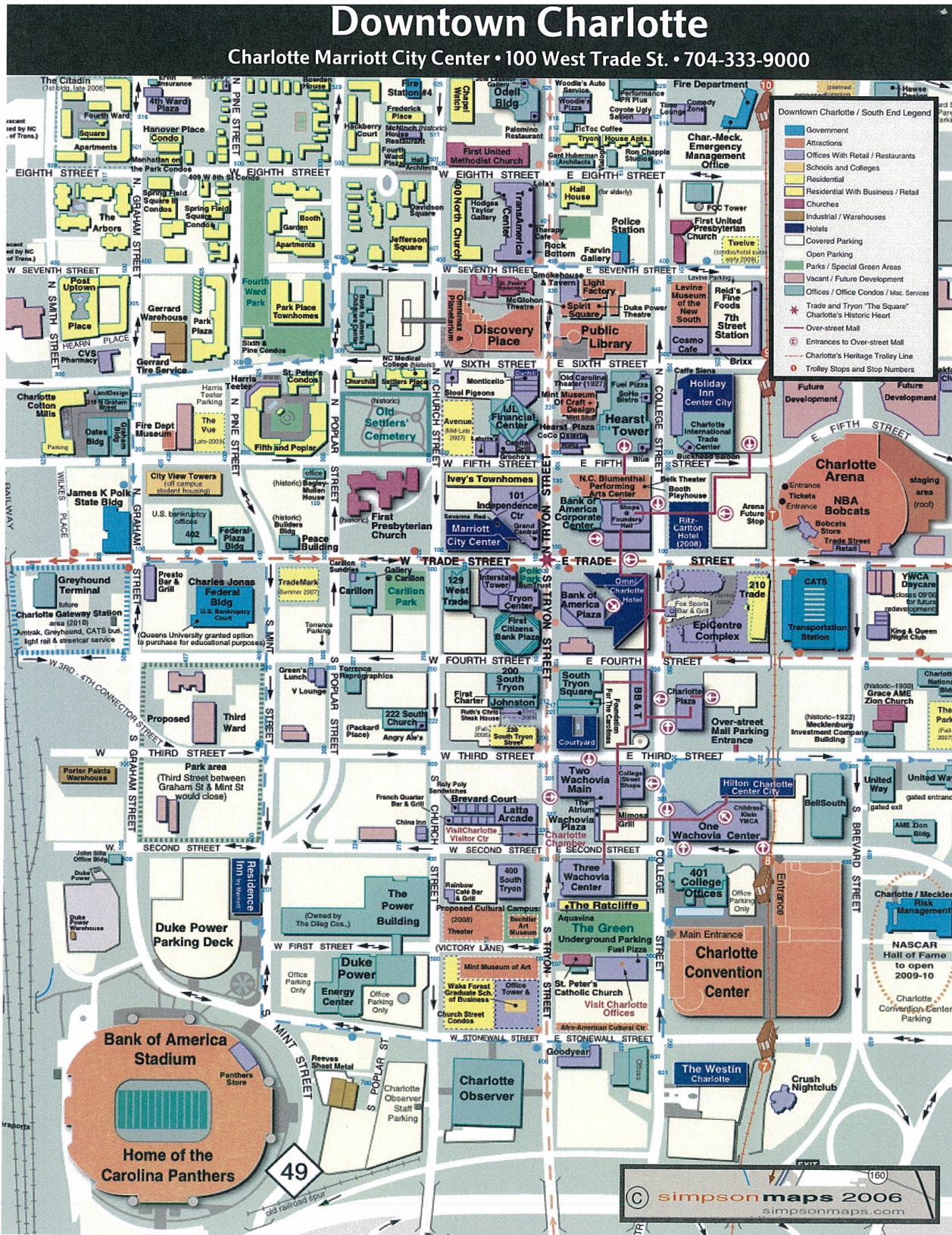

HOGAN

WAKE FOREST UNIVERSITY

HIGH POINT UNIVERSITY

ELSEVIER

Charlotte Marriott City Center

Floor Plan

Downtown Charlotte

Charlotte Marriott City Center • 100 West Trade St. • 704-333-9000

Downtown Charlotte / South End Legend

- Government
- Attractions
- Offices With Retail / Restaurants
- Schools and Colleges
- Residential
- Residential With Business / Retail
- Churches
- Industrial / Warehouses
- Hotels
- Covered Parking
- Open Parking
- Parks / Special Green Areas
- Vacant / Future Development
- Offices / Office Condos / Misc. Services
- Trade and Tryon "The Square" Charlotte's Historic Heart
- Over-street Mall
- Entrances to Over-street Mall
- Charlotte's Heritage Trolley Line
- Trolley Stops and Stop Numbers

simpson maps 2006
simpsonmaps.com

THURSDAY, JUNE 20, 2013

11:00am-
5:00pm

Workshop (separate registration required)
Studying Personality Via the Autonomic Nervous and Neuroendocrine Systems
Sally Dickerson[1] & Iris Mauss[2]
[1]University of California, Irvine
[2]University of California, Berkley
Location: Salon FGH

6:00pm-
9:00pm

Welcome Reception
Location: Balcony Foyer & Grand Ballroom Foyer
Sponsored by: Wake Forest University

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 2013

7:45am-
9:00am

Breakfast
Location: Salon ABCD

9:00am-
10:15am

Presidential Symposium
Location: Salon ABCD

Welcome and Introductory Comments
Ozlem Ayduk & Jessica Tracy, *ARP 2013 Program Chairs*

Award Presentations
William Fleeson, *ARP President*

Presidential Address
A Theory About Whole Traits
William Fleeson, Wake Forest University, *ARP President*
Introduced by Michael Furr

10:15am-
10:30am

Coffee Break
Location: Foyer outside symposia

10:30am-
11:50am

Symposium 1
Safer Science: How to Improve the Quality and Replicability of Personality Research

Chair: Simine Vazire
Location: Salon E

The Perilous Plight of the (non) Replicator
David Funder

What's the effect size, really? Power analysis and effect estimation when effect sizes are unknown or untrusted
Sanjay Srivastava

A Consumer Reports for Journals: Who's got the power?
Simine Vazire & R. Chris Fraley

What are the Implications of the Crisis in Social Psychology for Personality Psychology?
Ulrich Schimmack

Symposium 2
Personality-Relationship Transactions

Chairs: Julia Zimmermann & Ulrich Orth
Location: Salon FGH

Personality-Relationship Transaction from Young Adulthood to Early Midlife
Marcus Mund & Franz J. Neyer

How Large Are Actor and Partner Effects of Personality on Relationship Satisfaction? The Importance of Controlling for Shared Method Variance
Ulrich Orth

Changing Me, Changing Us: Personality Development and Romantic Relationships
Yanna Weisberg, Colin G. DeYoung, & Jeffry A. Simpson

Here Today, Gone Tomorrow: Social Relationship Fluctuation as a Mechanism of Personality Development
Julia Zimmermann & Franz J. Neyer

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 2013 (cont.)

11:50am-
1:15pm
Lunch + Business Meeting (lunch provided)
Location: Salon ABCD

1:20pm-
2:40pm

Symposium 3
Tanaka Dissertation Award Symposium

Chairs: Dan Mroczek & Dan Ozer
Location: Salon FGH

The Effects of Educational Experiences on Personality Trait Development
Joshua J. Jackson
2011 Tanaka Dissertation Award Winner

The Contribution of Temperament Versus Personality to Problem Behavior in Children and Adolescents
Sarah DePauw
2010 Tanaka Dissertation Award Winner

Symposium 4
Causes and Consequences of Individual Differences in Social Status: New Insights from Research on Nonverbal Behavior, Neuroendocrinology, Health, and Self-Regulatory Goals

Chairs: Joey Cheng & Jessica Tracy
Location: Salon ABCD

Listen, Follow Me: Changes in Vocal Pitch Predict Leader Emergence
Joey T. Cheng, Jessica L. Tracy, Simon Ho, & Joseph Henrich

The Social Endocrinology of Status
Pranjal Mehta & Dana R. Carney

Leadership is Associated with Lower Levels of Stress
Gary D. Sherman, Jooa J. Lee, Amy J. C. Cuddy, Jonathan Renshon, Christopher Oveis, James J. Gross, & Jennifer S. Lerner

Socioeconomic Status and the Self-Regulatory Function of Justice Beliefs
Kristin Laurin, Grainne Fitzsimons, & Aaron Kay

Symposium 5
Traits in Transition: Personality Structure and Development across Childhood, Adolescence, and Early Adulthood

Chairs: Christopher Soto & Rebecca Shiner
Location: Salon E

The Structure of Personality Parent-Reports from Early Childhood to Early Adulthood: Hierarchical Organization, Basic Dimensions, and Shifts in Meaning
Christopher J. Soto & Oliver P. John

Personality Development from Childhood to Emerging Adulthood: A Temporary Defiance of the Maturity Principle and Bidirectional Associations with Parenting
Peter Prinzie, Alithe van den Akker, Amaranta de Haan, Sarah de Pauw, & Maja Dekovic

Predicting Change in the Big Five Traits from Childhood to Adulthood: The Roles of Academic and Social Competence and Parenting
Rebecca L. Shiner & Ann S. Masten

Domain Specificity in Self-Control in Children
Angela Lee Duckworth & Eli Tsukayama

2:40pm-
2:55pm
Coffee Break
Location: Foyer outside symposia

FRIDAY, JUNE 21, 2013 (cont.)

2:55pm- 4:15pm	**Symposium 6**

Symposium 6
New Directions in Person x Situation Interaction Research

Chairs: John Rauthmann & David Funder
Location: Salon FGH

Assessing Cross-cultural Differences with the Riverside Situational Q-sort
Elysia Todd, Esther Guillaume, & David Funder

Seeing the World You See: Employing Modern Technology to Understand the Psychological Properties of the Situations People Experience in Daily Life
Ryne A. Sherman

Psychologist's research remains linear in a non-linear world
Gabriela Blum & Manfred Schmitt

Fit matters: Level and consistency of Big Five enactment as a function of person-environment fit
John Rauthmann

Symposium 7
Self-Esteem Development: Determinants, Conditions, and Processes

Chairs: Roos Hutteman & Jenny Wagner
Location: Salon ABCD

Placing Global Self-Esteem on the Trait-State Continuum
M. Brent Donnellan

Processes of Self-Esteem Development in Emerging Adulthood in the Context of International Mobility
Roos Hutteman, Steffen Nestler, Jenny Wagner, Albrecht C. P. Küfner, & Mitja D. Back

Testing the Sociometer Theory in a Diverse Real-World Setting: A Longitudinal Study of Ingroup Versus Outgroup Likability
Anne K. Reitz, Frosso Motti-Stefanidi, & Jens B. Asendorpf

The Nature and Correlates of Self-Esteem Trajectories in Late Life
Jenny Wagner, Denis Gerstorf, Christiane Hoppmann, & Mary A. Luszcz

Symposium 8
Biopsychosocial Perspectives on the Development of Disinhibition and Related Personality Psychopathology

Chairs: Leonard J. Simms & Jatin G. Vaidya
Location: Salon E

Mean-level Differences in Disinhibition and Personality Disorder Traits Across the Lifespan
Leonard J. Simms & Meirong Kuang

Reciprocal Effects of Personality and Alcohol Use Trajectories from Early-Adolescence to Young Adulthood
Daniel M. Blonigen

Neural Networks and Disinhibition in Adolescents with a Family History of Alcohol Use Problems
Jatin G. Vaidya, John R. Kramer, Samuel Kuperman, Douglas R. Langbehn, & Daniel S. O'Leary

Cortisol Reactivity and Recovery in the Context of Adolescent Personality Disorder
Jennifer L. Tackett & Shauna Kushner

4:15pm- 4:30pm	**Break** Location: Foyer outside symposia
4:30pm- 5:20pm	**Invited Address 1:** *Adult Attachment Orientations, Stress, and Romantic Relationships* Jeffry Simpson, University of Minnesota Location: Salon EFGH
5:30pm- 7:30pm	**Poster Session 1 and Reception sponsored by Hogan** Location: Myers Park, Dilworth, Eastover, and Elizabeth Best Poster Award Sponsored by: Elsevier

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 2013

7:30am-
8:40am
Breakfast
Location: Salon ABCD

8:40am-
10:00am
Symposium 9
Integrating Motivation and Personality: New Research Findings

Chairs: Jessica Wortman & Katherine S. Corker
Location: Salon E

Dynamic Goals: Beyond Trait-to-Outcome Correlations
Katherine S. Corker

Motivated Development? A Trait's Desirability Directs its Development
Jessica Wortman & Dustin Wood

Can momentary goals cause changes in personality states?
Kira O. McCabe & William Fleeson

Symposium 10
The Most Consequential Trait? New Directions in Research on Openness to Experience

Chair: Eranda Jayawickreme
Location: Salon FGH

Is Openness to Experience Accurately Perceived? A Round-Robin Observational and Behavioral Study
Eranda Jayawickreme & William Fleeson

Illness Burden and Changes in Openness to Experience in Adulthood
Angelina R. Sutin, Luigi Ferrucci, & Antonio Terracciano

Openness to Experience and the Layers of Creativity: Beliefs, Thoughts, and Deeds
Paul J. Silvia, Emily C. Nusbaum, & Roger E. Beaty

The Role of Openness to Experience in Growth Following Adversity
Marie J. C. Forgeard

10:00am-
10:15am
Coffee Break
Location: Foyer outside symposia

10:15am-
11:35am
Symposium 11
Interpersonal Motives as Drivers of Personality Effects

Chairs: Jochen E. Gebauer & Albrecht C. P. Küfner
Location: Salon FGH

The Good, the Bad and the Narcissist: Interpersonal effects of narcissistic self-enhancement
Albrecht C. P. Küfner, Roos Hutteman, Steffen Nestler, & Mitja D. Back

Traits Are Attuned To Interpersonal Situations Via Motivated Emotion Regulation
Jaap J.A. Denissen

Distinguishing Intrapersonal From Interpersonal Motives
Mark R. Leary, Kate J. Diebels, & Katrina Jongman-Sereno

A Social Motives Perspective On Personality
Jochen E. Gebauer

Symposium 12
Personality Trait Development Across the Lifespan: Examining Correlates, Causes, and Consequences of Change

Chairs: Allison Tackman & Sanjay Srivastava
Location: Salon E

Personality development around the world – A cross-cultural examination of Social Investment Theory
Wiebke Bleidorn, Theo A. Klimstra, Jaap J.A. Denissen, Peter J. Rentfrow, Jeff Potter, & Samuel D. Gosling

From Amateur to Auteur: Expectations and Desires of Early Emerging Adults for Future Personality Change
Leonard Simms, Lewis Goldberg, David Watson, John Erik E. Noftle

Unraveling the association between personality trait change and health
Joshua J. Jackson & Sara Weston

The Development of Conscientiousness in Late Childhood and Adolescence
Allison Tackman, Sanjay Srivastava, Jennifer Pfeifer, & Mirella Dapretto

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 2013 (cont.)

11:35am- 1:00pm
Lunch (lunch provided)
Mentoring Luncheon (Contact Grant Edmonds, gedmonds@ori.org if interested)
Sponsored by: Elsevier
Location: Salon ABCD

1:00pm- 2:20pm
Symposium 13
The Role Of Personality In Moral Behavior And Development

Chairs: Kathryn L. Bollich
Location: Salon E

The Personality Profile Of Heroes: A Person-Centered Approach
William L. Dunlop & Lawrence J. Walker

Why Are Conscientious Individuals More Forgiving?
Mathias Allemand & Patrick L. Hill

When Friendships and Moral Codes Collide: Personality Influences Changes in Moral Decision-Making Across College
Kathryn L. Bollich & Joshua J. Jackson

Moral Character In The Workplace
Taya R. Cohen, A. T. Panter, Nazli Turan, Lily Morse, & Yeonjeong Kim

Symposium 14
Recent Advances In The Assessment Of Narcissism And Narcissistic Personality Disorder

Chairs: Josh Miller, Ph.D. & W. Keith Campbell, Ph.D.
Location: Salon FGH

A test of two brief measures of grandiose narcissism: The Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI)-13 and NPI-16
Brittany Gentile

A Look at the Development and Validation of the Pathological Narcissism Inventory
Nicole Cain, Ph.D. & Aidan Wright, Ph.D.

Development And Validation Of The Five-Factor Narcissism Inventory
Josh Miller, Ph.D.

Key issues and controversies in the assessment of DSM narcissistic personality disorder
Keith Campbell, Ph.D.

2:20pm- 2:35pm
Coffee Break
Location: Foyer outside symposia

2:35pm- 3:55pm
Symposium 15
Interpersonal and Affective Dynamics in Personality and its Pathology

Chair: Aidan G.C. Wright
Location: Salon FGH

The Composition of Interpersonal Spin
Marc A. Fournier, David C. Zuroff, & D. S. Moskowitz

Momentary Interpersonal Dynamics Of Borderline Personality: Variability And Reactivity During Peer Interactions
Katherine M. Thomas & Christopher J. Hopwood

A Tangled Web of Events Tidied by Distinct Event-Emotion Contingencies within Borderline Personality Disorder Symptomatology
Mary Kate Law, William Fleeson, Elizabeth Mayfield Arnold, & R. Michael Furr

The Daily Expression of Pathological Narcissism in the Links between Interpersonal Stressors and Emotions
Aidan G.C. Wright, Carrie S. Fisher, Justin M. Kimber, Faith Moore, & Leonard J. Simms

Symposium 16
Understanding the Linkages between Personality Traits and Health

Chairs: Patrick L. Hill & Nicholas A. Turiano
Location: Salon E

Personality Traits Predict the Onset of Illness
Sara J. Weston & Joshua J. Jackson

Conscientiousness, Relationship Satisfaction, and Health across Domains
Patrick L. Hill, Lauren B. Nickel, & Brent W. Roberts

The Big 5 personality traits and lipid profiles
Nicholas A. Turiano & Benjamin Chapman

Predicting Adult Leukocyte Telomere Length from Childhood Conscientiousness: Pilot Results for this Novel Biomarker of Aging
W. Edmonds & Sarah E. Hampson

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 2013 (cont.)

3:55pm-
4:10pm   **Break**

4:10pm-   **Invited Address 2:**
5:00pm   *Personality Psychology From the Inside Out*
           Laura King
           University of Missouri
           Location: Salon EFGH

5:00pm-   **Poster Session 2** (with cash bar)
7:00pm   Location: Myers Park, Dilworth, Eastover, Elizabeth

           Best Poster Award
           Sponsored by: Elsevier

7:00pm-   **Gala Dinner** (separate registration required)
11:00pm   Location: Mint Museum (at intersection of Church
           St. and First St/Victory Lane)
           Sponsored by: Wake Forest University and High
           Point University

SUNDAY, JUNE 23, 2013

7:30am-   **Executive Board Breakfast**
8:00am   Location: Boardroom

8:00am-   **Executive Board Meeting**
12:00pm   Location: Boardroom

Workshop
Studying Personality Via the Autonomic Nervous and Neuroendocrine Systems

Time: Thursday, June 20, 2013, 11:00am-5:00pm
Location: Salon FGH

Chairs: Sally Dickerson[1] & Iris Mauss[2]
           [1]University of California, Irvine
           [2]University of California, Berkley

Endocrinology (Dickerson):
The endocrinology module will cover the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis measures of emotion and reactivity. The discussion will focus primarily on cortisol, both from a theoretical and methodological point of view. However, differences the similarities and differences in collecting, assessing, and measuring other hormones, using cortisol as the comparison will also be discussed.

Affective Psychophysiology (Mauss)
The psychophysiology module will provide a brief introduction to using ANS (autonomic nervous system) measures in the study of emotions, covering both individual-difference and laboratory-experimental approaches. Discussion will focus on theoretical as well as practical issues that need to be considered when using ANS measures in research. Among the many possible ANS measures, the workshop will primarily focus on vagal tone and vagal reactivity as a particularly interesting example case.

Symposium 1
Safer Science: How to Improve the Quality and Replicability of Personality Research

Time: Friday, June 21, 20113 10:30am-11:50am
Location: Salon E

Chairs: Simine Vazire
          Washington University in St. Louis

Psychological science is in the midst of a period of critical self-reflection about our research practices. Many important decisions are being made (e.g., by journal editorial boards) about what the new standards should be. In this symposium, we examine how personality researchers, in particular, can improve our research practices. Some of these recommendations are specific to personality research while others apply more broadly. These recommendations are aimed at changing not just individual researchers' behavior, but at changing the broader culture. For example, we can change the costs associated with attempts (and especially failures) to replicate a prominent research finding, and how these (non-)replications are interpreted (Funder). We can improve our a priori estimates of effect sizes for power anaylsis and our adjust our interpretation of published effect sizes for publication bias (Srivastava). We can evaluate journals not just on citation impact but also on the power of the studies they publish (Vazire & Fraley). Finally, we can develop more sophisticated ways to deal with the unique challenges that we face as personality researchers, including causal modeling and shared method variance (Schimmack).

1.1: *The Perilous Plight of the (non) Replicator*
David Funder
University of California, Riverside

Many observers have commented on the institutional factors that discourage the conduct and, even more, the publication of replication studies. Here, I focus on a factor that has received less attention: the perilous plight of the (non) replicator. The situation of a researcher who has tried and failed to replicate a prominent research finding is an unenviable one. The non-replicator has a good chance of being publicly labeled as incompetent if not deliberately deceptive, and may be compared to skeptics of global warming! The failed replicator also risks various kinds of subtle and not-so-subtle retaliation. This is a cultural problem that needs to be solved. First, we have to make clear that denunciations of people with contrary findings as incompetent or deceptive, retaliation through journal reviews and promotion letters, and overt threats, are, in a phrase, SERIOUSLY NOT OK. Second, and only slightly less obviously, we should try to recognize that a failure to confirm one of your findings does not have to be viewed as an attack. We need to accept, practice, and, above all, teach constructive approaches to scientific controversy.

1.2: *What's the effect size, really? Power analysis and effect estimation when effect sizes are unknown or untrusted*
Sanjay Srivastava
University of Oregon

Power analysis is an important step in designing a study, and effect estimation is an important part of analyzing and reporting research. But in order to conduct a power analysis, a researcher must know what effect size to expect; this can be difficult when working in a novel area where few studies are available for forming a clear expectation. And published effect sizes are inflated by a variety of factors, including selective reporting and publication of only significant effects (sometimes called the "significance filter"). In this talk, I discuss how knowledge of the probability distribution of effect sizes in psychological research could be used to overcome these barriers. Drawing on a quantitative review of meta-analyses by Richard et al. (2003) as a starting point for such a distribution, I propose guidelines for power analysis when prior literature does not give strong and unbiased guidance about plausible effect sizes. And I discuss how it may be possible to reverse the effects of the significance filter and estimate a more plausible effect size from an inflated, published one.

1.3: *A Consumer Reports for Journals: Who's got the power?*
Simine Vazire[1] & R. Chris Fraley[2]
[1]Washington University in St. Louis
[2]University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

A number of investigators have called attention to questionable research practices in psychology--practices that have the potential to undermine the credibility of published studies. Our goal in this project is to provide an assessment of the quality of the research reported in major journals by ranking them with respect to the statistical power of the studies they report. Statistical power refers to the probability of detecting an effect of interest when that effect actually exists. Power is a particularly important quantity in this context because studies that have high power are (a) more likely to provide accurate estimates of effects, (b) less likely to be p-hacked, and (c) more likely to provide replicable findings. We coded the sample sizes of a random sample of articles published over the past few years in seven journals (e.g., JPSP, JRP). We show that some journals consistently publish higher powered studies than others. We hope that these rankings will provide a guide for authors who are choosing where to submit their best work, provide hiring and promotion committees with a superior way of

quantifying journal quality, and will create competition among journals to improve their rankings on this metric.

1.4: *What are the Implications of the Crisis in Social Psychology for Personality Psychology?*

Ulrich Schimmack
University of Toronto

Social psychology has built its reputation on the demonstration of powerful effects of subtle situational manipulations in laboratory experiments. The reputation has been ruined by demonstrations of fraud and sloppy science; that is, the use of questionable research methods to achieve statistically significant results in underpowered studies with small samples. These problems have been recognized for decades (Sterling, 1959), but new methods have made it possible to distinguish credible and incredible findings (Schimmack, 2012). As a result, social psychology needs to change its scientific practices because incredible findings will be challenged (Francis, 2012). Personality psychology is less affected by these problems because cheaper methods (self-report) allowed for larger sample sizes, experience sampling studies had higher ecological validity and power by examining variation within individuals over time, and multivariate statistics made it possible to publish null-findings (only one of the Big Five dimensions needed to show a significant correlation). At the same time, personality psychology has unique problems that need to be addressed to improve its reputation such as shared method variance and weak tests of causality. Ultimately, social and personality psychologists need to develop a general epistemological model (GEM) that can be used to evaluate the quality of research.

Symposium 2
Personality-Relationship Transactions

Time: Friday, June 21, 20113 10:30am-11:50am
Location: Salon FGH

Chairs: Julia Zimmermann[1] & Ulrich Orth[2]
          [1]Friedrich Schiller University Jena
          [2]University of Basel

Although mutual interdependencies between personality and social relationships have been observed in numerous studies (e.g., Lehnart, Neyer, & Eccles, 2010; Parker, Lüdtke, Trautwein, & Roberts, 2012), a thorough understanding of these dynamic transactions has not yet been achieved. The most challenging questions refer to (a) the proportions of personality and relationship effects in transaction patterns, (b) the confounding influence of method effects, and (c) the identification of those relationship properties that account for relationship effects on personality. In the present symposium, these issues are addressed using modern statistical approaches for examining data from panel studies and dyadic data sets. First, Mund presents findings from a 15-year longitudinal study, demonstrating that personality-relationship transactions consist of personality and relationship effects that are of approximately the same size. Second, the findings by Orth suggest that partner effects of personality on relationship satisfaction are as strong as the corresponding actor effects, once shared method variance is controlled for in the analyses. Third, Weisberg examines how qualities of partner relationships affect personality change, and how these changes in turn impact the relationship. Fourth, Zimmermann focuses

on determinants of quantitative relationship properties, i.e. relationship loss and gain, and their effects on personality development.

2.1: *Personality-Relationship Transaction from Young Adulthood to Early Midlife*

Marcus Mund & Franz J. Neyer
Friedrich Schiller University Jena

Although some important life events (e.g. first parenthood, first romantic partnership, job entry) were found to promote personality change, it is noteworthy that most of these events are instantaneously associated with changes in one's social network. This is in accordance with the paradigm of dynamic transactionism which states that individuals develop through dynamic, continuous and reciprocal transactions with their environment. Most studies assessing personality-relationship transactions conclude, however, that personality effects on changes in relationships are more frequent and stronger than effects from relationships on personality change. Using data of the four-wave longitudinal study "Personality Development at the Midlife Transition" (funded by the German Research Foundation) that covers a time span of 15 years, we examine the patterns of transaction between the participant's personality and their social relationship from emerging adulthood to early midlife. By using a combination of latent change and cross-lagged panel models that make implicit assumptions of dynamic transactionism explicit and the assessment of not only the broad big five traits we demonstrate that the patterns of personality-relationship transaction in young adulthood consists of both personality and relationship effects.

2.2: *How Large Are Actor and Partner Effects of Personality on Relationship Satisfaction? The Importance of Controlling for Shared Method Variance*

Ulrich Orth
University of Basel

Previous research suggests that the personality of a relationship partner significantly predicts not only the individual's satisfaction with the relationship but also the partner's satisfaction. In the present research, I tested whether these actor and partner effects of personality are biased when the same method (i.e., self-report) is used for the assessment of personality and relationship satisfaction and when, consequently, shared method variance is not controlled for. Data came from 186 couples, of whom both partners provided self- and partner reports on the Big Five personality traits. The analyses were based on latent variable modeling, which allowed to disentangle construct and method variance. The results showed that when shared method variance was controlled for, partner effects of all of the Big Five dimensions became significantly stronger and were of about the same size as the corresponding actor effects, or even stronger. The findings suggest that the personality of relationship partners is linked in a truly dyadic way to satisfaction in marriage and close relationships.

2.3: *Changing Me, Changing Us: Personality Development and Romantic Relationships*

Yanna Weisberg[1], Colin G. DeYoung[2], & Jeffry A. Simpson[2]
[1]Linfield College,
[2]University of Minnesota

The question of how and why personality develops and changes is central to personality theory. Engaging in a romantic relationship instigates changes in personality, though exactly what aspects of the

relationship affect personality change is not yet well understood. Additionally, the personality change that results can then affect the dynamics of the relationship. This study examined how relationship qualities affect personality change, and how this change in turn impacts the relationship. Sixty-four heterosexual dating couples completed measures of personality and the relationship qualities of perceived partner responsiveness and interpersonal trust over four months. Relationship qualities affected personality change such that individuals who had higher levels of trust and responsiveness increased in Agreeableness and Extraversion and decreased in Neuroticism over time. Men who reported higher levels of trust and responsiveness also increased in Conscientiousness and Openness. Personality change affected the relationship qualities such that individuals with lower levels of Neuroticism reported increases in responsiveness and trust. Women who increased in Conscientiousness, Extraversion, and Openness also experienced increases in trust. These findings support a social investment hypothesis, by which investment in the social role of the relationship leads individuals to become more mature in order to suit the needs of that role.

2.4: *Here Today, Gone Tomorrow: Social Relationship Fluctuation as a Mechanism of Personality Development*
Julia Zimmermann & Franz J. Neyer
Friedrich Schiller University, Jena

Few life events can compare with the extent of social relationship changes that international mobility experiences bring about. Hence, we used this setting to assess the dynamic interplay of personality traits and social relationships from two perspectives. First, we implemented multilevel analyses to disentangle the effects of personality traits, relationship properties, and international mobility experiences on relationship fluctuation, i.e. the loss and gain of concrete relationships, in young adults' social support networks. Second, we used moderated latent change models to investigate how distinct fluctuation patterns, i.e. the loss and gain of national or international contacts, feed back on personality trait development. The data used come from the PEDES study which followed a large sample of German university students, both sojourners and control students, over the full course of an academic year using three occasions of data collection. The results revealed mutual interdependencies between personality characteristics and social relationship properties. In particular, differences in the acquisition of new supportive relationships accounted for interindividual differences in trait development. The study thus contributes to the understanding of both personality and relationship development in young adulthood and extends previous knowledge on the relationship properties that account for relationships' socialization effects.

Symposium 3
Tanaka Dissertation Award Symposium

2011 Tanaka Dissertation Award Winner:
    Joshua J. Jackson
2010 Tanaka Dissertation Award Winner:
    Sarah DePauw

Time: Friday, June 21, 2013, 1:20pm-2:40pm
Location: Salon FGH

3.1: *The Effects of Educational Experiences on Personality Trait Development*
Joshua J. Jackson
Washington University in St. Louis

The present talk examines whether educational experiences are associated with changes in personality traits. To date, the idea that experiences within the educational context contribute to changes in personality has received very little empirical support, despite the fact that most educational systems seek to "mature" individuals so they can function independently. Results from three different longitudinal studies – using samples from adolescence and young adulthood – are discussed. Overall, an important relationship between educational experiences and personality traits emerged. Namely, personality traits influenced selection into various educational experiences, including the amount of homework individuals did and how often they went to class. Moreover, having these experiences was subsequently associated with changes in personality traits. For example, spending more time on homework was associated with increases in conscientiousness, whereas having fewer stressors was associated with decreases in neuroticism. The findings suggest a reciprocal relationship between educational experiences and personality traits, whereby personality influences selection into specific situations, resulting in subsequent changes to personality traits. These personality changes, in turn, lead individuals to seek out additional experiences consistent with their personality, resulting in even further changes. In this light, individuals "learn" more in school than just class material; they also develop and mold their personality.

3.2: *The Contribution of Temperament Versus Personality to Problem Behavior in Children and Adolescents*
Sarah DePauw
Ghent University

The lack of empirical research relating the numerous temperament and personality models in childhood hinders conceptual integration and holds back research linking childhood traits to maladjustment. This talk describes the empirical convergence among the most prominent temperament models and the five-factor personality model in order to render a more comprehensive overview of the contribution of traits to problem behavior in large, diverse samples of non-referred and referred children and adolescents. First, I will focus on developmental, age-related aspects of temperament-personality and trait-maladjustment associations, examining different age groups (1½ to 15 years) from the population (N=1866). Second, I will discuss the generalizability of these links to samples of autism spectrum disorder (ASD)-referred (N=208) and ADHD-referred (N=84) youth. My results provide clear evidence that both temperament and personality supply valid 'languages' to describe individual differences in children from at least preschool age on, and that these languages aptly describe both clinical and non-clinical youth. Comparisons across age suggest that temperament and personality increasingly converge from early to late childhood. Also, comparisons across typical and referred youth confirm that temperament and personality complement each other as correlates of problem behavior. Overall, this work elucidates the structure of trait differences across child development, its associations with maladjustment and its promising application in studying neurodevelopmental disorders.

Symposium 4
Causes and Consequences of Individual Differences in Social Status: New Insights from Research on Nonverbal Behavior, Neuroendocrinology, Health, and Self-Regulatory Goals

Time: Friday, June 21, 2013, 1:20pm-2:40pm
Location: Salon ABCD

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

The past decade has witnessed a rapid expansion of research on individual differences in social status. These four talks highlight several current directions on the antecedents and consequences of high and low status attainment, and do so by drawing on highly diverse theoretical and methodological perspectives (i.e., nonverbal behavior, neuroendocrinological, health, and cognitive-motivational). First, Cheng presents evidence that lowered vocal pitch across the first minutes of a group interaction facilitates the attainment of high status. Second, Mehta demonstrates that a unique hormonal profile of high testosterone and low cortisol consistently predicts high status. Third, Sherman examines the health outcomes associated with high and low status, by comparing basal cortisol levels and reported anxiety of real-world leaders and followers. He finds that more powerful leaders exhibit lower cortisol and anxiety than less powerful others. Fourth, Laurin examines how status shapes goals and motivation. She finds that for individuals low in socioeconomic status, goals are particularly susceptible to external factors such as perceived injustice. Collectively, these talks highlight the far-reaching causes and consequences of high and low status, and, in doing so, suggest that status and status concerns are a powerful organizing force in human lives.

4.1: *Listen, Follow Me: Changes in Vocal Pitch Predict Leader Emergence*
    Joey T. Cheng, Jessica L. Tracy, Simon Ho, & Joseph Henrich
    University of British Columbia

Converging lines of research indicate that lower vocal pitch is associated with perceived dominance and leadership. Building on this work, we tested whether deepening of pitch during a social interaction functions to signal dominance, and thereby facilitates social-rank attainment. Results revealed nontrivial changes in pitch in the first minutes of the 20-minute leaderless group interaction, and, importantly, the extent and direction of pitch change predicted hierarchical position within the group. Specifically, those whose pitch deepened attained greater influence over others, based on ratings by group members and outside observers, and a behavioral measure of decision-making impact. In contrast, individuals whose pitch heightened over time were lower in rank. Mediation analyses indicated that the effect of pitch change on rank was due to increased perceptions of dominance. These findings suggest that fluctuations in vocal pitch over time provide a valid window into hierarchical relationships in social groups.

4.2: *The Social Endocrinology of Status*
    Pranjal Mehta[1] & Dana R. Carney[2]
    [1]University of Oregon
    [2]University of California, Berkeley

Lay beliefs and traditional theories propose that testosterone should influence behaviors intended to gain and maintain high status. However, empirical evidence for a direct link between testosterone and status is inconsistent. According to the dual-hormone hypothesis (Mehta & Josephs, 2010), testosterone should interact with the stress hormone cortisol to influence status-seeking behaviors. In this talk I will present a series of studies that provide support for the dual-hormone hypothesis and elucidate the underlying mechanisms. In studies of dyadic (Study 1) and group interactions (Study 2), higher baseline testosterone was positively related to higher status (e.g., being perceived as a leader) only when baseline cortisol levels were low. When cortisol was high, higher testosterone was associated with lower status. Additional evidence points to two possible mechanisms for these dual-hormone effects on status. First, high testosterone, low cortisol people express dominant behaviors in social interactions (assertiveness and confidence in a position of leadership), behaviors that are known to promote higher status. Second, high testosterone, high cortisol people experience high levels of negative affect after a social stressor (Study 3) and score high in neuroticism (Studies 4 and 5), traits that are negatively correlated with status.

4.3: *Leadership is Associated with Lower Levels of Stress*
    Gary D. Sherman[1], Jooa J. Lee[1], Amy J. C. Cuddy[1], Jonathan Renshon[2], Christopher Oveis[3], James J. Gross[4], & Jennifer S. Lerner[1]
    [1]Harvard University
    [2]University of Wisconsin-Madison
    [3]University of California, San Diego
    [4]Stanford University;

In many non-human primate species, greater rank within a social hierarchy is associated with lower levels of the stress hormone cortisol. In two studies, we tested whether this relationship holds among humans. Might individuals occupying leadership positions have lower levels of stress than non-leaders? We tested this question using samples of real leaders, including military officers and government officials. We found that, compared with non-leaders, leaders had lower cortisol and lower reports of anxiety. In a second study, we found that leaders occupying more powerful positions exhibited lower cortisol levels and less anxiety than leaders occupying less powerful positions. This relationship was explained significantly by the higher-level leaders' greater sense of control, a psychological resource that is known to buffer against stress. Altogether, these findings reveal that leadership is inversely related to the physiological and psychological manifestations of stress. Lower stress levels may be both a cause and a consequence of leadership. Individuals with low stress levels may be particularly well-suited for leadership and as a result, may select into leadership positions. Conversely, a leadership role may confer lower stress because of the elevated sense of control that it affords.

4.4: *Socioeconomic Status and the Self-Regulatory Function of Justice Beliefs*
    Kristin Laurin[1], Grainne Fitzsimons[2], & Aaron Kay[2]
    [1]Stanford Graduate School of Business
    [2]Duke University

Three studies examine the possibility that social status underlies individual differences in people's decisions about how to invest their motivational resources. Specifically, these studies test the hypothesis that individuals with low socioeconomic status may be particularly sensitive to information about societal injustice when making these decisions. Low SES individuals likely know that societal injustice carries with it potential consequences that are particularly devastating for their own chances of success, at least in some domains. We reason that, because of that knowledge, these individuals may be especially aware that their success depends to some degree on societal justice;

consequently we hypothesize that low SES individuals' beliefs about societal justice may influence their motivation. In Study 1, low but not high SES undergraduates showed intentions to persist in the face of poor exam performance to the extent that they believed in societal justice. In Study 2, low but not high SES participants reported more willingness to invest in career pursuits to the extent that they believed in societal justice. In Study 3, we reconsider our hypothesis from a multiple goals framework, finding that low SES participants primed with injustice withdraw resources from their academic goals, but reinvest them in their social goals.

Symposium 5

Traits in Transition: Personality Structure and Development across Childhood, Adolescence, and Early Adulthood

Time: Friday, June 21, 2011, 1:20pm-2:40pm
Location: Salon E

Chair: Christopher J. Soto[1] and Rebecca L. Shiner[2]
           [1]Colby College, Department of Psychology
           [2]Colgate University, Department of Psychology

This symposium focuses on two fundamental aspects of youths' personality traits: their structure (how specific behavioral patterns cohere into broader traits) and their development (when, how, and why these traits change over time). In the first talk, Soto maps the hierarchical structure of youths' personality traits, and proposes that six trait dimensions jointly constitute this structure's basic level. Next, Prinzie provides evidence for mean-level changes in youths' traits, including adolescent decreases in some aspects of psychosocial maturity, and demonstrates reciprocal relationships between mothers' parenting practices and children's traits. In the third talk, Shiner examines rank-order continuity and change from childhood to early adulthood, and shows that childhood academic achievement, social competence, and received parenting quality are sources of subsequent personality change. Finally, Duckworth proposes a model of self-control that integrates self-regulatory capacity with domain-specific motivation, and shows how this model explains changes in youths' self-control behavior. Together, these four talks advance our understanding of youths' personality traits: how they are structured, how they develop over time, and how they interact with youths' environments and outcomes.

5.1: *The Structure of Personality Parent-Reports from Early Childhood to Early Adulthood: Hierarchical Organization, Basic Dimensions, and Shifts in Meaning*
    Christopher J. Soto[1] & Oliver P. John[2]
    [1]Colby College
    [2]University of California, Berkeley

What is the hierarchical structure of personality traits in childhood and adolescence, as compared with adulthood? What dimensions constitute the basic level of the youth personality hierarchy? Do the meanings of some youth personality dimensions shift with age? We addressed these questions by analyzing personality parent-reports for a cross-sectional sample of 16,000 children, adolescents, and young adults (ages 3 to 20) made using the common-language California Child Q-set, a broadband measure of youths' personal characteristics. Analyses of the full sample and comparisons of 16 age groups supported three main conclusions. First, the hierarchical structure of youths' personality traits both

resembles and differs from the adult personality hierarchy in important ways. Second, a set of six dimensions—Extraversion, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Neuroticism, Openness to Experience, and Activity—may constitute the basic level of the personality hierarchy from middle childhood through adolescence. This "Little Six" structure represents a union of the most prominent personality and temperament dimensions. Third, the meanings of some youth personality dimensions shift systematically with age. For example, the meaning of Activity gradually shifted away from physical characteristics (e.g., motor activity) and toward more-psychological characteristics (e.g., competitive drive). These findings advance our understanding of when and how personality structure develops.

5.2: *Personality Development from Childhood to Emerging Adulthood: A Temporary Defiance of the Maturity Principle and Bidirectional Associations with Parenting*
    Peter Prinzie[1], Alithe van den Akker[1], Amaranta de Haan[2], Sarah de Pauw[2], & Maja Dekovic[1]
    [1]Utrecht University
    [2] Ghent University

This five wave study investigates mean-level personality development from age 6 to 20 years. Additionally, we investigated longitudinal, bidirectional associations between child personality and maternal overreactive and warm parenting. Using cohort-sequential latent growth curve modeling, we investigated mother reported child personality from age 6 to 17, and child reported personality from age 9 to 20. Mothers reported increases in benevolence and conscientiousness and decreases on the other dimensions from middle to late childhood. Both mothers and children reported decreases on all personality dimensions from early to mid-adolescence. Children reported that benevolence, conscientiousness, and openness increased again from late adolescence to early adulthood. Individual differences in self-reported personality (change) and mother-reported parenting were associated. Child benevolence, extraversion, and imagination elicited increases in warmth. Benevolence elicited decreases whereas extraversion elicited increases in overreactivity. Maternal overreactivity predicted decreases in conscientiousness, warmth predicted decreases in emotional stability. Finally, increases in maternal overreactivity were associated with increases in benevolence, and conscientiousness, and increases in maternal warmth were associated with increases in benevolence, conscientiousness, and imagination. Results show that personality change is not directed at increasing maturity during childhood and adolescence, and that it elicits and is shaped by both positive and negative parenting.

5.3: *Predicting Change in the Big Five Traits from Childhood to Adulthood: The Roles of Academic and Social Competence and Parenting*
    Rebecca L. Shiner[1] & Ann S. Masten[2]
    [1]Colgate University
    [2]University of Minnesota

Although there is good work examining contextual predictors of trait changes in childhood, less is known about the sources of trait change across longer stretches of time. Change may arise from intrapersonal sources—such as children's relative success in developmental tasks—or from contextual sources—such as authoritative parenting. In the present study, we examined the childhood predictors of change in the Big Five traits over a 20-year span from childhood (around age 10) to adulthood (around age 30) in the Project Competence longitudinal

sample. We examined two possible intrapersonal sources of change—children's academic achievement and social competence with peers—and one possible contextual source of change—the quality of parenting received. The Big Five traits were modestly to moderately stable over 20 years. A series of regressions predicting changes in the Big Five traits revealed that authoritative parenting, academic achievement, and social competence in childhood predicted decreases in Neuroticism and increases in Agreeableness from age 10 to age 30. Childhood social competence predicted increases in Extraversion, and childhood academic achievement predicted increases in Openness to Experience. These findings may help to identify factors that promote better coping with challenging traits and foster the development of more positive traits.

5.4: *Domain Specificity in Self-Control in Children adulthood*
    Angela Lee Duckworth & Eli Tsukayama
    University of Pennsylvania

Why does it appear that a child can be reliably self-controlled in one domain (e.g., schoolwork) but impulsive in another (e.g., food)? How do we reconcile this observation with evidence establishing stable, domain-general individual differences in self-control? We propose a model that accounts for both domain-general and domain-specific variance in self-control. Specifically, we suggest that children who on average behave with more self-control across all domains relative to others have superior self-regulatory capacity. On the other hand, behavior varies across domains as a function of motivation (i.e., domain-specific subjective evaluations of the benefits, and to a lesser degree, the costs entailed in indulging in temptation). In a longitudinal study of children aged 10 to 17 who completed act-frequency measures of self-control, factor analyses suggest at least eight distinct domains: food, work, money, exercise, pride, greed, envy, and wrath. In support of our model, changes in domain-specific temptation predict corresponding changes in domain-specific self-control behavior. That is, children who perceive a behavior as more rewarding over time report an increased number of self-control failures in that domain over the same period. In contrast, changes in domain-specific perceived harm don't predict corresponding changes in self-control behavior.

Symposium 6
New Directions in Person x Situation Interaction Research

Time: Friday, June 21, 2013, 2:55pm-4:15pm
Location: Salon FGH

Chair: John Rauthmann[1] & David Funder[2]
          [1]Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
          [2]University of California, Riverside

Everybody now accepts the Lewinian insight that behavior is a function of both the person and the situation, but person x situation interactions nonetheless remain poorly understood. Four talks shed light on these elusive interactions and offer several directions for future research: taking a cross-cultural perspective, employing modern technological methodology for data-rich analyses, acknowledging the importance of non-linear interactions, and incorporating the concept of person-environment fit. First, Todd, Guillaume, and Funder present the very first cross-cultural analyses on similarities and differences of how people experience various everyday situations in different cultures. Second, Sherman shows how the recording of video snippets of

people's everyday experiences can yield novel and important insights into how personality operates in daily life. Third, Blum and Schmitt present and validate in three studies their non-linear Person x Situation Model. Fourth, Rauthmann introduces the concept of person-environment fit and shows how it predicts trait-expression as the level and consistency of behavioral enactment. Together, these four talks aim to guide towards fresh and new directions in person x situation research.

6.1: *Assessing Cross-cultural Differences with the Riverside Situational Q-sort*
    Elysia Todd, Esther Guillaume, & David Funder
    University of California, Riverside

Situations and persons are both important determinants of behavior, but situational assessment historically has lagged far behind personality assessment. A new method, the Riverside Situational Q-sort (RSQ), provides a tool for participants and observers to describe situations in a way that allows similarities and differences among them to be quantitatively assessed. This tool is promising for cross-cultural research, as it corrects for various response sets (e.g., extremity bias) and provides a common set of variables for direct comparison. More than 1000 college student participants in more than a dozen cultures in Asia, Europe and North America used the RSQ to describe the situations they experienced "yesterday at seven pm." Overall, the situations they described were surprisingly similar, but discernible patterns of cross-cultural differences also emerged. These patterns only partially followed what might be expected based on previous theorizing and research. For example, while US and Canadian situations were generally highly similar, Chinese and Japanese situations were not. Other findings concerning cross-cultural differences and similarities will be summarized.

6.2: *Seeing the World You See: Employing Modern Technology to Understand the Psychological Properties of the Situations People Experience in Daily Life*
    Ryne A. Sherman
    Florida Atlantic University

Understanding another person requires seeing the world he or she sees, experiencing his or her experiences. Not long ago, such an understanding could only be achieved by using one's imagination to metaphorically walk in another's shoes. More recently, audio recording and experience sampling technologies have been used to try to study people in their natural environments. This talk describes how, through the use of modern technology, we are closer than ever to being able to understand the world that another experiences. Participants in this study wore mini video cameras on their bodies for an entire waking day, taking 30 second recordings of the situations they experienced. These data-rich videos have been coded for psychological characteristics, categorized into situation types, and examined for covariation with personality, life outcomes, and behavior. Findings have yielded new insights into the relationship between personality and daily experiences. More broadly, this research demonstrates how psychologists from all sub-disciplines can take advantage of modern video recording technology to study persons in their natural environments.

6.3: *Psychologist's research remains linear in a non-linear world*
    Gabriela Blum & Manfred Schmitt
    Universität Koblenz-Landau

Nearly every psychological scientist concedes that human behavior is influenced by person and situation. Usually, the interaction effect of person and situation is presumed to be a linear interaction effect which is found either synergetic or compensatory. Taking different processes on the part of person (sensitivity, interpretation bias, motives) and on the part of situations (demand, ambiguity, reward) into account, we propose a nonlinear Person x Situation Model. We can demonstrate the validity of this model in various studies including different personality traits. In a first study, over 400 pupils reported their aggressive behavior in seven provocative everyday school life situations and found evidence for the nonlinear effect. Another study also used a within subject design to gather information about the reaction of more than 600 people in five jealousy triggering situations. This study not only shows the nonlinear Person x Situation interaction but certifies the expected underlying effect of sensitivity. In a third study, we want to report, the concept of well-being raises the question about unipolarity and bipolarity of a trait associated with Person x Situation interaction.

6.4: *Fit matters: Level and consistency of Big Five enactment as a function of person-environment fit*
John Rauthmann
Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin

Lewin coined the renowned formula of B=f(P,E), but the exact function of how the person (P) and environment (E) conjointly produce behavior (B) is not well understood. This work specifies the function to denote person-environment fit (PE fit). It was hypothesized that Big Five trait-expression as the level and consistency of behavioral enactment would be predicted by PE fit as the matching between people's traits and environmental affordances. With the aid of polynomial regression analysis and response surface plotting, it can be addressed to what extent the degree of PE fit or misfit (trait=affordance, trait≠affordance) and the direction of misfit (trait>affordance, affordance>trait) are consequential in the prediction of trait-expression. This was tested in N=176 students who described on three occasions (waves) their situations on the Riverside Situational Q-Sort and their behavior in that situation on the Riverside Behavioral Q-Sort. Additionally, two trained coders per wave rated each situation according to its affordance. Relatively consistent findings were obtained across waves and ratings of affordances. Level of behavioral enactment was predicted for all Big Five from PE fit, while consistency of behavioral enactment only for Extraversion and Agreeableness (which showed curvilinear relations). PE fit may constitute an important but overlooked concept.

Symposium 7
Self-Esteem Development: Determinants, Conditions, and Processes

Time: Friday, June 21, 2013, 2:55pm-4:15pm
Location: Salon ABCD

Chair: Roos Hutteman[1] & Jenny Wagner[2]
[1]University of Münster
[2]Humboldt-University of Berlin

Understanding differential pathways of individual development is one major aim of personality research. Recent longitudinal studies on self-esteem have illustrated substantial interindividual differences in change

trajectories. However, determinants, conditions, and underlying processes of such developmental trajectories across the life span are still not well understood. The present symposium brings together a collection of longitudinal studies that explore determining factors of self-esteem development across different conditions and age groups. Donnellan uses Trait-State models to disentangle state and trait-like constructs of global self-esteem. In the same line, Hutteman et al. focus on the interplay of state and trait changes in self-esteem and its underlying mechanisms in the context of international mobility. Reitz et al. are testing the sociometer theory in a diverse real-world setting by investigating the interplay of likability and self-esteem in a group of Greek immigrant and host-national adolescents; whereas Wagner et al. investigate self-esteem development in late life by using the ALSA data to examine sources of self-esteem development at the very end of life. The major aim of the symposium is to discuss state-of-the-art knowledge on conditions of self-esteem development and to emphasize differential approaches to understand determinants and mechanisms of individual development across the life span.

7.1: *Placing Global Self-Esteem on the Trait-State Continuum*
M. Brent Donnellan
Michigan State University

Whether global self-esteem is best considered a trait-like or state-like construct has generated considerable interest in the literature. I will describe how Trait-State models (e.g., Cole, 2012; Kenny & Zautra, 2001) can be used to address this question using data from an ongoing longitudinal study of 451 early adolescents that have been followed into their mid-30s. Participants completed 10 assessments of the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (Rosenberg, 1965) during the roughly 20-year interval of the study. Results indicated that a completely time invariant factor accounted for 35% of the variance in single-occasion assessments of self-esteem whereas a relatively slow changing factor accounted for 49% of the variance. State factors accounted for 16% of the variance in models that isolated true state variance from measurement error. This pattern of results suggests that global self-esteem is a much more trait-like than state-like construct. Stability coefficients associated with the slow changing factors increased during the transition to adulthood in line with the cumulative continuity principle of life span personality development. Results for self-esteem will be compared with other constructs including hostility, depression, and attitudes about alcohol to further illustrate how Trait-State models can be used to catalogue where constructs fall on the Trait-State continuum.

7.2: *Processes of Self-Esteem Development in Emerging Adulthood in the Context of International Mobility*
Roos Hutteman[1,2], Steffen Nestler[1], Jenny Wagner[3], Albrecht C. P. Küfner[1], & Mitja D. Back[1]
[1]University of Münster
[2] International Max Planck Research School LIFE, Berlin
[3]Humboldt-University of Berlin

Previous studies have consistently found self-esteem to increase from late adolescence until young adulthood (e.g., Erol & Orth; Wagner, Lüdtke, Jonkmann, & Trautwein, 2013). These studies have investigated self-esteem development from a macro-analytical perspective, which does not allow the investigation of more fine-grained explanatory processes. We tried to fill this gap by taking a micro-analytical approach to investigate whether state changes in self-esteem underlie the development of trait self-esteem. We investigated a sample of 700 German high school students participating in an exchange year. These students provided 3 waves of trait self-esteem data as well as 10

monthly state measures of self-esteem. In addition, a control group who stayed in Germany (N = 700) provided two waves of trait self-esteem data. Results showed a steeper mean-level increase and a lower rank-order stability of trait self-esteem in exchange students compared to the control group. These trait changes in exchange students were mediated by state changes during their exchange. Moreover, we explored whether trait changes in self-esteem could be explained by the interplay between state changes in self-esteem and social adaption. In sum, these findings emphasize the importance of incorporating a micro-analytical approach when investigating self-esteem development and its underlying processes.

7.3: *Testing the Sociometer Theory in a Diverse Real-World Setting: A Longitudinal Study of Ingroup Versus Outgroup Likability*

Anne K. Reitz[1,2], Frosso Motti-Stefanidi[3], & Jens B. Asendorpf[1]
[1]Humboldt-University of Berlin
[2]International Max Planck Research School LIFE Berlin
[3]University of Athens

By linking research on sociometer theory and intergroup behavior, we present a novel approach to understanding people's experience with social evaluation in diverse environments. The purpose of the present study was threefold. First, we examined the longitudinal direction of effects between likability and self-esteem in real relationships predicted by the sociometer and the status-signaling perspective. Second, we investigated mediation effects linking self-esteem, self-evaluations and peer nominations of likability. Third, we tested for differential effects of ingroup versus outgroup likability using immigrant status as a realistic in- and outgroup phenomenon. We followed 1057 Greek immigrant and host-national adolescents in a three-wave longitudinal study over a two-year period. Results showed that peer-nominated ingroup but not outgroup likability prospectively predicted changes in both self-perceived likability and self-esteem. Furthermore, self-perceived likability mediated the effect of peer-nominated ingroup likability on self-esteem. Self-esteem in turn did prospectively predict higher self-perceived but not peer-nominated likability. Results were robust across immigrants and host-nationals, genders, levels of SES and classroom compositions. These findings provide new insights into the interplay of likability and self-esteem and suggest that the sociometer is responsive to social evaluation by a meaningful ingroup but not by the outgroup.

7.4: *The Nature and Correlates of Self-Esteem Trajectories in Late Life*

Jenny Wagner[1], Denis Gerstorf[1], Christiane Hoppmann[2], & Mary A. Luszcz[3]
[1]Humboldt-University of Berlin
[2]University of British Columbia
[3]Flinders University

Is it possible to maintain a positive perspective on the self into very old age? Empirical research so far is rather inconclusive with some studies reporting substantial self-esteem declines late in life, whereas others report relative stability into old age. In this report, we examine long-term change trajectories in self-esteem in old age and very old age and link them to key correlates in the health, cognitive, self-regulatory, and social domains. To do so, we estimate growth curve models over chronological age and time-to-death using 18-year longitudinal data from the Australian Longitudinal Study of Ageing (N = 1,215; age M = 78.8 years, SD = 5.9, 45% women). Results revealed that self-esteem was, on average, fairly stable with minor declines only emerging in advanced ages and at the very end of life. Examining the vast between-person differences revealed that lower cognitive abilities and lower

perceived control independently related to lower self-esteem. Also, lower cognitive abilities were associated with steeper age-related and mortality-related self-esteem decrements. In our discussion, we consider a variety of challenges that potentially shape self-esteem late in life and highlight the need for more mechanism-oriented research to better understand the pathways underlying stability and change in self-esteem.

Symposium 8
Biopsychosocial Perspectives on the Development of Disinhibition and Related Personality Psychopathology

Time: Friday, June 21, 2013, 2:55pm-4:15pm
Location: Salon E

Chair: Leonard J. Simms[1] & Jatin G. Vaidya[2]
[1]University at Buffalo
[2]University of Iowa

Disinhibitory traits predict a broad range of externalizing problems such as substance abuse and numerous personality disorders. Scores on Disinhibition measures peak in adolescence, a developmental period that sets the foundation for transitioning into mature adulthood. In this symposium, four presentations will explore the developmental role of Disinhibition in a broad range of biopsychosocial processes and outcomes. To start, Simms will set the foundation for the symposium and present data looking at developmental differences in disinhibitory and personality disorder traits across the lifespan. Next, Blonigen will present a study of the reciprocal effects of personality and alcohol use trajectories from early-adolescence to young adulthood. Third, Vaidya will present functional magnetic resonance imaging data looking at the role of neural network connectivity and Disinhibition in adolescents with a family history of alcohol use problems vs. those without such a history. Finally, Tackett will present data on hormone functioning—specifically cortisol reactivity and recovery—in the context of adolescent Disinhibition and personality disorders more generally. Following the presentations, ample time will be reserved for discussion with the audience.

8.1: *Mean-level Differences in Disinhibition and Personality Disorder Traits Across the Lifespan*

Leonard J. Simms & Meirong Kuang
University at Buffalo

Studies have revealed important developmental changes in the mean levels of normal-range personality traits across the lifespan. Within a normal-range framework, following adolescence and young adulthood, individuals tend to increase in agreeableness, conscientiousness, and dominance, and decrease in neuroticism, sociability, and openness to experience (e.g., Roberts et al., 2003). However, less is known about how personality disorder (PD) traits change across the lifespan. In the present study, we conducted a cross-sectional age-cohort study of 8,690 adults who completed the Schedule for Nonadaptive and Adaptive Personality (SNAP, Clark, 1993; Clark, Simms, et al., in press). All traits were studied, but this presentation will emphasize traits of Disinhibition and related psychopathology. Results revealed mean-level differences consistent with those found in normal-range traits. In particular, Disinhibition, Impulsivity, Manipulativeness, Aggression showed age-related declines across the lifespan, whereas Propriety increased significantly with age. Similarly, many non-Disinhibition traits

—Negative Temperament, Mistrust, Suicide Proneness, Eccentric Perceptions, Exhibitionism, and Entitlement—also decreased significantly with age, consistent with prior studies. These findings (a) suggest that developmental changes in the levels of PD traits are similar to those found in normal-range traits, and (b) provide further evidence for the continuity of normal and abnormal personality structure.

8.2: *Reciprocal Effects of Personality and Alcohol Use Trajectories from Early-Adolescence to Young Adulthood*

Daniel M. Blonigen
Center for Health Care Evaluation, VA Palo Alto Health Care System

Various theoretical models have been proposed to describe links between personality traits and alcohol use, but few have emphasized their co-development or tested their reciprocal influences over time. Using multi-level modeling, we examined the roles of traits from the Multidimensional Personality Questionnaire (MPQ; Tellegen & Waller, 2008) – particularly markers of disinhibition (negative emotionality; constraint) – in predicting timing of alcohol use initiation, as well as the impact of alcohol use initiation and symptoms of abuse/dependence on personality development. Analyses were conducted on a mixed-gender sample of 5,000 individuals from the Minnesota Center for Twin and Family Research assessed over 6 waves, which spanned the formative developmental window from early adolescence (age 11) to young adulthood (age 32). Those with an earlier age of initiation were found to be lower on well-being, achievement, traits of constraint, and higher on social potency and traits of negative emotionality at age 11. In turn, alcohol use initiation was associated with discontinuous change in levels of several traits (i.e., increases in social potency and traits of negative emotionality; decreases in social closeness and subtraits of constraint), and more symptoms of abuse/dependence predicted a failure to follow normative patterns of personality maturation. Findings will be discussed in the context of various developmental models of personality-substance use associations.

8.3: *Neural Networks and Disinhibition in Adolescents with a Family History of Alcohol Use Problems*

Jatin G. Vaidya, John R. Kramer, Samuel Kuperman, Douglas R. Langbehn, & Daniel S. O'Leary
University of Iowa

Prefrontal cortex (PFC) regulation of other brain regions has been implicated in individual differences in Disinhibition as well as substance use disorders which are linked to disinhibitory problems. Yet, surprisingly few studies have investigated Disinhibition and liability to substance use as a function of PFC connectivity . To identify neural networks associated with a predisposition to substance abuse, we conducted resting state functional magnetic resonance imaging (rsfMRI) on adolescent subjects 13 to 18 years of age. The task-free nature of the rsfMRI scan provides an opportunity to identify intrinsic networks that aren't tied to a specific cognitive/behavioral task. Thirty-five individuals had a family history of problematic alcohol use (FH+) and 39 comparison subjects did not have such a family history (FH-). All subjects had limited past substance use. The FH+ compared to FH- group showed weaker connectivity between components of the PFC and the insula, a region implicated in subjective awareness and conscious urges. Additionally, higher scores on Disinhibition measures were associated with weaker connectivity between the PFC and other cortical and sub-cortical regions. These findings further implicate the PFC in Disinhibition and in particular suggest that reduced PFC-insula

connectivity may represent a biomarker for later substance use problems.

8.4: *Cortisol Reactivity and Recovery in the Context of Adolescent Personality Disorder*

Jennifer L. Tackett[1] & Shauna Kushner[2]
[1]University of Houston
[2]University of Toronto

Responsivity of cortisol levels to environmental stress has been conceptualized as a potential marker of individual self-regulatory capacity, but the extent to which hormone functioning can be considered mal/adaptive is largely dependent on contextual features. The present study investigated which patterns of cortisol reactivity to and recovery from an acute environmental stressor were considered mal/adaptive in the context of adolescent personality disorder (PD) traits. Parents of 106 adolescents (47 male, Mage = 16.01) provided information on the adolescent's PD traits and behavioural problems. Adolescents provided saliva samples surrounding a laboratory stressor, from which cortisol levels were obtained. Cortisol recovery showed robust moderation by PD traits in the prediction of behavioural problems. Specifically, the classic "adaptive" cortisol recovery pattern (quick recovery following stressor removal) reflected maladaptation when adolescent PD traits were high. In other words, when adolescent PD traits were high, quick cortisol recovery showed higher levels of behavioural problems. These findings suggest that, in the presence of maladaptive personality traits, recovering too quickly from environmental stressors may indicate an inability to respond appropriately to negative environmental stimuli, thus reflecting a core disturbance in PD trait functioning. The results underscore the informative role that personality plays in illuminating the nature of hormone functioning in adolescents.

Symposium 9
The Pursuit of Social Status

Time: Saturday, June 22, 2013, 8:40am-10:00am
Location: Salon E

Chairs: Jessica Wortman[1] & Katherine S. Corker[2]
           [1]Michigan State University
           [2]Kenyon College

Recent work in social and personality psychology has emphasized the dynamic interplay between personality traits and individual differences in goals. Formulating process models that bridge these two levels provides an opportunity to develop a more integrative understanding by moving beyond the study of simple trait-to-outcome correlations. This symposium presents results of recent studies at the dividing line between traits and goals. Corker presents recent findings on the link between Conscientiousness and academic outcomes as mediated by achievement goals. Wortman presents work which uses trait desirability as a proposed explanation for the ways that people direct their own personality trait development over the life span. McCabe discusses a process-oriented approach to personality traits, using differences in goals to predict variation in personality states. Broadly, the goal of these talks is to understand the connections between traits and goals in a developmental or process-oriented framework.

9.1: *Dynamic Goals: Beyond Trait-to-Outcome Correlations*

Katherine S. Corker
Kenyon College

Recent research employing the hierarchical model of motivation (Elliot, 2006) has sought to explain effects of personality on academic achievement through effects on goals and effortful strategies (Corker, Oswald, & Donnellan, 2012). This research has shown that the effects of Conscientiousness on achievement are mediated through achievement goals and effortful strategies. However, assessment of the dynamic interplay between traits, goals, and performance has yet to be examined. The current research examines these associations in two large classroom samples ($N = 347$ and $N = 415$), with particular emphasis on how goals change over time. The results show that goals exhibit significant stability, but also normative patterns of change, over a four-month period. Conscientiousness predicted the level, but not the slope, of individuals' boundary goal levels (Corker & Donnellan, 2012). The research highlights the value of dynamic approaches to studying the trait-goal interface.

9.2: *Motivated Development? A Trait's Desirability Directs its Development*

Jessica Wortman[1] & Dustin Wood[2]
[1]Michigan State University
[2]Wake Forest University

Although much work has examined change in personality traits across the life span from a mean-level or rank-order stability perspective (e.g,. Lucas & Donnellan, 2011; Wortman, Lucas, & Donnellan, 2012), less work has examined the nature of the processes that might explain the patterns of change. In this symposium, we suggest that changes in desirability of traits over the life span might motivate individuals to develop those traits. In a large, cross-sectional Internet sample of adults ($N > 19,000$), we demonstrate that age-related changes in personality traits are predicted by age-related changes in desirability. Using mediational models, we demonstrate that the desirability of a trait is able to predict the relationship between age and mean levels of personality traits. More broadly, we suggest that people are both motivated and able to change their traits in accordance with the traits that they believe are desirable throughout their lives.

9.3 *Can momentary goals cause changes in personality states?*

Kira O. McCabe[1] & William Fleeson[2]
[1]University of Groningen
[2]Wake Forest University

The purpose of these studies is to determine whether momentary goal pursuit causes changes in state extraversion and state conscientiousness. In an application of Whole Trait Theory (Fleeson, 2012), specific momentary goals were hypothesized to explain variance in personality states. Previous work (McCabe & Fleeson, 2012) found that 18 selected goals predicted 74 percent of the variance in state extraversion, and these studies extended this work to test trait-goal relationships for extraversion and conscientiousness. Importantly, we expected that the goals for each personality state would have distinct goal content. For example, we expected that when people were trying to have fun, they would be extraverted (but not conscientious); moreover, when people were trying to get tasks done, they would be conscientious (but not extraverted). Study 1 used experience-sampling methodology to determine the relationships of 16 momentary goals, state extraversion, and state conscientiousness. Findings showed that the hypothesized goals for state extraversion and state conscientiousness are distinct, and these goals predict approximately half the variance in the corresponding personality state. Study 2 was an experiment that took place in the field, which showed that assigned goals caused significantly different changes in personality states contingent on the goal content.

Symposium 10
The Most Consequential Trait? New Directions in Research on Openness to Experience

Time: Saturday, June 22, 2013, 8:40am-10:00am
Location: Salon FGH

Chair   Eranda Jayawickreme
Wake Forest University

Openness to Experience is perhaps the least understood of the major personality traits, a surprising fact in light of the important consequences this trait has for human behavior. In keeping with this, some authors have described Openness as the trait that most centrally influences social phenomena (e.g., McCrae, 1996). What are the ramifications of Openness? Correlational research has highlighted that this trait is associated with other important psychological assets such as creativity, tough-mindedness, psychological flexibility, intellectual engagement, or experience seeking. Yet despite its relationship with multiple consequential phenomena, little is known about why and how Openness influences cognition and behavior. The four presentations in this symposium highlight new directions in research on Openness to Experience by addressing how accurately Openness is perceived by the self and others (Jayawickreme & Fleeson), how life events influence changes in Openness over the lifespan (Sutin, Ferrucci & Terracciano), how Openness relates to creativity (Silvia, Nusbaum & Beaty), and finally how Openness can potentially facilitate recovery and growth in the wake of adversity (Forgeard).

10.1: *Is Openness to Experience Accurately Perceived? A Round-Robin Observational and Behavioral Study*

Eranda Jayawickreme & William Fleeson
Wake Forest University

An important debate in psychology is whether research should focus on situational or trait explanations of behavior (e.g., Mischel & Peake, 1983; Epstein, 1979). Recent research has shown that sizable variability and stability may comfortably coexist in the same data and both process and structure may be required to move personality past the person-situation debate (Fleeson, 2001). The current study applies this promising work to the study of openness to experience by obtaining objective observer assessments of behavior and traits following small group discussions focused on creative problem solving and idea generation. Specifically, we examine the relationship between observer assessments of openness, self-reported creativity and performance on multiple behavior tasks of creativity/intellect. 100 participants acted both a as "target" of ratings and an "observer" when rating other participants, making it a round-robin design. The importance of this is to adjust statistically for bias in rating styles. Participants twice engaged in small group discussions and subsequently rated each other's openness creativity and happiness, and subsequently completed multiple behavioral creativity/intellect-relevant tasks. Relevant findings concerning the accurate perception of openness as well as the implications of these findings for the study of openness as a stable and perceivable trait will be discussed.

10.2: *Illness Burden and Changes in Openness to Experience in Adulthood*

Angelina R. Sutin[1,2], Luigi Ferrucci[2], & Antonio Terracciano[1,2]
[1]Florida State University College of Medicine
[2]National Institute on Aging

Longitudinal studies of Openness to Experience suggest that the normative trajectory of this trait is a rather linear decline from young adulthood to old age. Less is known about what contributes to non-normative changes in this trait. Using data from an on-going longitudinal study of aging, the present research examined the potential bi-directional relation between serious illness and Openness to Experience. Participants (N=1,457) completed the Revised NEO Personality Inventory; a certified nurse practitioner administered a standard medical history interview. Based on this interview, disease burden was derived using the Charlston Comorbidity Index, a weighted sum of 19 clinical conditions (e.g., cancer, heart attack). Logistic regression revealed that Openness did not prospectively predict the development of serious disease over approximately 10 years (OR=1.08, 95% CI=.92-1.27). Hierarchical Linear Modeling revealed that increases in illness burden were associated with declines in Openness (γ=-.18, SE=.08): Serious illness amplified the normative age-related declines in Openness. Significant illness may reduce the interest and ability to try new things/go new places, and, with greater awareness of impending mortality, individuals may concentrate more of their attention on those closest to them rather than expanding their worldviews as is typical of Openness at younger ages.

10.3: *Openness to Experience and the Layers of Creativity: Beliefs, Thoughts, and Deeds*

Paul J. Silvia, Emily C. Nusbaum, & Roger E. Beaty
University of North Carolina at Greensboro

We review our program of research on the role of Openness to Experience across three layers of creativity: creative self-concepts (beliefs about one's creativity); creative behaviors (behavioral markers of everyday creativity as well as major creative accomplishments); and creative cognition (the ability to generate creative ideas). Across several samples of adults, openness to experience had at least medium effect sizes on the different layers of creativity. Open people rated themselves as creative across an array of domains, reflecting a more creative self-concept; open people engaged in more "everyday creativity" (e.g., decorating a personal space, writing a poem, inventing a new recipe) and had many more creative achievements (e.g., nationally-noted creative products); and open people came up with better ideas in tasks such as thinking of unusual uses for objects, making creative metaphors, and coming up with funny jokes. Using cardiac autonomic physiology, a recent study suggests that open people are more creative in part because they exert more effort when placed in situations that afford creative action, consistent with the higher value open people place on being original. Taken together, the results emphasize that Openness to Experience is the cornerstone of the creative person.

10.4: *The Role of Openness to Experience in Growth Following Adversity*

Marie J. C. Forgeard
University of Pennsylvania

Past research has shown that openness to experience predicts the extent to which individuals perceive new possibilities for their lives following the experience of adversity (Tedeschi & Calhoun, 1996). Openness may therefore play a key role in understanding individuals' ability to cope adaptively with important life challenges. In addition, past studies have shown that openness is also associated with enhanced creativity (King et al., 1996; McCrae, 1996), defined as the generation of ideas or products that are both novel and useful (Sternberg & Lubart, 1999). In turn, both scientific and anecdotal evidence have suggested that increased creativity may occur following the experience of adverse events (Forgeard, Mecklenburg, Lacasse, & Jayawickreme, 2013). The present study sought to extend the scientific understanding of the facilitative role openness may play in facilitating creative growth following adversity. 373 participants completed questionnaires assessing openness, past adverse experiences, self-reported posttraumatic growth in five domains, and self-reported creativity. Openness moderated the relationship between the experience of adversity, posttraumatic growth, and self-reported creativity. Thus, individuals high in openness were more likely to report posttraumatic growth and increased creativity following the experience of adversity. These results have important implications for the promotion of adaptive coping following adverse events.

Symposium 11
Interpersonal Motives as Drivers of Personality Effects

Time: Saturday, June 22, 2013, 10:15am-11:35am
Location: Salon FGH

Chair: Jochen E. Gebauer[1] & Albrecht C. P. Küfner[2]
          [1]Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin
          [2]University of Münster

Personality traits predict much behavior. But why so? Personality psychologists have lamented that this why-question often remains unanswered. Towards answering this question, the symposium takes an interpersonal motives perspective. Küfner, Hutteman, Nestler, and Back describe narcissists' seemingly contradictory interpersonal behaviors in terms of narcissistic motives for status, superiority and grandiosity. With a focus on interpersonal situations, Denissen revisits the classic person-situation debate and argues that persons and situations cannot be conceptualized as two independent factors, because the two are intertwined due to people's motivation to select certain interpersonal situations. Leary, Diebels, and Jongman-Sereno show that intrapersonal motives are often evoked to explain personality effects, but closer analyses suggest that interpersonal motives are more suitable processes. Leary et al. illustrate their reasoning in the domain of overreactions to interpersonal events. Finally, Gebauer shows that motives for social assimilation and social contrast constitute potent processes driving effects of personality factors on diverse outcomes, including religiosity, interest in other-profitable behavior, and partner preferences.

11.1: The Good, the Bad and the Narcissist: Interpersonal effects of narcissistic self-enhancement

Albrecht C. P. Küfner, Roos Hutteman, Steffen Nestler, & Mitja D. Back
University of Münster, Germany

Personality traits predict much behavior. But why so? Personality psychologists have lamented that this why-question often remains unanswered. Towards answering this question, the symposium takes an interpersonal motives perspective. Küfner, Hutteman, Nestler, and Back describe narcissists' seemingly contradictory interpersonal behaviors in terms of narcissistic motives for status, grandiosity, and superiority over

others. With a focus on interpersonal situations, Denissen revisits the person-situation debate and argues that persons and situations cannot be conceptualized as two independent factors, because they are intertwined due to people's motivation to actively select suiting interpersonal situations. Leary, Diebels, and Jongman-Sereno show that intrapersonal motives are often evoked to explain personality effects, but closer analyses suggest that interpersonal motives are more suitable processes. Leary et al. illustrate their reasoning in the domain of overreactions to interpersonal events. Finally, Gebauer shows that motives for social assimilation and social contrast constitute potent processes driving effects of personality factors on diverse outcomes, including religiosity, interest in other-profitable behavior, and partner preferences.

11.2: *Traits are Attuned to Interpersonal Situations via Motivated Emotion Regulation*
Jaap J.A. Denissen
Tilburg University

For a long time, personality and situational influences on behavior were pitted against each other. Scientists have since realized that this is not a fruitful perspective, as the two influences "work in tandem". However, a truly satisfactory conceptualization of the person-situation interface is still lacking. Much work has focused on forms of interactions between the person (traits, genes) and the environment. These efforts are often (though not always) plagued by small effects and low replicability. The presented research takes a different approach: Persons and environments are thought to be logically intertwined via situation selection. An analysis will be presented that links the interpersonal traits of agreeableness, neuroticism, and extraversion to structural dimensions of interdependence. This analysis elucidates the origins of reference values, which are key to a motivational perspective. Reference values, in turn, predict the use of emotion regulation mechanisms when people are confronted with non-congruent environments. This perspective thus views persons, situations, and behavior as part of an interconnected network. Evidence will be presented that is consisted with this perspective. In addition, a novel experimental paradigm will be introduced to assess situation selection and demonstrate that persons and situations are intrinsically intertwined as predictors of behavior.

11.3: *Distinguishing Intrapersonal from Interpersonal Motives*
Mark R. Leary, Kate J. Diebels, & Katrina Jongman-Sereno
Duke University

Personality psychology is rife with motives that are aimed toward the maintenance of particular intrapersonal states, such as motives involving consistency, self-enhancement, self-verification, authenticity, and ego-defense. Yet, questions can be raised regarding whether the effects that are explained by these motives reflect efforts to maintain certain intrapsychic states or are aimed at the management of interpersonal interactions and relationships. This presentation addresses this issue in the context of instances in which people overreact to inconsequential events. When people react more strongly than warranted based on an event's tangible consequences, both lay explanations and psychological theories point to the possibility that they are overly ego-involved or that the event has threatened their sense of self. Our research explored the hypothesis that, rather than being due to intrapersonal self-related motives, overreactions are predominantly reactions to perceived violations of important social rules. Results from three studies showed that, after controlling for the tangible consequences of an undesired event, the magnitude of

participants' reactions was strongly predicted by their perception that others had violated fundamental rules of social exchange, but intrapersonal concerns played little role in their reactions. Other examples of interpersonal motives that have been misinterpreted as intrapersonal will be discussed.

11.4: *A Social Motives Perspective on Personality*
Jochen E. Gebauer
Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, Germany

Personality factors are frequently employed to explain thought, feeling, and behavior. However, there is growing realization that the processes driving such personality effects remain elusive, that the socio-cultural context is often inadequately considered, and that the pivotal role of universal motives is insufficiently appreciated. The social motives perspective responds to these issues. At its heart lies the assumption that personality factors are interlocked with the social master motives for social assimilation (swimming with the social tide) and social contrast (swimming against the social tide). The social motives perspective links high agreeableness-conscientiousness/communion to social assimilation, while linking high openness/agency to social contrast. Based on these links agreeableness-conscientiousness/communion should predict thoughts, feelings, and behaviors most strongly, if the latter are socially common. Conversely, openness/agency should predict thoughts, feelings, and behaviors most strongly, if the latter are socially uncommon. Evidence for the social motives perspective is presented for personality effects on religiosity, interest in other-profitable behavior, partner preferences, and sexual preferences.

Symposium 12
Personality Trait Development Across the Lifespan: Examining Correlates, Causes, and Consequences of Change

Time: Saturday, June 22, 2013, 10:15am-11:35am
Location: Salon E

Chairs: Allison Tackman & Sanjay Srivastava
            University of Oregon

People change. But not everyone changes in the same way, and the correlates, causes, and consequences of change are not fully understood. In this symposium, 4 speakers will present new research on why people change, on whether volitional change is possible, on how changes in personality reciprocally interact with changes in health, and on how personality change in late childhood and adolescence relates to changes in academic and social functioning. First, Bleidorn and colleagues present results from a large sample of adults from 62 nations; they compare two competing accounts of mature personality trait development in early adulthood, Five Factor Theory and Social Investment Theory. Second, Noftle examines whether positive personality trait change might partly result from individuals' active efforts to improve themselves. Third, Jackson and Weston explore whether changes in personality traits relate to changes in health and whether personality trait change is a cause or a consequence of change in health. And finally, Tackman and colleagues examine individual differences in change in conscientiousness and how changes in conscientiousness relate to changes in academic and social functioning in a 6-year longitudinal sample of children.

12.1: *Personality development around the world – A cross-cultural examination of Social Investment Theory*

Wiebke Bleidorn[1], Theo A. Klimstra[1], Jaap J. A. Denissen[1], Peter J. Rentfrow[2], Jeff Potter[3], & Samuel D. Gosling[4]
[1]Tilburg University
[2]University of Cambridge
[3]Atof Inc., Cambridge, MA
[4]University of Texas at Austin

Across the world, individuals from different cultures tend to become more agreeable, more conscientious, and less neurotic during the period of early adulthood. Two leading theories offer radically different explanations for these pervasive age trends: Five Factor Theory proposes that personality maturation is largely a genetic phenomenon whereas Social Investment Theory proposes that maturation is largely the result of normative life transitions to adult roles. Here we provide the first systematic cross-cultural test of these theories using data from a large Internet sample of young adults from 62 nations (N= 884,328). We found strong evidence for universal personality maturation from early to middle adulthood; yet there were significant cultural differences in age effects on personality traits. Consistent with Social Investment Theory, cultures with an earlier onset of adult-role responsibilities were marked by accelerated age trends in the direction of greater maturity. That is, the overall pattern of age trends across cultures seems not to be fully determined by a universal genetic maturation program. Rather, our findings suggest that universal life tasks during early adulthood – such as finding a partner, starting a family, and establishing one's career – are also important catalysts for personality development during early adulthood.

12.2: *From Amateur to Auteur: Expectations and Desires of Early Emerging Adults for Future Personality Change*

Erik E. Noftle
Willamette University

Across the lifespan, the period of early emerging adulthood has the largest, most pervasive, and socially desirable pattern of trait changes (Roberts et al., 2006), theoretically consistent with emerging adulthood being the most "volitional" developmental period (Arnett, 2000, p. 469). Although personality change has been typically studied as a passive process, what if the sizable positive personality changes during emerging adulthood result at least partly from developmental regulation (e.g., Heckhausen, 2002)—individuals' intentional efforts to improve themselves? In several college student samples, including samples from outside North America, expectations, desires, and attributions for future Big Five trait change were assessed, and within both cross-sectional and longitudinal designs. Across studies, it was found that early emerging adults generally both expected and desired to change most in the near future in traits related to Extraversion and Conscientiousness, closely fitting with developmental tasks of emerging adulthood. In addition, expected and desired changes largely stood in parallel to actual change patterns revealed by previous studies. Although the current research only tests in a limited way whether these intentional efforts to change actually bear fruit in terms of actual change, the results suggest evidence consistent with an active account of personality change.

12.3: *Unraveling the association between personality trait change and health*

Joshua J. Jackson & Sara Weston
Washington University in St. Louis

It is well documented that personality traits predict numerous health outcomes. Recently, a small number of studies found that changes in personality traits predict physical health above and beyond initial levels of personality. The current study utilizes a large, longitudinal study of older adults to examine unanswered questions concerning the relationship between personality trait change and health. First, is personality trait change associated with changes in health? Results indicate that changes in personality traits are indeed related to changes in health. For example, large decreases in conscientiousness are associated with greater declines in general health status. To further examine the interplay between changes in personality and health status, we tested whether the onset of a major disease (e.g., lung disease, cancer) influenced personality trait change. Specifically, does personality trait change serve as a risk factor for the development of disease or do personality traits change in response to the onset of disease? Results indicate that personality trait change is a prospective indicator of poor health and that personality traits change in response to the onset of certain diseases. Theoretical implications are discussed, with respect to the need to distinguish personality trait change from a cause of or a by-product of health.

12.4: *The Development of Conscientiousness in Late Childhood and Adolescence*

Allison Tackman[1], Sanjay Srivastava[1], Jennifer Pfeifer[1], & Mirella Dapretto[2]
[1]University of Oregon
[2]University of California, Los Angeles

Previous research has shown that conscientiousness increases from young adulthood to old age, but the development of conscientiousness prior to young adulthood has received less attention. In the current study, we examined average change and individual differences in change of conscientiousness in a sample of children followed longitudinally from age 10 to 16. We also examined correlated change between conscientiousness and academic and social variables. Results revealed a significant quadratic trend in the growth trajectory of conscientiousness: on average, children decreased in conscientiousness from age 10 to 13 and then increased from age 13 to 16, replicating previous cross-sectional findings. There was also significant variability around this average trajectory. Multivariate growth curve analyses revealed that increases in conscientiousness were associated with improvement in grades and increases in children's engagement with school. Furthermore, changes in conscientiousness were associated with changes in peer support and peer delinquent behavior. Previous research has demonstrated the benefits of conscientiousness in adulthood; the current research demonstrates that benefits of conscientiousness begin to occur much earlier in life.

Symposium 13
The Role of Personality in Moral Behavior and Development

Time: Saturday, June 22, 2013, 1:00pm-2:20pm
Location: Salon E

Chairs: Kathryn L. Bollich
Washington University in St. Louis

In four talks, we highlight recent research demonstrating the leading role that personality plays in moral character. Specifically, we draw attention to the personality makeup of moral individuals, reasons why personality and morality are related, and the power of personality in predicting moral behaviors and development. First, Dunlop will provide

evidence for distinct personality profiles of heroic individuals, countering situationist explanations of bravery and demonstrating the value to capturing moral character using a person-centered approach. Allemand will then discuss the relationship between conscientiousness and forgivingness, explaining how they are related via the self-regulatory skills of conscientious individuals that enable them to be forgiving. Next, Bollich will take a longitudinal look at the development of moral decision-making during the college years and the role that personality plays in its development. Finally, Cohen will discuss the ability for a variety of self-reported personality measures to predict moral behaviors in the workplace more strongly than individual difference measures traditionally linked to moral behaviors, such as moral reasoning ability. Taken together, these talks demonstrate that moral behavior and development are closely linked with personality and also bring us to a better understanding of how we should be measuring moral character.

13.1: *The Personality Profile of Heroes: A Person-Centered Approach*

William L. Dunlop & Lawrence J. Walker
University of British Columbia

Why would someone risk their life by plunging into frigid waters to rescue a drowning stranger, or by fighting off a cougar that had attacked a child? What accounts for these actions? How is heroism best explained? Previous research on this topic has been largely characterized by variable-level approaches and situationist explanations. In contradistinction, we examine heroism, using the person-centered approach, by deriving a personality profile distinctive of exceptional bravery. We assessed the personalities of 25 individuals who had received national awards for risking their lives to save others and 25 demographically matched non-award recipients. A cluster analysis, based on a broadband assessment of 11 personality variables, revealed that awardees for heroism were distinguished from comparison participants on the basis of their personality composition, challenging situationist explanations for their actions. The personality profile of heroes embodied an expanded worldview (epistemic development, early advantage), positivity (redemption), and efficacy (dominance and agency). These findings inform understanding of the psychological factors in heroic action and have implications for conceptions of moral motivation; heroism is far from banal in nature and, on the contrary, is strongly associated with a defining composition of personological virtues.

13.2: *Why Are Conscientious Individuals More Forgiving?*

Mathias Allemand[1] & Patrick L. Hill[2]
[1]University of Zurich
[2]Carleton University

Recent research demonstrates a modest positive relation between conscientiousness and forgivingness as a trait-like moral characteristic. However, it remains a largely unanswered question as to why forgiving individuals also tend to be more conscientious. The current studies tested possible explanations for the link between conscientiousness and forgivingness. Using two Swiss adult samples, we examined three reasons why conscientious people tend to be more dispositionally forgiving. Findings suggest that self-regulation ability served as the best explanation for this relationship. Conscientious individuals tend to be better at self-regulation, which in turn enables them to be more forgiving of others. Moreover, this explanation only holds when discussing the link between forgivingness and conscientiousness, and not with respect to why agreeable and emotionally stable participants are more forgiving. Findings are discussed with respect to the role of regulatory processes in explaining the linkages between broad personality dimensions and forgivingness.

13.3: *When Friendships and Moral Codes Collide: Personality Influences Changes in Moral Decision-Making Across College*

Kathryn L. Bollich & Joshua J. Jackson
Washington University in St. Louis

What role does personality play in the development of morality? We examined this in young adulthood, a time period of important demographic changes. Using a four-year longitudinal study, which included measures of personality and of moral obligations and decision-making that pitted helping friends against following societal moral codes, we examined the moral development of college students from freshman to senior year. First, we found modest rank-order stability of morality across the four-year study. In terms of absolute levels of morality, participants increased their obligations to their friends (as opposed to society). Second, we found that personality was associated with changes in morality across college. For example, conscientious freshman were more likely to stick to societal rules and not bend them for their friends over time, whereas on average people tended to become more lenient to their friends. Finally, changes in morality were related to changes in personality. For example, increases in agreeableness were associated with increases in the tendency to help one's friend at the expense of socially prescribed rules. Taken together, these findings are the first to identify that personality coincides with changes in moral decision-making and highlight the need to integrate personality with the study of morality.

13.4: *Moral Character in the Workplace*

Taya R. Cohen[1], A. T. Panter[2], Nazli Turan[1], Lily Morse[1], & Yeonjeong Kim[1]
[1]Carnegie Mellon University
[2]University of North Carolina

What aspects of a person are indicative of moral character? We put forward an empirical solution based on latent profile analyses of 22 constructs related to integrity. We used multiple measures to describe the attributes of high and low moral character adults, multiple reporters to understand how character is manifested in work behaviors, and longitudinal assessments to determine whether these relationships hold over time. Participants' responses in online surveys significantly predicted the frequency with which they performed ethical and unethical behavior at work according to their coworkers and their own admissions. We replicated these findings, controlling for demographic and organizational characteristics, with self-reported and coworker-reported work behaviors over three months. Moral people were found to be empathic, conscientious, honest, and prone to guilt over wrongdoing; they also were found to value integrity, consider other people's perspectives and the consequences of their own actions. Surprisingly, however, several constructs previously linked to ethical behavior, including moral reasoning ability and emotionality, were not found to be critical components of character. Our research suggests that morality can be measured with self-report questionnaires, and that individual differences in character traits predict unethical work behavior better than worker demographics or basic organizational characteristics.

Symposium 14
Recent advances in the assessment of narcissism and narcissistic personality disorder

Time: Saturday, June 22, 2013, 1:00pm-2:20pm
Location: Salon FGH

Chairs: Josh Miller, Ph.D. & W. Keith Campbell, Ph.D.
           University of Georgia

There has been a significant surge in the interest in narcissism among empirically-oriented psychologists over the last several years. Psychologists from a host of subdisciplines, including personality, social, clinical, I-O, and developmental, are now conducting research on narcissism-related topics in their disciplines. In 2012, over 200 peer-reviewed articles were published in psychology journals that address narcissism. Importantly, the development of a robust and sophisticated literature on narcissism is built upon the use of reliable and valid assessments. In this symposium, the first three speakers will address recent advances in the assessment of narcissism, including a discussion of measures that focus primarily on one specific dimension such as grandiose narcissism (i.e., two abbreviated measures of the Narcissistic Personality Inventory) as well as those that are capable of assessing both grandiose and vulnerable dimensions of narcissism (i.e., Pathological Narcissism Inventory; Five-Factor Narcissism Inventory). The final speaker will discuss the manner in which Narcissistic Personality Disorder (NPD) is assessed in DSM-IV, as well as controversies surrounding the two assessment strategies described for NPD in DSM-5. Together, these talks will provide the audience with substantial information on some of the major assessment-related developments in the study of narcissism.

14.1: *A test of two brief measures of grandiose narcissism: The Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI)-13 and NPI-16*
       Brittany Gentile
       University of Georgia

The most widely used measure of trait narcissism is the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI), which can provide both total and factor scores. However, with a length of 40 items this measure may not be ideal in settings where time or participant attention may limit the types of measures that can be administered. In response, Ames, Rose, and Anderson (2006) created the NPI-16, which provides a shorter, unidimensional measure of the construct. In the present research, we examine the reliability and validity of the NPI-16 in conjunction with a new short measure of narcissism, the NPI-13, which provides both a total score and three factor scores. Across six samples, we demonstrate that both short measures manifest good convergent and discriminant validity and adequate overall reliability. The NPI-13 may be favored over the NPI-16 simply because it allows for the extraction of three factors, consistent with the use of its parent measure.

14.2: *A Look at the Development and Validation of the Pathological Narcissism Inventory*
       Nicole Cain[1] & Aidan Wright[2]
       [1]Long Island University-Brooklyn
       [2]State University of New York at Buffalo

The Pathological Narcissism Inventory (PNI; Pincus et al., 2009) is a multidimensional measure of narcissism supported by a growing body of evidence attesting to its structural, construct, and predictive validity. The PNI was constructed to assess two phenotypic expressions of

pathological narcissism evidenced across clinical theory, social/personality psychology, and psychiatric diagnosis: grandiosity and vulnerability (Cain et al., 2008). Recognition of both themes of narcissistic dysfunction has increasingly become the norm in the empirical literature. The seven-factor structure of the PNI encompasses grandiose (e.g., grandiose fantasies) and vulnerable (e.g. contingent self-esteem) aspects of pathological narcissism (Wright et al., 2010). Research has demonstrated that the PNI is related to personality traits, attachment, self-esteem, interpersonal functioning, psychopathology, and psychotherapy utilization and outcome. This talk will provide an overview of the development of the PNI and its validity and utility from the perspectives of social/personality and clinical psychology, with an emphasis on recent data collected in clinical and student samples using cross-sectional assessments, daily diaries, and ecological momentary assessments.

14.3: *Development and validation of the Five-Factor Narcissism Inventory*
       Josh Miller
       University of Georgia

A robust literature exists documenting the relations between dimensions of narcissism, as well as narcissistic personality disorder (NPD), and the Five-Factor Model (FFM) of personality. The Five-Factor Narcissism Inventory (FFNI) was developed to assess maladaptive variants of the FFM traits known to be associated with these dimensions or variants of narcissism. Composed of 15 scales (e.g., reactive anger; entitlement), the studies to date suggest that the FFNI scales are significantly correlated with the basic FFM traits and domains from which they were derived while also demonstrating significant incremental validity in the prediction of narcissism scores from more established measures of narcissism, above and beyond the variance accounted for by the basic FFM traits as well as extant measures of narcissism. The FFNI scales also demonstrate convergent and discriminant validity with regard to measures of grandiose and vulnerable narcissism, as well as DSM-IV and DSM-5 NPD, in samples comprising undergraduates, community participants, and clinical patients. The FFNI is one of only two measures of narcissism that are comprehensive enough to provide an assessment of grandiose and vulnerable narcissism. A benefit of the FFNI is that it ties the assessment and conceptualization of narcissism to the broader literature on basic personality traits.

14.4: *Key issues and controversies in the assessment of DSM narcissistic personality disorder*
       Keith Campbell
       University of Georgia

The assessment of narcissistic personality disorder (NPD) has been the subject of significant discussion with regard to the shift to the DSM-5. NPD was initially slated for deletion in the DSM-5 and then returned to the DSM-5 as a construct grounded in impaired functioning (self and interpersonal) and pathological personality traits (i.e., grandiosity and attention-seeking). More recently, the decision was made to retain the DSM-IV diagnostic structure for all the PDs and save the more major changes for future versions of the DSM. In this talk I discuss the controversy of how NPD is conceptualized in the DSM and present data from studies addressing key issues in the controversy. Data suggest that the use of the pathological traits proposed for the DSM-5 would be successful at capturing grandiose aspects of NPD but would be less successful at capturing the vulnerable aspects of narcissism, and thus ignore an important piece of narcissism (as well as perpetuate the

construct confusion of DSM-IV NPD). Several suggestions are made for describing NPD in future versions of the DSM in a way that captures the full range of the construct and is grounded in basic personality science.

Symposium 15
Interpersonal and Affective Dynamics in Personality and its Pathology

Time: Saturday, June 22, 2013, 2:35pm-3:55pm
Location: Salon FGH

Chairs: Aidan G.C. Wright
           State University of New York at Buffalo

Personality psychology is the study of persons, and persons are dynamic entities. As such, the key features of personality are not limited to differences on broad traits (assessed cross-sectionally), but rather include the interactive processes characteristic of individuals as they respond to and influence their environment. By adopting a dynamic and mechanistic view of personality, greater scientific integration is achievable and personality can rightly be treated as an explanatory entity (Fleeson, 2012). Furthermore, adopting this approach is likely to resolve long-standing difficulties associated with differentiating normal from abnormal personality functioning (Wright, 2011). Modern quantitative methods now allow researchers to identify and model lawful between-person differences in within-person patterns, thereby making dynamic processes accessible as important individual difference variables. In the current symposium, dynamic processes in interpersonal behavior and emotions will be examined at the daily, within-day, interaction, and momentary levels, across community, clinical, and student samples, using diverse methods and measures. Marc Fournier demonstrates novel applications of the concept of an interpersonal signature to clarify gross variability, Kate Thomas illustrates the keen attunement of those individuals with borderline pathology to momentary shifts in interpersonal behavior, Mary Kate Law highlights the role of self-conscious emotions in borderline pathology, and Aidan Wright examines the influence of pathological narcissism on the linkages among emotions and interpersonal stress.

15.1: *The Composition of Interpersonal Spin*
Marc A. Fournier[1], David C. Zuroff[2], & D. S. Moskowitz[2]
[1]University of Toronto Scarborough
[2]McGill University

Interpersonal spin refers to the extent to which a person's interpersonal style changes across events. Although individual differences in interpersonal spin have been found to predict negative socioemotional outcomes (e.g., social network distance; Côté, Moskowitz, & Zuroff, 2012), traditional spin indices do not distinguish between two different sources of interpersonal spin: changes in one's interpersonal style that occur predictably and appropriately in response to changing interpersonal situations, and changes in one's interpersonal style that occur erratically or unpredictably around these changing interpersonal situations. To the extent that traditional spin indices tap into the former as well as the latter, one might expect that the negative socioemotional outcomes of interpersonal spin may have been underestimated in previous research. In the present investigation, we explore a variety of methods through which to differentiate the adaptive and maladaptive components of interpersonal spin. In a sample

of adult participants recruited from the community who collected event-contingent records of their social interactions over a 20-day period, we demonstrate that variance in interpersonal spin can be decomposed into two meaningful components, labeled signature spin (the more adaptive component) and residual spin (the less adaptive component), that may have different developmental antecedents and different experiential correlates.

15.2: *Momentary interpersonal dynamics of borderline personality: Variability and reactivity during peer interactions*
Katherine M. Thomas & Christopher J. Hopwood
Michigan State University

Variability in interpersonal behavior is a core component of borderline personality disorder. Previous research has focused on methods that examine the variability in self-reported behavior across interactions; however, less is known about the extent to which individuals with borderline personality vary within interpersonal situations. In this study over 200 female participants selected for having either high or low levels of borderline personality interacted with non-acquainted male peers during a 20-minute laboratory task. Observers rated these interactions using a momentary assessment of dominant and warm interpersonal behavior captured every half-second during the interaction. Relative to women without borderline personality, women with borderline personality were considerably more variable in their friendliness throughout the interaction relative to women without borderline personality. Cross correlations and spectral analyses of momentary behaviors across interactants further indicated that women with borderline personality were more responsive to the friendliness-unfriendliness of their peers than women without borderline personality. Overall, these findings build upon previous research by highlighting considerable variability and reactivity within interpersonal interactions among individuals with borderline personality.

15.3: *A Tangled Web of Events Tidied by Distinct Event-Emotion Contingencies within Borderline Personality Disorder Symptomatology*
Mary Kate Law[1], William Fleeson[1], Elizabeth Mayfield Arnold[2], & R. Michael Furr[1]
[1]Wake Forest University
[2]Wake Forest School of Medicine

The purpose of this study was to map real-time event-emotion contingencies central to borderline personality disorder symptomatology (BPDS) through the experience-sampling method (ESM). By identifying event-emotion contingencies, complex sequences can be understood through critical mechanisms. A controversial mechanism for BPDS is shame. A diverse adult, community sample (N = 248, 55% White, 33% Black, mean age=43 years, 34% with BPD diagnosis using Structured Interview for DSM-IV Personality) completed in-the-moment assessments of BPD symptoms and emotions five times daily for two weeks. Results indicated a significant positive relationship between chronic negative and self-conscious emotions and BPDS. Multilevel modeling analyses identified unique contingencies between all assessed BPD symptom experiences and stronger self-conscious emotions as BPDS increased (e.g., BPDS*Unstable Relationship symptom, all β's p≤.05). Models also supported a stronger relationship between negative and self-conscious emotions and frequency of BPD symptom experiences as BPDS increased (e.g., BPDS*Ashamed, all β's p≤.05). In conclusion, the results supported self-conscious emotions as a critical BPD mechanism. While higher BPDS was defined by chronic negative and self-conscious

emotions, variability within self-conscious emotions existed. Self-knowledge of emotion variability and event-emotion contingencies may be unknown. Beyond pathological contingencies, results supported the use of ESM in personality research to reveal person-specific processes.

15.4: *The Daily Expression of Pathological Narcissism in the Links between Interpersonal Stressors and Emotions*
Aidan G.C. Wright, Carrie S. Fisher, Justin M. Kimber, Faith Moore, & Leonard J. Simms
State University of New York at Buffalo

Contemporary theories of pathological narcissism focus on the intensely felt needs for validation and admiration which give rise to urgent motives to seek out self-enhancement experiences. At the same time, the individual high in narcissistic pathology is concomitantly vulnerable to increased sensitivity to ego threat and subsequent self, emotion, and behavioral dysregulation. This articulation of the construct implies an unstable and fragile ability to maintain one's self-esteem, which manifests itself in dysregulated affective experiences in face of adversity. In particular, shame and anger have been implicated as central emotions in the self-dysregulation of the narcissistic individual. In the current study, we draw on two samples of participants, students and psychiatric outpatients, who completed initial assessments and daily diaries for 10 and 100 days, respectively. Participants completed the Pathological Narcissism Inventory (Pincus et al., 2009) at the outset of the study and reported on daily interpersonal stressors and emotions. We employ multi-level models to examine (1) the within-person links between interpersonal stress and emotions, and (b) the role of pathological narcissism in moderating this association. Results are discussed in the context of evolving conceptions of narcissism.

Symposium 16
Understanding the Linkages between Personality Traits and Health

Time: Saturday, June 22, 2013, 2:35pm-3:55pm
Location: Salon E

Chairs: Patrick L. Hill[1] & Nicholas A. Turiano[2]
             [1]Carleton University
             [2]University of Rochester Medical Center

With ample evidence that individual differences in the Big 5 personality traits are valuable predictors of health, more focus is needed on the mechanisms explaining why specific traits predict health. This symposium brings together findings from four studies exploring the associations between personality and both subjective and objective aspects of health, and the potential mediating pathways underlying this relationship. Weston and Jackson test mediating pathways such as stress levels, social support, and health behaviors to identify why conscientiousness and neuroticism predict four-year onset of specific illnesses. Hill, Nickel, and Roberts provide evidence that a relatively overlooked pathway, relationship satisfaction, explains why facets of conscientiousness differentially predict social and emotional well-being. Turiano and Chapman investigate physiological pathways connecting personality to health by demonstrating that personality traits, as well as interactions between conscientiousness and neuroticism, predict metabolic functioning. Lastly, Edmonds and Hampson explore how childhood personality predicts leukocyte telomere length, a key marker of cellular aging and premature mortality. Utilizing longitudinal data

from various national studies, these presentations include a wide variety of conceptual and methodological frameworks to provide evidence of the interconnected pathways explaining how personality influences both subjective and objective aspects of health.

16.1: *Personality Traits Predict the Onset of Illness*
Sara J. Weston & Joshua J. Jackson
Washington University in St. Louis

Personality traits predict general health and mortality, sometimes decades in advance. What is unknown is whether personality traits predict the development of specific illnesses (e.g., cancer, lung disease). The current study tested the predictive ability of personality traits for the onset of illnesses using a subsample (N = 7,627) of the Health and Retirement Study, a nationwide study of aging adults. Individuals who reported not having that illness at an initial time point where followed for four years and reassessed. Personality traits, most notably conscientiousness and neuroticism, predicted the onset of new illnesses. Illnesses tended to be predicted by a single trait, suggesting there are specific pathways through which personality affects health. To test the mechanisms connecting personality traits with the development of an illness, a series of mediating variables were tested. Results suggest that stress levels, social support, and health behaviors play an important role in the relationship between personality and the onset of an illness. For example, neuroticism predicts the onset of lung disease, partially due to increased stress levels. Overall, the study identifies that personality traits are associated with the development of specific illnesses. These findings may better help reveal the mechanisms by which personality affects health.

16.2: *Conscientiousness, Relationship Satisfaction, and Health across Domains*
Patrick L. Hill[1], Lauren B. Nickel[2], & Brent W. Roberts[2]
[1]Carleton University
[2]University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

For decades, researchers have documented the health benefits associated with being conscientious. While studies have nominated mechanisms underlying these links, to this point research has yet to fully explain these effects. Rather than focusing on traditional mediators relevant to physical health, the current study examined whether relationship "health" promotes well-being in other domains. In other words, do conscientious individuals experience better health because they fare better in romantic relationships? Using multiple adult samples (total N > 2250), we examined whether relationship satisfaction (marital or romantic) mediated the links between conscientiousness and health. Moreover, we tested whether these pathways varied across different facets of conscientiousness: orderliness, traditionalism, industriousness, virtue, self-control, and responsibility. Results indicated that all conscientiousness facets were predictive of health across domains. However, whether relationship satisfaction served as a mediator depended on the health domain. Relationship satisfaction proved a better explanation for why conscientious individuals reported better social and emotional well-being, than it did for physical health. Future research directions are discussed, with respect to the need for longitudinal studies that include multiple indicators of relationship investment and health.

16.3: *The Big 5 personality traits and lipid profiles*
Nicholas A. Turiano & Benjamin Chapman
University of Rochester Medical Center

Exploring the relationship between personality and health has transitioned from investigating solely subjective aspects of health to utilizing more objective markers. For example, personality has been shown to predict mortality risk and various markers of inflammation. In the current study, we sought to extend this work by testing whether personality predicted various measures of metabolic functioning. Using national data (N = 998) from the Midlife in the U.S. study (MIDUS), we tested the association between the Big 5 personality traits and the following lipids: total cholesterol, triglycerides, HDL cholesterol, and LDL cholesterol. A Conscientiousness* Neuroticism interaction was tested because this trait constellation has emerged as a predictor of other biological markers in prior studies. Regression analyses indicated that higher levels of neuroticism and lower levels of conscientiousness predicted higher levels of total cholesterol and triglycerides. A significant interaction emerged for LDL cholesterol level, suggesting that higher levels of neuroticism and higher levels of conscientiousness were associated with the lowest LDL levels. These associations were slightly attenuated after adjusting for potential mediating variables such as alcohol and smoking behavior, and level of adiposity. Overall, these findings document an additional physiologic pathway connecting personality to health.

16.4: *Predicting Adult Leukocyte Telomere Length from Childhood Conscientiousness: Pilot Results for this Novel Biomarker of Aging*

W. Edmonds & Sarah E. Hampson
Oregon Research Institute

Telomeres are nucleoprotein structures which cap the ends of chromosomes. They maintain the integrity of our DNA, and prevent end to end fusion. With every cell division, there is a tendency for telomeres to shorten. Leukocyte telomere length (LTL) is a marker of cellular aging, and is an established predictor of mortality. A diverse set of predictors of LTL has been identified, including health behaviors and social environmental factors. Many of these same predictors are associated with conscientiousness, also an established predictor of mortality. Some of the pathways linking conscientiousness to health outcomes involve an accumulation of health effects over long spans of time. LTL offers an objective cumulative marker of these effects. We expected that childhood levels of conscientiousness would predict LTL prospectively in adulthood over a span of 40 years. We tested this hypothesis in a sample of 60 women in the Hawaii Longitudinal Study of Personality and Health and employed an extreme groups design. Higher conscientiousness in childhood was associated with longer LTL in adulthood. We will discuss ways this novel biomarker can be incorporated into models aimed at explaining the association between personality and physical health.

Poster Session 1
Friday, June 17, 2011, 5:00pm-6:30pm
Location: Myers Park, Dilworth, Eastover, and Elizabeth

Poster 1.01
How Strangers Use Facial Features to Make Personality and Competence Judgments

Lyndsay A. Nelson[1], Rose Mary Webb[2], Timothy J. Huelsman[2] & April Bleske-Rechek[3]
[1]East Tennessee State University
[2]Appalachian State University
[3]University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

Consensus among first impressions of the personality and competence of targets, as judged by zero-acquaintance raters, has been widely documented. Overall attractiveness, as well as some subjectively-evaluated morphological features of attractiveness (e.g., symmetry), have been shown to contribute to this consensus. This study examined the role of objectively-measured morphological facial markers in strangers' judgments. Facial photographs of 197 targets exhibiting neutral facial expressions were rated by strangers on personality, competence, and attractiveness dimensions. Facial morphology was objectively measured by identifying 16 points on the faces and calculating several linear distances and two-dimensional areas for each target photo. Targets' symmetry, averageness, and (within sex) sexual dimorphism were calculated within the sample. In a series of regression analyses, objectively-measured morphology of targets will be used to predict strangers' ratings of targets' personality, competence, and attractiveness. Moreover, facial morphology will be used to predict targets' self-reported characteristics and those rated by knowledgeable others (friends of at least six months and parents). Findings will facilitate our understanding of how various facial features are used in the formation of first impressions.

Poster 1.02
Want to know how much you vary around your personality traits? Ask your friends

Robert Wilson & Simine Vazire
Washington University in St. Louis

When we describe what people are like, we often talk about their general tendencies. For example, Sally is an outgoing, kind, and dependable person. But we all know that this is not the entire story. Although we have general ways of thinking, feeling, and behaving, we fluctuate quite a bit around these stable tendencies. Do people have a good sense of their own variability? Do people's close acquaintances have any distinct insight about others' variability? To test this, we had participants (N = 94) report how variable they thought they were on a five traits. We also had up to eight acquaintances for each participant report how variable they thought the target was on the same five traits. As a criterion for the target's actual variability, we had targets complete experience sampling surveys six times a day for six days. Results indicate that targets were poor at predicting their own variability (average r between self-reported variability and actual ESM-measured variability = .03) while acquaintances were markedly better (average r = .23). In conclusion, when attempting to understand your daily fluctuations in personality, it may be wise to trust your friends rather than trust yourself.

Poster 1.03
A Contingency-Oriented Approach to Understanding Borderline Personality Disorder

Kelly R. Miskewicz[1], R. Michael Furr[1], Elizabeth M. Arnold[2], Michelle Anderson[1], Jennifer Wages[1] & William Fleeson[1]
[1]Wake Forest University
[2]Wake Forest University School of Medicine

The purpose of this research is to adapt a process-focused perspective on personality to gain insight into dynamics of personality pathology. Specifically, we examined changes in Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) symptoms as people moved from one situation to another, and we evaluated the impact of situational stressors on these changes. The present study examined the effect of eight stressors, reflecting two fundamental dimensions of psychosocial strain—interpersonal challenge and perceived isolation—on immediate symptom experience in BPD. The sample (N=248) included adults recruited via community and clinical sources, and many met diagnostic criteria for BPD. Experience Sampling Methodology was used to evaluate participants' situational context and symptom level five times per day over a two-week time period. Results revealed a significant association between both dimensions of psychosocial strain and the nine symptoms of BPD, and also revealed that people differ on the strength of these stressor-symptom contingencies. Results also suggested that situations in which people feel interpersonally challenged are better predictors of BPD symptoms than situations in which people feel isolated. These findings advance the theoretical understanding of personality pathology by revealing the way in which particular dimensions of psychosocial strain trigger immediate symptom experience in BPD.

Poster 1.04
Machiavellianism, Self-presentational Authenticity, and Relationship Quality

Katrina Jongman-Sereno & Mark R. Leary
Duke University

People often want to be seen in ways that are different from how they really are and sometimes engage in self-presentation to convey images of themselves that they know are untrue. Because people who are high in Machiavellianism pursue their goals through duplicitous and manipulative tactics, we hypothesized that Machiavellianism moderates the relationship between the authenticity of people's self-presentations and the quality of their relationships with others. 185 college-age participants completed a measure of Machiavellianism, rated themselves, indicated how they wanted three informants (a parent, male friend, and female friend) to view them, and rated the quality of their relationships with these individuals. Each informant then rated the participant and the quality of their relationship with him or her. Machiavellianism was associated with less authentic self-presentations to all three informants. In addition, Machiavellianism moderated the relationship between the authenticity of people's self-presentational motives (the difference between how participants saw themselves and how they wanted to be seen by each informant) and relationship quality with parents, but not with friends. Specifically, participants who wanted their parents to see them as different from how they really were had lower quality relationships when they were high rather than low in Machiavellianism.

Poster 1.05

Resolving moral dilemmas: An individual difference approach

Maxwell L. Barranti[1], Peter Meindl[2], Michael R. Furr[1] & William W. Fleeson[1]
[1]Wake Forest University
[2]University of Southern California

We examine two issues regarding peoples' resolution of moral dilemmas. First, we determine whether there are consistent individual differences peoples' judgment about a wide variety of moral dilemmas. Previous research highlighted contextual effects on moral cognition, but highly-consistent individual differences would suggest an important role for personality in moral cognition. Second, we investigate whether people are differentially sensitive to the moral principles of contact, action, and intentionality. Previous research reveals that engaging in physical contact (vs. not having contact), performing an action (vs. being passive), and intentionally causing harm (vs. foreseeing, but not intending harm) generally decrease endorsement of utilitarian responses to moral dilemmas (e.g., sacrificing one person to save five). However, some people's moral cognition may be more sensitive to these principles. A diverse sample of participants (n=319, *M* age=32) rated their approval of utilitarian choices in 32 moral dilemmas reflecting the 8 possible combinations of principles. The average judgment was 4.5 on a 6-point scale, indicating a generally utilitarian trend. Results revealed significantly robust correlations (r=.55) across all dilemmas, suggesting a meaningful personological basis of moral cognition. Moreover, robust correlations between dilemmas reflecting different principles revealed uniform sensitivity to moral principles.

Poster 1.06

Self-Distancing and Reactions to Trauma: Implications for Stress and Personal Growth

Amy Canevello, Arnie Cann, Lawrence Calhoun &, Rich Tedeschi
University of North Carolina, Charlotte

People who experience major life crises often report positive change or posttraumatic growth (PTG; e.g., Calhoun & Tedeschi, 2006) from the event. PTG is facilitated by deliberate, rather than intrusive, rumination and rumination about traumatic events can stem from whether the event challenges core components of the assumptive world (i.e., core beliefs). This research examined the role of self-distancing in PTG and stress following a traumatic event. We hypothesized that people who self-distance (versus self-immerse) would not question core beliefs, and would ruminate less about the event, leading to less PTG and stress following a traumatic event. One hundred sixty-nine college students who indicated that they had experienced a highly stressful event in the past six months completed measues of self-distancing, threats to core beliefs, deliberate and intrusive rumination, stress, and post-traumatic growth. SEM analyses supported our hypothesized model. Self-distancing predicted lower challenge to core beliefs, which led to less deliberate and intrusive rumiation about the event. Deliberate rumination then led to less PTG; intrusive rumination led to less stress. These findings suggest that although self-distancing appears to buffer stress levels after negative events, it may also limit the extent to which people might grow from challenging circumstances.

Poster 1.07

Dispositional Optimism and Meaning in Life Associated with Digital Dating Behaviors

Michelle Guthrie Yarwood, M.S. & Clyde Hendrick, Ph.D.
Texas Tech University

To extend past work that linked psychological deficits (e.g., loneliness, shyness) to digital dating, we explored the association between positive personality measures and digital dating behaviors. We expected pessimism and search for meaning to be positively correlated, and presence of meaning and optimism to be negatively correlated, with digital dating behaviors. We did not expect loneliness and shyness to predict digital dating behaviors. Single, undergraduate participants (*N* = 177) indicated how often they used twelve digital media (e.g., Facebook) to achieve nine relationship-specific behaviors (e.g., form a romantic relationship). Using multivariate regression to predict nine relationship behaviors, we tested three models: (1) Dispositional Optimism with optimism and pessimism predictors, (2) Meaning in Life with presence and search predictors, (3) Psychological Deficits with loneliness and shyness predictors. Results indicated that (1) Optimism was positively correlated with ending a romantic relationship, finding a partner online whom one first met in person, flirting, and asking someone on a date, (2) Search was positively correlated with looking for and ending a romantic relationship; search and presence were positively correlated with finding a person online, flirting, and asking someone on a date, and (3) Shyness was negatively correlated with maintaining a relationship. Implications are discussed.

Poster 1.08

Emotion as a Function of Personality Traits Across Situations

John A. Evans, Jennifer S. McDonald, Tera D. Letzring & Brittany S. Bowman
Idaho State University

Personality is important in determining affective responses to situations. Research has established relationships between extraversion and positive affect and between neuroticism and negative affect. However, relationships with other personality traits have not been well established and relationships within certain situations have not been examined. In line with the Traits as Situational Sensitivities model (Marshall & Brown, 2006), the current study used moderate-strength situations to explore relationships between personality and affect. Fifty undergraduates completed self-reports of personality, were described by two acquaintances, and participated in seven situations with a confederate. Following each situation, participants reported their state affect. Self and acquaintance personality reports were combined and then correlated with affect within each situation. The unstructured situation resulted in no significant correlations. Two situations were not included due to suspicion. In four situations, extraversion correlated with positive affect, happiness, excitement, determination, and motivation; agreeableness with positive affect, attentiveness, pride, and motivation; and life satisfaction with self-assurance, attentiveness, pride, and motivation. Openness correlated with positive emotions but not with any specific emotion in all four situations. Neuroticism had fewer correlations with negative emotions than expected. These findings show that relationships between personality and affect are consistent with expectations but vary across situations.

Poster 1.09
Hubristic Pride is Associated with Explicit and Implicit Power Motivation

Rodica Ioana Damian[1], Richard W. Robins[1], Sheri Johnson[2] & Charles Carver[3]
[1]University of California, Davis
[2]University of California, Berkeley
[3]University of Miami

Hubristic and authentic pride reflect two pathways to social status: Dominance (based on intimidation) and prestige (based on expertise), respectively. In four studies, we investigated the relation between the two prides and power motivation, the desire to acquire status through dominance. Study 1 (N = 150) found that individuals higher in hubristic (but not authentic) pride expressed stronger desires for fame and wealth (r = .30). Study 2 (N = 96) found that hubristic pride was positively associated (r = .16), and authentic pride negatively associated (r = -.14), with implicit power motivation (i.e., outside conscious awareness), assessed using the Picture Story Exercise. Study 3 (N = 117) replicated the positive association between hubristic pride and a second measure of implicit power motivation (r = .19), assessed using an Implicit Association Test. In Study 4 (N = 30) we manipulated pride using the Relived Emotion Task and found that people who felt hubristic (versus authentic) pride preferred high (vs. low) power jobs. Together, findings suggest that people who experience hubristic pride have a greater need, both explicit and implicit, to exert power over others. Our results suggest that hubristic pride evolved to facilitate the pursuit of social status via dominance.

Poster 1.10
Development and Validation of the International Cognitive Ability Resource

David M. Condon, Jason A. French, Ashley Brown & William Revelle
Northwestern University

Extant cognitive ability measures lack a public domain instrument for large-scale, remote data collection. This has prevented intelligence research from expanding beyond clinical and laboratory settings in a manner commensurate with the widespread use of internet-based assessments in other domains of personality, vocational and social psychological research (Gosling, Vazire, Srivastava, & John, 2004). Here, we report on the development of public-domain items that offer an alternative to the use of copyrighted measures.

Validation analyses are based on two recent samples. The first (N ≈ 85,000) is based on administration using the Synthetic Aperture Personality Assessment technique (Revelle, Wilt, & Rosenthal, 2010) in conjunction with public domain measures of temperament and interests. Demographic variables include educational and occupational outcomes and self-reported achievement test scores. The second sample consists of 140 undergraduates who were administered a brief commercial IQ test (Shipley-2).

Results show a range of moderate-to-high correlations between our measure, self-reported achievement test scores and the commercial IQ test. Results also include a variety of ecological correlates, including gender, level of educational attainment, parental education, and choice of academic major. Discussion will include implications for the use of this measure in other contexts and future directions for development and validation.

Poster 1.11
Maslow Validated: Dominance-Feeling Correlates with Female Sociosexuality

Jonathan M. Cheek, April R. Yeaney, Marussia R. Role & Julie K. Norem
Wellesley College

A. H. Maslow believed that personality and culture influence human sexuality as much as, or more than, biological factors. Extrapolating from research 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 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. Extending our previous pilot study, we administered Maslow's dominance-feeling questionnaire to a new sample of 165 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 1.12
Age Differences in Adult Attachment Across the World

William J. Chopik, Robin S. Edelstein, Nansook Park, Christopher Peterson
University of Michigan

The purpose of this study was to examine the universality of age differences in attachment from a cross-cultural perspective. Relatively few studies have examined attachment processes beyond young adulthood and very little is known about how attachment orientations differ by age. Further, even less is known about whether and how patterns of age differences differ in other geographic regions. We examined attachment anxiety and avoidance in 194,955 Internet respondents ranging in age from 18 to 64 in 219 different countries in 13 geographic regions. Consistent with previous cross-sectional findings, we found that attachment anxiety was highest among younger adults and lower in middle-aged and older adults. Attachment avoidance was lower in younger adults and higher in middle age and older adults. Also, while North Americans were more anxious than non-North Americans, the associations between age and anxiety, and age and avoidance, were consistent across 13 major geographic regions. Further, these patterns were universal across 13 major geographic regions. Findings are discussed in the context of normative social roles and their influence on lifespan personality development.

Poster 1.13
Maternal Nurturance Predicts Lower Child Avoidance in Emerging Adulthood

William J. Chopik, Amy C. Moors, Robin S. Edelstein
University of Michigan

Early caregiving experiences are theorized to be influential in the development of attachment orientations across the lifespan. However, little empirical work links caregiving styles to the later adult personality of their children. In fact, some perspectives suggest that early caregiving

experiences have no impact on personality development in adulthood. In order to assess these effects, we tested the long-term impact of nurturant parenting strategies on personality during emerging adulthood in a 20-year longitudinal sample. Caregiver nurturance at age 3 predicted lower attachment avoidance in adolescence (age 14) and through emerging adulthood (ages 18 and 23). Further, individuals with less nurturant caregivers became more avoidant over time. Moreover, there were no effects of caregiver nurturance on children's later attachment security or anxiety. Our findings confirm many of the central tenets of attachment theory by illustrating the importance of early caregiving styles as they pertain to personality development across the lifespan. We discuss how person-environment transactions promote stability in personality across emerging adulthood.

Poster 1.14
Predicting Scientific Attitudes using Traits, Ability, and Interests
Jason A. French, David M. Condon, William Revelle, & Karl S. Rosengren
Northwestern University

Previous research on the structure of scientific interests has explored the personality of scientists and highlighted the importance of aspects of Openness and Need for Cognition (Feist, 1998; 2012). However, the contribution of Openness over and above ability isn't reflected in recent work, despite associations between ability and openness (Ackerman & Heggestad, 1997). The purpose of this research was to explore the interaction of facets of openness and ability on scientific attitudes, as measured by the SAI-II (Moore & Foy, 1997). In the present study (N = 146), participants took a battery comprised of measures of openness, specifically the imagination, intellect, and openness to experience subscales of the IPIP NEO. Scientific attitudes were associated with a range of personality traits (e.g., intellect), ability, and interests. Results showed Openness-Intellect (b = 0.26, t(143) = 2.60, p = 0.04) and Ability (b = 0.15, t(143) = 2.08, p = 0.01) predict Scientific Interests, particularly when Imagination and Openness to Experience are accounted for. Further analyses will explore incremental validity in the SAI-II in predicting college majors. Our findings have practical importance, suggesting that intellectual aspects of Openness are particularly important in predicting scientific interests and attitudes.

Poster 1.15
Personality and energetics
Antonio Terracciano & Angelina R. Sutin
Florida State University

Personality traits and cardiorespiratory fitness in older adults are reliable predictors of health and longevity. We examined the association between personality traits and energy expenditure at rest (basal metabolic rate) and during normal and maximal sustained walking. Personality traits and oxygen (VO2) consumption were assessed in 642 participants from the Baltimore Longitudinal Study of Aging. Results indicate that personality traits were mostly unrelated to resting metabolic rate and energy expenditure at normal walking pace. However, those who scored lower on neuroticism (r = −0.12) and higher on extraversion (r = 0.11), openness (r = 0.13), and conscientiousness (r = 0.09) had significantly higher energy expenditure at peak walking pace. In addition to greater aerobic capacity, individuals with a more resilient personality profile walked faster and were more efficient in that they required less energy per meter walked. The associations between personality and energy expenditure were not moderated by age or sex, but were in part explained by the proportion of fat mass. In conclusion, differences in personality may matter the most during more challenging activities that require cardiorespiratory fitness. These findings suggest potential pathways that link personality to health outcomes, such as obesity and longevity.

Poster 1.16
Student Evaluations of Professors' Competence: An Experimental Manipulation of Gender, Experience, and Accessibility
Elizabeth M. Dunton, Sarah E. Light, & Rose Mary Webb
Appalachian State University

We make judgments about the competence of others in a variety of contexts, and frequently these judgments are based on small slivers of behavioral or descriptive information. Moreover, those quickly-formed perceptions persist over extended periods of time. For example, student evaluations of teaching performance after a full semester of contact are correlated with evaluations based on only seconds of observation, and hiring decisions are predictable from the first few minutes of a job interview. This study is designed to systematically analyze how those evaluations of competence and other aspects of personality are accomplished (i.e., what information people consider and how they use that information). We examined students' first impressions of professors using mock student evaluations to rate instructor personality, competence, warmth, communication, and management skills. More than 160 student participants read pseudo transcripts of the first day of a class which manipulated professor gender, experience level, and accessibility in a between subjects design. Analyses will examine how each of the manipulated variables contributes to students' perceptions of professors. Understanding the processes underlying how personality and competence inferences are made can inform the both the science and application of discrimination and stereotyping in professional and personal aspects of life.

Poster 1.17
Biological basis of impulsivity: Evidence from humans and mice for a role of uric acid
Antonio Terracciano & Angelina R. Sutin
Florida State University

Evidence from disparate lines of research suggests that uric acid is elevated in psychiatric disorders characterized by high impulsivity, such as ADHD and bipolar disorder. The present research tests the hypothesis that impulsivity-related traits are associated with higher uric acid in humans and mice.
Using two longitudinal, non-clinical community samples (total N=6883), we test whether there is an association between uric acid and measures of impulsivity (NEO-PI-R). We also examined the effect of uric acid on behavior by comparing wild-type mice (WT), which naturally have low levels of uric acid, to mice genetically modified (UOX) to accumulate high levels of uric acid.
In both human samples, the emotional aspects of trait impulsivity, specifically Impulsiveness and Excitement-Seeking, were associated with higher levels of uric acid concurrently and when uric acid was measured 3-5 years later. Consistent with the human data, the UOX mice displayed significantly more exploratory and novelty-seeking behavior than the WT mice.
In conclusion, the identification of biological markers of impulsivity may lead to a better understanding of the physiological mechanisms involved in impulsivity, and may suggest potential targets for therapeutic intervention for physical (inflammation, obesity) and metal health (ADHD, impulse control disorders).

Poster 1.18
The Relationship between Volunteering, Well-being, and Personality in Later Life.
Hannah R. King & Thomas Oltmanns
Washington University in St. Louis

Volunteering has been shown to be related to increased well-being in older adults. Previous research has also indicated that personality traits are predictive of who will volunteer. However, this relationship has mostly been studied in younger samples. The goal of this study is to look at the relationship between volunteer status, personality traits, and well-being in older adults. A large, representative community sample (n=1630) of later middle-aged adults between the ages of 55-64 was recruited from the Saint Louis area to participate in a longitudinal study of personality using both self and informant reports. Personality data was collected using the NEO Personality Inventory – Revised. Volunteer status (volunteer or not), volunteer hours, years of volunteering, and type of sponsoring organization were collected to measure volunteer participation. Results show that volunteering is significantly related to less depression, better self-reported health, higher rates of flourishing, and more social support. Higher levels of self-reported and informant-reported extraversion and self-reported agreeableness are significantly associated with the likelihood of being a volunteer. Volunteering confers many benefits on those who volunteer and these results are important to add to our understanding of which older adults will volunteer.

Poster 1.19
Looking scientifically successful: What does a picture reveal about a researcher's success?
Juliane M. Stopfer, Sarah Hirschmüller, & Mitja D. Back
University of Muenster, Germany

First impressions of others are formed quickly and they influence our ongoing social decisions such as the selection of friends or applicants. Prior research shows that these first judgmental snapshots can be surprisingly valid, even on the basis of targets' photographs alone. It even has been found that spontaneous trait perceptions predict consequential outcomes including objective indicators of leadership effectiveness. But can we really infer professional success from a picture? Here, we tackled this question using standardized portraits of 63 male professors in the natural sciences (e.g., physics, psychology). Based on these pictures, 24 lay perceivers provided judgments of scientific success, research efficiency, quality, and reputation among colleagues. Objective criteria for scientific success (e.g., number of publications, citations, grants) as well as numerous cues (e.g., friendly face, expensive clothes, healthy appearance) were collected. Results showed strong consensus across perceivers, but surprisingly little evidence for the accuracy of impressions. Lens model analyses revealed interesting cue validity and cue utilization patterns that may inspire scientists' self-presentations in pictures as well as future research on the accuracy of personality judgments.

Poster 1.20
Self-Esteem in 60 Seconds: The Six-Item State Self-Esteem Scale
Gregory D. Webster
University of Florida

A key problem faced by social–personality psychologists is measuring states and traits efficiently—minimizing items without sacrificing reliability and validity. With 20 items, the State Self-Esteem Scale (SSES; Heatherton & Polivy, 1991) can be cumbersome in research settings that demand efficiency (e.g., longitudinal, mass-testing, and experience-sampling studies). The goal of the present research was to create an efficient six-item version of the SSES that preserves its reliability and validity as well as its three-dimensional structure of social, appearance, and performance state self-esteem. In Study 1 (N=746), item response theory and confirmatory factor analyses were used to identified the "best" six items—two from each dimension. In Study 2 (N=40), students completed the SSES four times at two-week intervals. The six-

item SSES showed adequate test–retest reliability, explained substantial variance in trait-relevant measures (via multilevel variance decomposition), and showed convergent validity with related self-esteem measures. In Study 3 (N=67), students completed the SSES and participated in a laboratory experiment. Participants (ostensibly) received negative feedback on an essay they had written, and could retaliate against their evaluator by allocating hot sauce for them to consume. Showing its efficacy, the six-item SSES interacted with self-esteem instability to predict aggression (hot sauce allocated).

Poster 1.21
Personality disorders and meta-accuracy: Do people with personality pathology know how close others perceive them?
Sarah Heuckeroth, Erika Carlson, & Thomas Oltmanns
Washington University in St. Louis

People are generally aware of how others perceive their personality (Carlson & Furr, 2009; Vazire & Carlson, 2010). One important exception may be people with personality disorders (PDs), a form of psychopathology associated with skewed social perceptions and impaired interpersonal functioning. In a large, representative sample of adults ages 55-65 (N = 321), we assessed people's awareness of how their romantic partner perceived their personality on the Big Five. Participants rated their own personality, guessed how their partner would rate them, and partners described the participant on the same traits. Participants were also assessed for PDs by a trained interviewer (i.e., the SIDP-IV). Results suggest that people who scored higher on PDs were less aware of how their romantic partner perceived their personality than people who scored lower on PDs, particularly for communal traits such as conscientiousness, agreeableness, and emotional stability. These findings were particularly robust for Cluster B PDs (Borderline). Interestingly, self-other agreement did not show the same pattern, suggesting that participants higher in PDs did not necessarily see themselves differently than their romantic partner perceived them. Thus, people with more PD symptoms may also be more likely to experience person perception problems (Oltmanns & Turkheimer, 2009).

Poster 1.22
Big Five, Dark Triad, and Deviant Sexual Behaviors
Kayleigh Shepard & Jennifer Lodi-Smith
Canisius College

Personality predicts a wide range of important behaviors and life outcomes (i.e., Roberts et al., 2007). However, a limited number of studies address the relationship between personality and sexuality (Bourdage et al., 2007; Markey & Markey, 2007) and even fewer studies examine the relation between personality and sexual deviance (Williams et al., 2004). Though the literature suggests a meaningful link between personality and sexual deviance, it cannot be generalized with regards to a wider subclinical population given its present limitation to undergraduate male samples. The current research builds on the existing literature by addressing this relationship within a sample of 593 individuals who completed the Big Five Inventory (John et al., 1991), the Dirty Dozen (Jonason & Webster, 2010), and an index of sexually deviant behaviors (MIDSA, 2011). Findings suggest that the relationship between personality and sexual deviance depends on the domain of sexual deviance being addressed. While transvestism solely related to high openness; sadomasochistic behaviors corresponded to low conscientiousness, high openness, and high Machiavellianism. Further, interpersonal sexually deviant behaviors such as voyeurism related to Machiavellianism and narcissism but not to Big Five traits. Results are discussed in the context of the role personality can play in understanding sexual behaviors.

Poster 1.23
What Do We Know When We Know an IQ Score? Ability by Personality Interactions Predict Intelligence Test Performance and Item Response Styles

Ashley D. Brown & David M. Condon
Northwestern University

The web-based SAPA project simultaneously collects data on personality and ability. Thus, it is uniquely suited to the investigation of a fundamental problem in intelligence research; that is, the performance-competence distinction. As measures of performance or observable intelligence, ability tests measure more than latent intelligence, and much evidence suggests that some of the additional variance is accounted for by personality traits. Analyses conducted on data from a diverse sample of over 72,000 participants found main effects and interactions of ability, personality, and gender in predicting scores on particular ability item types, as well as on two participant response styles. Specifically, these styles were responding with "I don't know" to difficult three-dimensional rotation items and skipping items. In addition, linear and quadratic relationships between "Big Five" personality traits and IRT-estimated ability were found. These results suggest not only that participants' performance on intelligence tests is raised and lowered by personality traits and related test-taking styles, but also that different sets of personality traits facilitate different types of tasks. Implications and future research directions are discussed.

Poster 1.24
Predicting Dark Triad Personality Traits from Twitter usage and a linguistic analysis of Tweets

Chris Sumner[1], Alison Byers[1], Rachel Boochever[2], & Gregory. J. Park[3]
[1]Online Privacy Foundation
[2]Cornell University
[3]University of Pennsylvania

There are a growing number of research papers related to social media, a small number of which focus on personality prediction. To date, studies have typically focused on the Big Five traits of personality, but one area which is relatively unexplored is that of the anti-social traits of narcissism, Machiavellianism and psychopathy, commonly referred to as the Dark Triad. This study explored the extent to which it is possible to determine anti-social personality traits based on Twitter use. This was performed by comparing the Dark Triad and Big Five personality traits of 2,927 Twitter users with their profile attributes and use of language. Analysis shows that there are some statistically significant relationships between these variables. Through the use of crowd sourced machine learning algorithms, we demonstrate a reasonable improvement over a random guess when predicting an individual's Dark Triad traits from Twitter activity. We also highlight that incorrect conclusions can be reached through the use of inappropriate evaluation criteria. While predictive models may be imperfect for determining an individual's personality, they may still be of practical importance when applied to large groups of people, such as gaining the ability to see whether anti-social traits are increasing over a population.

Poster 1.25
The Benefit of Distractions

Lyra Stein & John Aiello
Rutgers University

The present study sought to test a cognitive capacity explanation of the distraction-conflict theory of social facilitation. Introverts and extraverts performed a sustained attention to response task and a word-pair task in the presence of social and non-social distractions of varying salience. These tasks were performed in the presence of social distractions (coactor and evaluator) and non-social distractions (low and high complexity music) to determine if performance in the different conditions was moderated by extraversion. In addition, this study proposed that the mediators of the moderated relationship between condition and extraversion would be boredom, mind-wandering and task-unrelated thoughts. Results show the moderation of extraversion such that extraverts were facilitated with different forms of distractions while introverts were impaired. This indicates that extraverts need more outside stimulation to achieve performance facilitation while introverts tend to become over-stimulated with too much outside stimulation. When performance was facilitated in the SART task, the amount of task unrelated thoughts decreased, whereas when performance was impaired, task unrelated thoughts increased. For word-pair task, when performance increased, levels of boredom decreased and when performance was impaired, the level of boredom increased. These results support a cognitive capacity explanation for the distraction-conflict theory of social facilitation.

Poster 1.26
"Harry Potter and the Measures of Personality": High Dark Triads Self-Select into Slytherin House

Laura Crysel[1], Tatiana Orozco Schember[1], Corey Cook[2], & Gregory D. Webster[1]
[1]University of Florida
[2]Skidmore College

People use fiction and story-telling as ways to learn about themselves and their social world. Fans of J.K. Rowling's "Harry Potter" book series often identify with one of the four "Houses"—Gryffindor, Hufflepuff, Ravenclaw, and Slytherin—that correspond to certain traits and values. Fans use a feature on the official "Pottermore" website that tests their personality and "sorts" them into the Hogwarts "House" that best fits them. But what does Pottermore's sorting quiz measure? The qualities that "place" a person in a Harry Potter House may correspond to traits measured in personality research. Harry Potter fans from online fan-groups completed personality measures, and we tested personality differences among those sorted into the four Houses. Planned contrasts found an association between placement in Ravenclaw house (known for "wit and learning") and need for cognition, and between Slytherin house (known for using "any means to achieve their ends") and Dark Triad traits, respectively. It was expected that those in the Gryffindor house (known for bravery) would be higher in extraversion or openness to experience, but these associations were non-significant. Future studies could investigate the items used in the official sorting quiz to better understand why fans are "sorted" into a given House.

Poster 1.27
The bright and dark sides of narcissistic personality: Examining the dual implications of grandiose narcissism in the workplace

Ashley L. Watts, Sarah Francis Smith, & Scott O. Lilienfeld
Emory University

Historically, narcissism has been viewed as risk factor for maladaptive leadership. However, recent research suggests a more complicated picture in which narcissism, at least grandiose narcissism, is associated with both positive and negative leadership outcomes. We examined potential adaptive and maladaptive workplace correlates of narcissism in a sample of N=220 North Americans recruited through M-Turk. Participants provided self-report ratings of (a) narcissism, (b) general personality, (c) leadership styles, (d) leadership activities, and (e) counterproductive workplace behaviors. Grandiose and NPI narcissism were significantly positively associated with not only with engagement in leadership activities and adaptive leadership styles (e.g., charismatic),

but also counterproductive workplace behavior (e.g., absenteeism). In contrast, vulnerable narcissism was significantly negatively associated with engagement in leadership activities and adaptive leadership styles, and positively associated with counterproductive workplace behavior. These findings are consistent with the notion that grandiose, but not vulnerable, narcissism is a double-edged sword that bears important implications for the outcomes of narcissism in the workplace and perhaps other interpersonal domains.

Poster 1.28
An Alternate Reality: Real-Life Relationship Building in the Virtual World

Benjamin N. Johnson
Emory University

This study examines interpersonal interactions, testing whether practice of a successful romantic relationship in the virtual world improves real-world interpersonal behavior. Seventy-seven undergraduate participants (56 female) completed the online component of the study. Fifty of these (39 female) completed both the online and the lab components. Online, participants completed the Experiences in Close Relationships-Revised (ECR-R), created a personalized virtual identity, and engaged in an interactive relationship-formation story with a virtual partner. The randomly assigned experimental group underwent the secure "possible self" intervention. The control group engaged in the program without intervention. Participants then visited the lab, interacted with a researcher, and again completed the ECR-R. Change in attachment security did not differ based on study condition, although an overall decrease in attachment anxiety was found. Ratings of the positivity of participants' interactions with a researcher also did not differ based on study condition. Supplementary analyses found that relationship status predicted attachment security; a cyclical model was proposed to explain these findings. These results indicate that virtual interventions allowing individuals to create a virtual identity and practice adaptive relationship behavior may partially improve attitudes towards real-life relationships. Such findings could form the basis for affordable widespread online relationship-building programs.

Poster 1.29
Trait Self-Regulation and Emotion Regulation Uniquely Predict Levels of Pain Catastrophizing

Ian A. Boggero, Michelle N. Wolff, Suzanne C. Segerstrom
University of Kentucky

Rationale: The ability to regulate one's thoughts and emotions may relate to one's ability to ignore, tolerate, and control physical pain; conversely, poor self-regulation (SR) and emotional control may contribute to pain catastrophizing (PC), the tendency to magnify the seriousness of pain sensations.
Methods: Undergraduates without chronic pain conditions (n=178) completed measures of trait SR (Self-Control Scale, Behavior Rating Inventory of Executive Function [BRIEF]) and Pain Catastrophizing.
Results: Controlling for sex, the SR measures entered together accounted for 11.5% of the variance in PC, $F(4,112) = 4.22$, $p < .005$. Only the Emotion Control subscale of the BRIEF predicted PC above and beyond general SR effectiveness, $\Delta R2 = .04$, $F(1,112) = 5.69$, $p < .002$.
Discussion: PC contributes to worse clinical outcomes for people with pain; in this analog sample, the general ability to self-regulate as well as the specific ability to control emotion predicted less catastrophizing. Chronic pain is associated with SR deficits that may create a downward spiral of poorer SR, increased PC, and worse pain.

Poster 1.30
An Evolutionary Approach to Quantifying Situations and Predicting Behavior

Patrick Morse[1], Becca Neel[2], & David Funder[1]
[1]University of California, Riverside
[2]Arizona State University

According to fundamental motives theory (Kenrick, et al., 2010), humans have evolved specific social motives (e.g., self-protect, affiliate) to help them to survive and reproduce. These motives, and the behaviors they produce, are likely differentially relevant to different situations. Situation templates were created using the Riverside Situational Q-Sort (RSQ) to describe motive-relevant situations derived from the fundamental motives theory. Additionally, behavior templates were created using the Riverside Behavioral Q-Sort (RBQ) to describe motive-relevant behaviors; these templates represent predictions of behavior in motive-relevant situations. 201 undergraduate participants reported situations they had experienced within the past 24 hours, and their behavior in them, using the RSQ and RBQ, respectively. These templates were then used to assess the matches between participants' descriptions of their situations and each of the motive-relevant templates. Further analyses revealed significant relationships between participant behavior and behavioral predictions rooted in fundamental motives theory. This evolutionary, fundamental motives approach provides both a reasonable framework of situations, effectively capturing the situations experienced by participants, and an approach to accurately predicting behavior in these situations. This work also demonstrates the utility of the RSQ and RBQ for quantifying situations and behaviors in addition to forming behavioral predictions.

Poster 1.31
Understanding Variability in Couple Members Reactions to Emotional Support Across the Transition to Parenthood

Marci E. J. Gleason & Holly Ryon
University of Texas at Austin

Support receipt between romantic partners has increasingly been shown to be linked to negative outcomes such as emotional distress (Gleason & Iida, in press; Reis, Clark, & Holmes, 2004). However daily diary research has also shown that there are significant individual differences in how couple members respond to support receipt from their partners with many individuals experiencing enhanced mood and relationship closeness when receiving support from their partners (Gleason, Iida, Bolger, & Shrout, 2008). However at this time it is unclear what distinguishes those who benefit from support from their partners from those who do not. Using daily diary data from a three-wave study of couples navigating the transition to parenthood, I investigate the effects of emotional support receipt on mood, fatigue, and relationship closeness before the baby is born, shortly after its birth, and a year after its birth and whether the association is moderated by individuals' level of locus of control and changes in global relationship satisfaction. Preliminary results indicate that differences in reactions to support receipt may be explained through individuals global and daily locus of control.

Poster 1.32
An Incremental Theory of Happiness Predicts Empathic Responding

Alexa Tullett[1], Jason Plaks[2], & Jennifer Tackett[3]
[1]University of Alabama
[2]University of Toronto
[3]University of Houston

In the present research we sought to examine the effects of lay beliefs about happiness on empathy and prosocial behavior. In Study 1 we

created and validated the Lay Beliefs about Happiness Scale (LBHS) in order to assess beliefs along three dimensions previously identified in attribution research: flexibility, controllability, and locus. In Study 2, we found that believing in the flexibility and controllability of happiness was positively related to dispositional empathic concern and negatively related to dispositional callousness. In Study 3, we found that flexibility beliefs were also positively related to state empathic concern in response to positive and negative scenarios. Finally, in Study 4 we attempted to manipulate these beliefs and to examine the effects on empathy and prosocial behavior. We found that participants who read an article about the flexible nature of happiness were more likely to report empathic concern and marginally more likely to donate money to a mental health organization than those who read about the stability of happiness. Mediational analyses suggest that this may occur because stability beliefs lead to stronger attributions of blame, which in turn dampen empathic reactions.

Poster 1.33
Living with Arthritis: Effects of Romantic Partners' Beliefs in Patients' Efficacy on Health and Well-Being
Judith Gere & Lynn M. Martire
Penn State University

It is well-known that people's self-efficacy beliefs are important for many health and well-being outcomes. However, little is known about the effects of one person's beliefs in the efficacy of their romantic partner on the partner's health and well-being. In the current study, we examined whether spouses' beliefs in the efficacy of arthritis patients in meeting their disease management goals is associated with the patients' health outcomes both concurrently and over an 18-month period, over and above the patients' self-efficacy beliefs. We recruited a sample of 152 couples (N = 304) where one of the partners had knee osteoarthritis. Couples participated in 3 assessments over an 18-month period where we assessed the patients' subjective well-being and physical health, the patients' self-efficacy and the spouses' beliefs in the patients' efficacy in meeting disease management goals. Results showed that spouses' beliefs in the patients' efficacy predicted improvements in the patients' health and well-being over a 6-month period, above and beyond the patients' self-efficacy beliefs. These results indicate that patients' romantic relationships, more specifically, their partners' beliefs in their efficacy, have serious implications for the health and well-being of patients who are dealing with chronic illness.

Poster 1.34
A Lexical-Scale Approach to Predicting Behavior Using the Inventory of Individual Differences in the Lexicon (IIDL)
Nicolas A. Brown, Ryne A. Sherman, & David G. Serfass
Florida Atlantic University

Personality psychology has relied on well-studied measures of individual differences such as the Big Five (Costa & McCrae, 1992) and the California Adult Q-set (Block, 1961) to describe individuals and predict behavior. However, newer scales such as the Inventory of Individual Differences in the Lexicon (IIDL; Wood, Nye, & Saucier, 2010) have since been developed and used. Unlike these older measures, the IIDL has not been used to predict individual behavior; thus, the goal of the present study. Sixty-three participants completed the IIDL and were video-recorded during an introductory interview completed as part of another study. Specifically, participants were asked by a research assistant to "Tell me a little bit about yourself." Trained research assistants used the Riverside Behavioral Q-sort (RBQ; Furr, Wagerman & Funder, 2010) to code participants' behavior during the interview. A confirmatory factor analysis was conducted on the IIDL and five factors were retained. Consistent with prior research, these

factors closely resembled the Big Five. Correlational analyses revealed that the Neuroticism, Extraversion, and Conscientiousness IIDL factors were related to behavior (all average absolute correlation ps < .05), although Openness and Agreeableness were not. These results suggest that the IIDL may be an adequate measure for predicting behavior.

Poster 1.35
Linking Self Representations with Personality Test Responses
Violeta Bianucci, PhD
Beth Israel Medical Center

Research confirms that priming the independent versus interdependent self-concept in bilingual, bicultural individuals has measurable effects on attitudes, preferences, and behaviors, but no researchers have examined the impact of this type of priming on participants' self-reports of interpersonal dependency. This project investigates whether priming a person's independent or interdependent self schema (self-concept) affects their responses to a personality questionnaire (the Relationship Profile Test; RPT) that assesses destructive overdependence, dysfunctional detachment, and healthy dependency. One hundred and four bilingual, bicultural participants were tested with half randomly assigned to the Independent Prime condition and half assigned to the Interdependent Prime condition. It was expected that participants' personality profiles would differ when they: 1) completed an interdependent prime task and then complete the RPT (Interdependent Prime), versus 2) completed an independent prime task and then complete the RPT (Independent Prime). Specifically, participants would describe themselves as higher on healthy dependency in the Interdependent Prime condition, and lower on healthy dependency in the Independent Prime condition. Contrary to expectations, it was found that priming did not affect RPT score. Activating sociocentric versus individualistic features of the self, while influential in other domains, does not affect reports of healthy and unhealthy dependency.

Poster 1.36
Personality Attributes in Clinical Presentation and Treatment
Amber Gayle Thalmayer
University of Oregon

A large body of evidence demonstrates that self-report scores on personality inventories predict important life outcomes, from health and longevity, to marriage and divorce, to career success (Ozer & Benet-Martinez, 2006). But the ways attributes affect psychological treatment have not been widely studied. Psychotherapy is sought for a wide range of problems, and trust in its efficacy has led to increasing parity in insurance coverage. But about half of those who begin therapy drop out prematurely (Wierzbicki & Pekarik, 1993), and only about half of those who complete therapy experience long-term improvements (Westen & Bradley, 2005). Knowledge of normal-range personality differences might help therapists better guide treatment, and lead to more successful outcomes. In the current study, self-report scores on Big Five/Big Six attribute dimensions are used to predict therapy retention and outcome clients in community clinic clients (N = 250). Outcome measures include number of sessions attended, termination type per therapist judgment (drop out without improvement; some goals met prior to drop out; goals met/successful termination), and change in symptoms as measured by successive administrations of the Outcome Questionnaire-45. The comparative validity of the Big Five vs. Big Six model in this context is explored.

Poster 1.37
*Personality and Perceptions of Situations from the Thematic
Apperception Test: Quantifying Alpha and Beta Press*
David G. Serfass, Nicolas A. Brown, & Ryne A. Sherman
Florida Atlantic University

Theoretical models posit that the perception of situations consists of
two components: an objective component attributable to situation
being perceived and a subjective component attributable to the person
doing the perceiving (see Murray, 1938; Rauthmann, 2012; Sherman,
Nave & Funder, 2013; Wagerman & Funder, 2009). In this study
participants (N=186) viewed three pictures from the Thematic
Apperception Test (TAT; Murray, 1938) and rated the situations
contained therein using a new measure of situations, the Riverside
Situational Q-Sort (RSQ; Wagerman & Funder, 2009). The RSQ was
used to calculate the exact similarity among three ratings of situations
and to examine the variance attributed to the objective and subjective
properties of the situations. The results support a two component
theory of situation perception. Both the objective situation and the
person who perceives that situation contributed to overall perception.
Further, individual's distinctive perceptions of situations were consistent
across stimuli and the Big Five personality traits were related to
distinctive perceptions. For instance, individuals high in Openness find
comparatively more humor (r=.26), intellectual stimuli (r=.20), and
moral or ethical issues (r=.19) in these situations than individuals low
on this trait.

Poster 1.38
*Dimensions of Drunkenness: An Investigation of the Associations
Among Self- and Informant-reported Sober and Drunk Personality
and Drunken Demeanor*
Rachel P. Winograd & Kenneth J. Sher
University of Missouri-Columbia

Existing literature supports the use of the Five-Factor Model (FFM) as a
comprehensive representation of mood, affect, and behavior. This study
used the FFM as an organizational framework for both self-perceptions
of drunkenness (i.e. individual changes in mood, affect, and behavior
associated with one's own intoxication), and "drinking buddies'"
perceptions of their friends' drunkenness (i.e., changes in mood, affect,
and behavior associated with a friend's intoxication). Through a lab-
based survey, drinking-buddy pairs (N = 184 [92 pairs]) and target
participants reported on their own sober and drunk "personalities" and
drunken demeanors (e.g., friendly, sloppy, weepy), as well as the sober
and drunk "personalities" and drunken demeanors of their
accompanying drinking buddy. Canonical correlations were conducted
to estimate the dimensionality of the five sober and drunk personality
traits and seven drunken demeanors. Analyses for both self- and
informant- reported variables yielded four significant canonical
variates, with negligible differences across the two methods of report.
The four variates were labeled: 1) The Emotionally Stable Drunk, 2) The
Dangerously Fun-loving Drunk, 3) The Emotionally Labile Drunk, and 4)
The "Sugar and Spice" Drunk. These results support the use of the FFM
in the continued study of "drunk personality."

Poster 1.39
*Perceptions of Competence and Warmth in Nursing Mothers:
Examination of a Stereotype Content Model*
Karly Cochran, Rose Mary Webb, Amy T. Galloway, & Lucinda O. Payne
Appalachian State University

While medical professionals recommend nursing/breastfeeding
exclusively for infants for the first six months, nursing rates are low, in

part due to negative attitudes about nursing. These attitudes may also
influence perceptions of nursing mothers, who have been judged as less
competent with regard to abilities relevant to work performance
(Smith et al., 2011). The current study examines these biases within a
stereotype content model (Fiske et al., 2002), in which individuals are
evaluated on competence and warmth dimensions. This model has
shown that while fathers are rated as both warm and competent,
mothers are rated as warm, but less competent (Fuegen et al., 2004).
It is not clear if the downward bias in competence ratings is greater for
nursing mothers than that for mothers in general. We attempt to
disentangle the evaluation biases by asking participants to rate
personality dimensions of nursing mothers versus parents of both
genders in childcare situations. Analyses will also examine how nursing
knowledge and attitudes are related to perceptions of nursing mothers.
Two samples will be utilized. First, data from 147 undergraduates have
been collected, and analyses are underway. Second, a more
heterogeneous adult sample will be identified using Amazon Turk
(anticipated n = 300).

Poster 1.40
*Do trait anxiety or uncertainty tolerance predict distress in response
to treatment allocation?*
Cinnamon Stetler, Margaret Dubose, & Yayi Wang
Furman University

Despite substantial interest in identifying those most likely to respond
to a placebo, few personality traits have emerged as reliable predictors.
The administration of a placebo involves deception; patients receive
either the active treatment or placebo, but are not told which. Although
necessary, this "blinding" may heighten uncertainty and increase
anxiety. Individuals high in trait anxiety (TA) or low in uncertainty
tolerance (UT) may be made especially anxious. To examine this, we
asked volunteers to imagine that they have developed an illness and will
participate in a hypothetical clinical trial. Volunteers were randomly
assigned to read either that they would receive the active medication,
that they would receive placebo, or that they would receive either
active medication or placebo but would not be told which (uncertainty
condition). Treatment-related distress and expectations for treatment
success were then assessed, and Spielberger's TA scale (1977) and the
Appraisal of Uncertainty Scale (Mishel & Sorenson, 1991) were
administered. Data collection is underway. We hypothesize that high TA
or low UT individuals in the uncertainty condition will report greater
distress and lower treatment expectations compared to low TA/high
UT individuals. Given the physiological effects of anxiety, these traits
may predict placebo responses under blinded conditions.

Poster 1.41
Female Aggression: Can it be Predicted by Digit Ratio and Parenting?
Emily Sutcliffe Cleveland
California State University, East Bay

Aggression is linked to digit ratio (2D:4D, a marker of prenatal
androgen exposure) and parenting. Regressions explore contributions
of these variables in predicting female aggression.
2D:4D. Negative aggression-2D:4D relationships have been observed
but only for males, possibly due to operationalizations emphasizing
direct (verbal, physical) aggression. When aggression is redefined as
indirect social/relational behavior, females appear more aggressive.
Redefinitions should yield aggression-2D:4D correlations in females.
Parenting. Positive parenting (high autonomy support, warmth) is
correlated with lower aggression and harsh parenting (high control,
conflict) is correlated with higher aggression.
Methods:
215 females completed 6 relational/social/indirect aggression measures,

2 parenting measures, and had their hands measured.
Results:
Maternal Positive Parenting (MPP) correlates with Total Aggression (TA) and Trait Emotional Intelligence (TEI); Paternal Positive Parenting (PPP) correlates with TEI.
2D:4D correlates with TA and TEI.
Regressions tested for effects of (1) MPP + 2D:4D on TA, (2) MPP + 2D:4D on TEI, (3) PPP + 2D:4D on TEI.
Regression 1: $R2 = .06$, $F(2,199) = 5.71$, $p = .00$. Both predictors are significant.
Regression 2: $R2 = .13$, $F(2,213) = 15.28$, $p = .00$. Both predictors are significant.
Regression 3: $R2 = .05$, $F(2,204) = 5.27$, $p = .01$. Both predictors are significant.

Poster 1.42
Vulnerable and Grandiose Narcissism Traits Across Time

Whitney L. Gore & Thomas A. Widiger
University of Kentucky

Recent research has suggested that narcissism consists of two components: vulnerable and grandiose narcissism. Researchers have suggested that narcissistic persons may alternate between grandiose narcissism and vulnerable narcissism, but there has been virtually no systematic research testing this hypothesis. Approximately 50 clinicians and professors of clinical psychology identified a client or a person they knew as being a grandiose narcissist. An additional group of clinicians and professors identified a vulnerable narcissist. They first rated this person with respect to 15 traits of grandiose or vulnerable narcissism, respectively. They subsequently rated the same person with respect to the 15 traits of the complementary form of narcissism. It was hypothesized that persons identified as grandiose narcissists have displayed vulnerable narcissism in the past but those identified as vulnerable narcissists were not likely to have displayed grandiose traits in the past. In sum, the present study provides a descriptive tableau of grandiose and vulnerable narcissists through informant report, including demographic information, how often they have displayed traits of both grandiose and vulnerable narcissism, as well as the relationship between these traits and the five-factor model.

Poster 1.43
Comparing the nomological networks of affective instability and neuroticism

Jessica Maples & Joshua Miller, PhD
University of Georgia

Affective instability (AI) is as a central component of a number of psychiatric disorders but has received relatively little empirical attention as an individual construct. The goal of the current study was to study AI in the context of a broad empirical network and compare its pattern of relations with those generated by trait neuroticism, both of which were assessed using both self and informant-reports. In a sample of 343 college students, the present study examined the correlations generated by an AI factor derived from a factor analysis of relevant scales in comparison to neuroticism in relation to personality, etiological, and outcome variables. An exploratory factor analysis revealed a one-factor structure of AI related to the experience of intense and changeable negative affect and subsequent physical and behavioral consequences. The correlations generated by self and informant-reports of AI with these external criteria were almost perfectly correlated with the correlations demonstrated by self and informant-reports of neuroticism. Self and informant-reports of AI generated a pattern of results consistent with its role in a number of psychological disorders. The current data suggests that AI might be best conceived of as a facet of neuroticism rather than as a distinct construct.

Poster 1.44
Do siblings influence the development of Sensitivity to Injustice?

Nadine Thomas, Eva Rapp, & Anna Baumert
University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany

People differ in how readily they perceive and how strongly they react to injustice. Due to stability and consistency, these patterns are seen as an injustice-related personality trait called justice sensitivity (JS). People high in JS are characterized by high perceptual readiness and a strong reactivity to injustice. How might this trait develop over time? In other words, what are developmental causes of JS? In the present study, we investigated the assumption that the frequency of injustice thematic experiences in childhood shapes the development of JS. We conducted a questionnaire study (N = 165) and assessed JS, participants' status as sibling or only child and retrospective reports of frequency of contacts with children outside the family during childhood. Due to their brothers and sisters, siblings are assumed to have been exposed in childhood more frequently to injustice thematic interactions, on average, than children without siblings. Therefore, siblings were expected to report higher JS than non-siblings. Our results confirm this assumption. Interestingly, frequent contacts to peers outside the family were found to compensate differences in JS among siblings and only children. The findings provide evidence that frequent social interactions in childhood influence the development of JS.

Poster 1.45
Chronified accessibility of injustice concepts – a social-cognitive mechanism of the development of justice sensitivity

Anna Baumert & Simona Maltese
University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany

Generally, chronic accessibility of content-specific schemata is assumed to develop in dependence of the frequency of activation of these schemata. However, little empirical support has been provided so far. In social justice research, the activation potential of injustice concepts has been suggested to underlie stable and consistent individual differences in the readiness to perceive injustice and the strength of emotional reactions (justice sensitivity). In the present study (N = 62), we investigated whether frequent confrontation with injustice at the start of college life lead to increased justice sensitivity. Justice sensitivity and social self-efficacy were assessed at the beginning of the first semester and 6 months later. Experiences of injustice (separately for victim, observer, and beneficiary perspectives) were assessed via self-report 4 months after the first assessment. Interestingly, we found dispositional social self-efficacy beliefs at the start of the semester to moderate the development of justice sensitivity: Frequent confrontation with injustice was associated with increases in justice sensitivity among people with low self-efficacy. Possibly, injustice concepts are activated with longer duration if persons do not actively attempt to end the injustice. We aim at replicating these results by assessing experienced injustice on a weekly basis during the first semester.

Poster 1.46
Personality influences cooperation behavior via interpretational tendencies

Simona Maltese, Anna Baumert, & Manfred Schmitt
University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany

Dispositional victim justice sensitivity (JS) proved to be a good predictor for cooperation in the trust-game. We investigated the

mediation of this relationship by interpretational tendencies in ambiguous situations, specifically by the readiness to expect fair/unfair outcomes and the attribution of own disadvantages to fair/unfair intentions of others. In our study (N=107), half of the participants experienced an injustice (unfair distribution of credits). Afterwards we assessed the readiness to anticipate fair, unfair or neutral outcomes of ambiguous situations via reaction times and attributional tendencies via recognition performance. In the subsequent trust-game participants had to decide whether to cooperate with another anonymous person. Without prior unfairness, persons high (compared to low) in JS cooperated more in the trust-game. This effect was mediated by fair attributions. However, with prior unfairness, participants high (compared to low) in JS cooperated less, and this effect was no longer mediated by attributional tendencies. Thus, attributional tendencies are crucial processes that drive victim sensitive people's willingness to cooperate under conditions of absence of unfairness but not under unfair conditions. Future studies need to investigate potential processes that play a role under conditions of unfairness, like emotional reactions (e.g. the fear of being exploited).

Poster 1.47
The hostile judge of human nature: personality pathology and interpersonal perception
Johanna Pretsch, Anita Meinke, & Manfred Schmitt
University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany

This study investigated the role of interpersonal perception in personality pathology. It was suggested that maladaptive traits such as hostility and suspiciousness relate to the accuracy of interpersonal perceptions.
Seventy-nine participants provided measures of hostility and suspiciousness. At a second measurement time 14 days later, 60 pictures of male adults were presented to the participants, 10 violent criminals, 10 sexual offenders, 10 non-violent criminals, and 30 non-criminals. Participants were asked to indicate whether the picture showed a criminal vs. non-criminal, and more specifically what kind of crime the person had committed. Accuracy of perception was evaluated using signal detection theory.
Results show that hostility was positively related to sensitivity for violent and non-violent criminals: Highly hostile participants showed more hits, but no more false alarms than participants low in hostility. Suspiciousness was not related to sensitivity, but participants high in suspiciousness overestimated the number of criminals.
The results show that maladaptive traits shape the perception of others, at least concerning attributes associated with violence and crime. It is discussed whether accuracy and inaccuracy of interpersonal perceptions are relevant for the development of social functioning problems related to maladaptive personality traits.

Poster 1.48
Narcissism and 17 sources of self-esteem: Narcissistic self-esteem regulation
Naoki Kawasaki
Hokusho University

Narcissistic personality has been conceptualized as a process of unhealthy self-esteem regulation. In particular, it prefers the use of specific sources of self-esteem (SSE) for self-enhancement, such as dominance and superiority, rather than affiliation and interpersonal bonding. The current study presents the details of their SSE usage by using a Source of Self-Esteem Scale (SSES; Ito, Kawasaki, & Kodama, 2007), which measures the degree of both contentment and contingency for 17 self-esteem sources. Japanese undergraduates (n = 248) completed a questionnaire, a 15-item form on Narcissistic

Personality Inventory (NPI; originally Raskin & Hall, 1979), Rosenberg's (1964) Self-Esteem Scale (RSES; Japanese version), and the SSES. Partial correlation was calculated controlling for the score of contentment and contingency. The results suggested (a) NPI correlated with the contingency of 12 of 17 sources, while self-esteem showed no positive correlation; (b) RSES correlated with contentment in bonding with a friend, romantic partner, and family, while NPI showed negative correlation with bonding with family; and (c) NPI showed no correlation with contentment in future purpose and past perseverance. These results suggested narcissistic people crave various SSEs, but might be lonely and take a short-term view in self-esteem regulation.

Poster 1.49
Emotion Regulation Strategies Associated with Aspects of Personality
Timothy A. Allen & Colin G. DeYoung
University of Minnesota

DeYoung, Quilty, and Peterson(2007) have proposed a level of trait organization existing between that of domain and facet, which they have labeled "aspects." The existence of these aspects may explain why certain facets of a single Big Five domain often show different patterns of association in relation to other psychological constructs. The current study attempts to evaluate this hypothesis by focusing on associations between aspect-level traits and the broader constructs of emotional sensitivity and regulation. Seventy three subjects underwent an emotion regulation task in which they were asked to enhance their emotional response to scenarios targeting one of four emotions (anger, fear, anxiety, sadness). Subjects rated their emotional arousal before being presented with additional information and asked to reappraise their emotional state. After reappraisal, they again rated their emotional arousal. Initial analyses focused on the aspects of Neuroticism—namely Volatility and Withdrawal. Results indicate differential associations between the Neuroticism aspects and reactivity to the various types of negative emotion. Specifically, Volatility predicts emotional sensitivity to anger, while Withdrawal is more closely related to sensitivity to anxiety. Secondary analyses evaluating aspects subsumed by Agreeableness and Conscientiousness suggest a more significant role for these traits in emotion regulation.

Poster 1.50
Differential Standing, Personal Priorities, and Temporal Fidelity: Aspects of Implicit-Explicit Motive Congruence, and Implications for Well-Being
Chris C. Martin[1], Amanda K. Fuller[2], & Todd M. Thrash[2]
[1]Emory University
[2]College of William and Mary

Implicit (unconscious) and self-attributed (conscious) motives are independent components of the motivational system. Measuring incongruence has hitherto been problematic, because it has been measured using a relative reference point, namely the sample norm. Thus the same person may be considered congruent if measured in one sample, but incongruent if measured in another. In two studies, we measured not only normative congruence as in past studies, but also temporal congruence (covariation of implicit and explicit motives across time) and configural congruence (covariation across content domains). Results indicated that only configural well-being predicted better well-being consistently across studies, and the effects of configural congruence were robust when other forms of congruence were controlled. Thus, being configurally congruent, which entails placing the most value on the domains in which one has the strongest implicit motives, is most important for wellbeing. Psychologists may benefit from measuring configural and other forms of congruence.

Poster 1.51

Validity of Alternative Models of Psychopathy

Cristina Marie Crego[1]. Joshua D. Miller[2], Donald Lynam[3], & Thomas A. Widiger[1]
[1]University of Kentucky
[2]University of Georgia
[3]Purdue University

Psychopathic personality traits are generally characterized by the failure to develop any sense of moral responsibility accompanied by emotional-interpersonal detachment, impulsivity, and antisocial acts. However, there are longstanding debates surrounding the scope and boundaries of this concept. The purpose of the present study was to compare and contrast three recently developed models of psychopathic personality traits provided by the Triarchic Model of Psychopathy, the Elemental Psychopathy Assessment (EPA), and the Personality Inventory for DSM-5. Approximately 500 participants were recruited from Amazon Mechanical Turk who indicated that they have been involved in at least some form of criminal activity. The convergent and incremental validity of the three models of psychopathy are compared with respect to relationship with the Psychopathic Personality Inventory (Short Form), the Self-Report Psychopathy Scale, and the Crime and Analogous Behaviors Scale. All measures were administered via SurveyMonkey, a secure online survey service. The implications of these findings are discussed particularly with respect to the DSM-5 proposed trait model for this personality disorder.

Poster 1.52

The college experience and its effect on personality development in young adulthood

Anissa Mike & Joshua Jackson
Washington University in St. Louis

Young adulthood is often considered a time of identity formation, but few studies attempt to identify experiences during this time that shape one's personality. This study addresses the relationship between educational experiences and personality traits using archival data from the Harvard Student Study, which documented personality and various aspects of college life yearly over four years. Latent change models were constructed to examine changes in personality and changes in academic effort, GPA, and satisfaction with college life over time. In line with previous literature, the most robust findings pertained to conscientiousness. Conscientious students were more likely to have higher grades, put more effort towards academic achievement, and to be more satisfied with college life. The more students changed on conscientiousness the more likely they were to also change their grades and level of academic effort. The direction of these associations were examined using cross-lag models. Both academic effort and satisfaction with Harvard predicted higher levels of conscientiousness. Our analyses demonstrate that personality influences the situations we find ourselves in, while our experiences help shape who we become.

Poster 1.53

Beyond the books: How personality impacts college peer experiences and school satisfaction

Kelci Harris & Joshua J. Jackson
Washington University

There is more to the college experience than academic pursuits, namely, getting connected with ones' peers. Students spend more time with friends and roommates than attending lectures and taking exams.

As a result, a university's social environment – specifically peer experiences – will likely play a large role in overall school satisfaction. Personality traits are known correlates with social relationships, so they too might play a part in influencing school satisfaction. In this study, we use an archival data set of 677 Harvard men from the 1960s to explore how personality influences college satisfaction through peer experiences. Personality was assessed during the participants' freshman year, and school satisfaction and peer experiences were measured yearly from freshman to senior year. Of the Big Five, Extraversion as a freshman was the best predictor of the quality of peer experiences in subsequent years. Extraversion was also associated with future levels of school satisfaction. Using structural equation modeling, we found that Extraversion's influence on school satisfaction was mediated through peer experiences, specifically, students' sense of belonging. In other words, more Extraverted students felt more connected with their peers, so they were more satisfied with school. This research highlights how important personality is to school outcomes.

Poster 1.54

Universal moral foundations of person perception: Liberals and conservatives agree about moral heroes

Jeremy A. Frimer
University of Winnipeg

In the eyes of the beholder, what makes another person morally good? Do conceptions of the "good person" vary with the beholder's political views? Recently, Moral Foundations Theory (MFT; Haidt, 2012) posited that liberals and conservatives rely on the different sets of moral foundations when making moral judgments. MFT posits that the moral person in the eyes of conservatives could embody any five moral foundations (care, fairness, loyalty, authority, or purity), whereas moral persons to liberals would be known for only care or fairness. I contend that MFT exaggerated differences between the ideologies, and that liberals and conservatives vastly agree about who is good and bad. In Study 1, 100 experts evaluated the legacy of 40 influential figures from TIME magazine's lists, in terms of each moral foundation. American liberal and conservative professors (Study 2) and ordinary folk (Study 3) rated the moral character of the same figures. Supporting my Universalist claim, liberals and conservatives relied on the same three moral foundations when making moral judgments: care, fairness, and purity but not authority or loyalty. MFT exaggerated differences between liberals and conservatives. The moral codes of liberals and conservatives do differ systematically; however, their similarities outweigh their differences.

Poster 1.55

The Construal of Situations: Relationships between Persons, Situations, and Behaviors

Elysia R. Todd & David C. Funder
University of California, Riverside

Personality and situations both have direct effects on behavior. However, each individual also uniquely construes every situation. This construal is a joint product of his or her personality as well as the situation's objective nature and has a distinctive impact on what the individual does. To date, no studies have simultaneously measured the basic effects of personality and situations on behavior while also assessing the effects and sources of construal. We seek to change that with our current study. Use of the Riverside Situational Q-sort, Riverside Behavioral Q-sort, and the California Adult Q-sort allow us to assess a wide range of objective as well as subjective attributes of situations, persons, and behaviors. We present the latest data examining these interrelationships in a series of simple triadic social interactions

participated in by ~200 undergraduates at the University of California, Riverside.

Poster 1.56
Coverage area of OCEAN personality dimensions: Does the Ten Item Personality Inventory (TIPI-J) adequately represent the Big-Five dimensions of personality?

Atsushi Oshio[1], Shingo Abe[2], & Pino Cutrone[3]
[1]Waseda University
[2]Baika Women's University
[3]Nagasaki University

The Ten-Item Personality Inventory is one of the extremely brief measures of the Big-Five personality dimensions (Gosling, Rentfrow and Swann, 2003). Recently, Oshio Abe and Cutrone (2012) developed a Japanese version of the TIPI. This study focused on the coverage area of the TIPI-J for thirty facet factors of the Japanese version of the Revised NEO Personality Inventory to test the further validity of the TIPI-J. 163 Japanese undergraduates (67 males and 96 females) completed the TIPI-J and the NEO-PI-R. The convergent correlations between the TIPI-J and the Big-Five dimensions of the NEO-PI-R were as follows: $r = .65$ (Extraversion), $r = .49$ (Agreeableness), $r = .63$ (Conscientiousness), $r = .70$ (Neuroticism), and $r = .46$ (Openness). Twenty-eight of thirty facets of the NEO-PI-R correlated positively with equivalent subscales of the TIPI-J. A joint factor analysis of the five subscales of the TIPI-J with the thirty sub dimensions of the NEO-PI-R showed clear indicators for the five known superordinate dimensions of personality in both scales. Results indicated that the TIPI-J provides an adequate representation of the Big Five dimensions of personality and correlates sufficiently with the larger scale NEO-PI-R.

Poster 1.57
The Mini-Markers of Evil: A new measure for the assessment of dark personality traits

Peter Harms[1], Dan Jones[2] & Bradley Brummel[3]
[1]University of Nebraska-Lincoln
[2]University of Texas – El Paso
[3]University of Tulsa

Interest in the "dark side" of personality has received considerable interest in recent years (e.g. Jones & Paulhus, 2010; Judge, Piccolo, & Kolsalka, 2009; LeBreton & Wu, 2009) with most attention directed at the "Dark Triad" of Machiavellianism, Narcissism, and Psychopathy (Paulhus & Williams, 2002). Each of these personality syndromes has been assessed and well-validated independent of one another, but they are increasingly being used jointly without due consideration of the issue of construct overlap (e.g. Jonason & Webster, 2010). Using three samples, we demonstrate that the content assessed by the Dark Triad can be divided into 5 subdimensions: Dominance, Misanthropy, Deceptiveness, Impulsivity, and Vanity. These new dimensions were then compared to standard Dark Triad measures. Psychopathy was most characterized by dominance, misanthropy, and impulsivity. Machiavellianism was most characterized by misanthropy and deceptiveness. Narcissism was most characterized by dominance and vanity. The five dark personality dimensions accounted for incremental variance in interpersonal and organizational deviance beyond the Dark Triad measures. The five dark dimensions also predicted counterproductive work behaviors above and beyond the Big Five personality traits. The patterns between the dark traits were also consistent across North American, South American, European, and Asian cultures.

Poster Session 2
Saturday, June 22, 2013, 5:00pm-7:0pm
Location: Myers Park, Dilworth, Eastover, and Elizabeth

Poster 2.01
Language Use Patterns Associated with Borderline Personality Pathology: A Qualitative and Quantitative Analysis

Xia Elizabeth Allen[1], Dr. R. Michael Furr[1], Dr. Michelle Anderson[1], Dr. Elizabeth Mayfield Arnold[2], & Dr. William Fleeson[1]
[1]Wake Forest University
[2]Wake Forest School of Medicine

We examined language use in daily lives of people with varying levels of borderline personality pathology. Borderline pathology is characterized by extreme relational instability, which may be reflected in or influenced by patterns of language use. Although language use profiles are associated with personality and some psychological disorders, few studies have examined personality pathology and language in daily life. Participants were recruited through psychiatric clinics, community clinics, fliers, and word-of-mouth. All participants completed diagnostic interviews, and reported borderline symptom frequency daily for two week. Participants also wore devices recording actual sounds of daily life, and these recordings were transcribed and submitted to a text-analysis program (LIWC) to assess language use. Initial analyses focused on participants with elevated levels of borderline pathology and revealed moderate to high correlations between symptom frequency and several language categories. However, approximate randomization tests suggested effect sizes and significant correlations were likely obtained by chance. Additional analyses will include participants across the full range of borderline pathology to increase power and generalizability. Quantitative analyses will include additional randomization tests to evaluate the possibility of Type I error, and qualitative analyses of transcripts will be added to understand the psychosocial context and meaning of key correlations.

Poster 2.02
Pro-Social Behavior Predictors in Personality and Situational Perceptions

Vanessa Wong, Elysia R. Todd, & David C. Funder
University of California, Riverside

Pro-social behaviors affect many different aspects of daily life including mood, interpersonal relationships, and community activism. However, the causes of pro-social behavior have yet to be agreed on by researchers. Existing research includes personality traits as one possible cause, however, there is little research exploring how situations and an individual's construal of those situations may predict this type of behavior. To further understand this question, a variety of real-life situations were gathered from 202 undergraduate participants from the University of California, Riverside. These situations were described using the Riverside Situational Q-Sort (Wagerman & Funder, 2009) and the Riverside Behavioral Q-Sort (Funder, Furr, & Colvin, 2000). We will present our findings about the relationship between a person's pro-social behavior and their personality as well as their perceptions of the nature of the situation they were experiencing.

Poster 2.03
Tracking the lens: Integrating lens model and eye-tracking research to understand the accuracy of personality judgments

Sarah Hirschmüller[1], Marco R. Furtner[2], John F. Rauthmann[3], Pierre Sachse[2], & Mitja D. Back[4]
[1]Johannes Gutenberg University Mainz, Germany
[2]University of Innsbruck, Austria
[3]Humboldt-University Berlin, Germany
[4]University of Münster, Germany

Spontaneous personality impressions are surprisingly accurate, even on the basis of minimal information such as short videotapes or photographs. Moreover, it has been found that individuals differ in their ability to form accurate personality impressions. But why are some individuals better at judging strangers' personality traits than others? We investigated the perceptual and judgmental processes underlying accurate personality impressions at zero acquaintance by combining lens model analyses and eye-tracking technology. Fifty-four targets were photographed (target sample 1) and videotaped during short self-introductions (target sample 2), respectively, and measures of personality were obtained. Based on these standardized portraits and video sequences, 71 lay observers formed personality impressions and eye movements were recorded during the judgment process. Results show both a substantial degree of and large interindividual differences in accuracy. Interestingly, perceivers also differed in the degree to which personality judgments were linked to perceivable facial and body cues (lens model analyses) as well as the number of fixations and amount of time spent looking at facial and body regions (eye movement analyses), both of which predicted judgmental accuracy. Implications of these results for the understanding of accurate personality judgments and prospects for future research are outlined.

Poster 2.04
Do people have accurate insight into their abilities? A meta-synthesis

Ethan Zell[1] & Zlatan Krizan[2]
[1]University of North Carolina at Greensboro
[2]Iowa State University

Having insight into one's abilities is essential, yet it remains unclear whether people generally perceive their skills accurately or inaccurately. The present analysis examined the overall correspondence between self-evaluations of ability (i.e., self-ratings of skill, self-efficacy, and self-concept) and objective performance measures (i.e., standardized test scores, grades, and supervisor evaluations) across 22 meta-analyses, in addition to considering factors that moderate this relationship. Although individual meta-analytic effects ranged from .09 to .63, the mean correlation between ability self-evaluations and performance outcomes across meta-analyses was moderate (M = .29, SD = .11). Further, the relation was stronger when self-evaluations were specific to a given domain rather than broad, and when performance tasks were objective, familiar, or low in complexity. Taken together, these findings indicate that people have only moderate insight into their abilities, but also underscore the contextual factors that enable accurate self-perception of ability.

Poster 2.05
An Expanded Version of the Hypersensitive Narcissism Scale

Jonathan M. Cheek[1], Holly M. Hendin[2], & Paul M. Wink[1]
[1]Wellesley College
[2]Phoenix Neurological Associates

The fundamental distinction between overt and covert narcissism in the normal range of individual differences (e.g., Wink, 1991) recently has become accepted in personality and social psychological research

(e.g., Miller et al., 2011). These two factors or "faces" of narcissism were named Grandiosity-Exhibitionism (overt) and Vulnerability-Sensitivity (covert) by Wink. Hendin and Cheek (1997) constructed a new scale by correlating items from Murray's (1938) Narcism Scale with a composite of the two MMPI-based measures of covert narcissism used in Wink's research. The resulting 10-item measure was named the Hypersensitive Narcissism Scale (HSNS). According to PsycINFO, the Hendin and Cheek (1997) article was cited only 15 times in the first 10 years after its publication but more than 75 times since 2007. The purpose of the present research was to improve the reliability and item content of the recently popular HSNS. In a sample of 420 adults the 23-item expanded version of the scale (HSNS-EV) had an alpha reliability of .89 compared to .75 for the original version; it correlated .65 with the MMPI measure of covert narcissism compared to .27 with the maladaptive overt narcissism factor of the NPI. The results indicate that the new scale represents a significant improvement.

Poster 2.06
Borderline and Schizotypal Personality Pathology Predictive of Sleep Problems Over Time In Later Middle-Aged Adults In the Community

Joshua R. Oltmanns[1] & Thomas F. Oltmanns[2]
[1]Villanova University
[2]Washington University in St. Louis

It is widely believed that borderline personality pathology "burns out" with age. However, recent findings have demonstrated that sub-threshold borderline pathology is present in older adults in the community and is associated with increased frequency of threatening life events, increased number of physical health problems, and increased frequency of partner aggression. A representative community sample of 791 adults (M age = 59.7, SD = 2.7) was obtained from the St. Louis area. Personality pathology was measured at baseline and 2.5-year follow-up using interview, self, and informant report. Self-reported sleep problems were assessed at 2.5-year follow-up. Elevated levels of symptoms from seven of the ten DSM-IV personality disorders (all except antisocial, histrionic, and narcissistic) were predictive of sleep problems at 2.5-year follow-up. Subsequent hierarchical regression analyses indicated that after controlling for gender, race, and all other DSM-IV personality pathology, only borderline (p < .001) and schizotypal (p = .05) remained significantly predictive of sleep problems at follow-up. Analyses remained significant when excluding participants suffering from major depression. Our results support previous research indicating that borderline pathology has a unique association with sleep problems and suggest that schizotypal pathology is also associated with sleep problems in older adults in the community.

Poster 2.07
Self-sacrificing, aggression, and distancing as responses to ego-threat: The role of personality and gender.

Stephan Horvath & Carolyn Morf
University of Bern

When our current or desired positive self-views are threatened, self-regulatory processes set in. People show very different responses to ego-threats, and the strategy they choose may depend on their personality and gender. The present study explored aggression, self-sacrificing and distancing as three possible responses to ego-threats, and their relation to different personality types (i.e., narcissism, self-esteem, and rejection sensitivity). In a first online part 137 participants completed different personality questionnaires. In a second session we subliminally activated worthlessness and examined its spreading activation to each of the three self-regulatory strategies by use of a lexical decision task. The subliminal activation of worthlessness increased the accessibility (i.e., faster reaction times) of words

representing self-sacrificing for narcissistic women, and men with low self-esteem. Women with low self-esteem or high on rejection sensitivity showed an activation of distancing after worthlessness activation. Men high on rejection sensitivity showed a tendency toward aggression activation. Worthlessness primes, in contrast to other studies, however surprisingly, did not activate aggression in narcissistic men. We speculate that having other strategies (i.e., self-sacrificing and distancing) simultaneously accessible, may diminish narcissistic aggression. Further implications for clarifying the self-regulatory mechanisms of different personality types and the important role of gender are discussed.

Poster 2.08
Global Personality and Specific Daily Behavior: Validity of Trait Judgments by Source

Andrew Beer
University of South Carolina Upstate

To examine manifestations of personality in the course of natural daily life, I tracked 87 participants over a two-day period using the Electronically Activated Recorder (EAR), which systematically samples ambient sounds throughout the day. Coded variables included amount of talking under various conditions (e.g., with one other person, with a group, with a friend, etc.), moods, locations, and a behavioral measurement model of the Five-Factor Model (FFM). The collection of self, informant, and stranger (based on limited information including a photograph) ratings on markers of the FFM allowed me to examine the validity of trait judgments by source. Although effect sizes were typically modest—the strongest trait-behavior relations approached the oft-mentioned .30 plateau—there was evidence for the validity of both self and informant ratings across most major trait dimensions. In accordance with previous literature, stranger ratings only showed evidence of validity in the domain of Extraversion.

Poster 2.09
Continuity and Change in Self-Esteem During Emerging Adulthood

Joanne M. Chung[1], Richard W. Robins[1], Kali H. Trzesniewski[1], Brent W. Roberts[2], Erik E. Noftle[3], Keith F. Widaman[1]
[1]University of California, Davis
[2]University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign
[3]Willamette University

The present study examined the development of self-esteem in a sample of young adults followed longitudinally through college. Two hundred and ninety-five students completed the Rosenberg Self-Esteem (RSE) scale six times across four years; they also rated, at the end of their fourth year, the degree to which they thought their self-esteem had changed during college. Rank-order stability was high across all assessments (Mdn disattenuated correlation = .87; disattenuated correlation from beginning to end of college = .69). With regard to mean-level change, we found a large drop during the first semester of college (d = -.68), a large rebound by the end of the first year (d = +.73), and small, gradual increases over the last three years (d = +.16 from beginning to end of college). Most people viewed their self-esteem as having changed during college, with 67% thinking they increased and 12% thinking they decreased; these perceptions tended to correspond with actual increases and decreases in their scores on the RSE. Additionally, predicted relations were found between achievement measures and individual differences in self-esteem change. Overall, the findings support the perspective that self-esteem, like other personality constructs, can change in systematic ways while exhibiting continuity over time.

Poster 2.10
Can academic achievement predict motivation?
Chantie Nguyen & Zhe Wang
Virginia Tech

Past research strongly supports that highly motivated students have higher academic achievement. However, it is rarely considered the other way around. This research suggests that academic motivation is a product of academic achievement. Using the SECCYD, it was found that a growth in academic achievement from kindergarten to sixth grade correlates with high academic motivation measured in sixth grade. This correlation is stronger for math skills than language and literacy skills. The results suggest that academic achievement can predict motivation outcomes. This study has important implications for developing and researching strategies to increase motivation in students and other places, such as corporations.

Poster 2.11
The role of negative affect and physiology in maternal attribution
Zhe Wang, Martha Ann Bell, & Kirby Deater-Deckard
Virginia Tech

The current study examined the roles of negative affect (NA) and resting vagal activity (a physiological indicator of emotion regulation measured using respiratory sinus arrhythmia, RSA) in the etiology of maternal attribution processes.
How mothers interpret children's misconduct (i.e., attribution of cause/intent) depends on the perceived consistency and salience of the misbehavior (Synder et al., 2003). Given that affective dispositions influence social information processing, perceived salience of behavioral misconduct may be modulated by the perceiver's NA and regulation of NA. Therefore, the current study tested the interaction of NA and RSA as co-moderators of the link between perceived child conduct problems (e.g., noncompliance, aggression) and attribution bias.
The sample included 128 mother-child dyads. Mothers reported NA, attributions, and child conduct problems. Resting RSA was measured for two minutes. Results showed that only mothers with high NA and low RSA made more internal and less external attributions, at higher levels of perceived child misconduct. Mothers with low NA and high RSA made more internal attributions, but not less external attributions, at higher levels of child misconduct. Findings indicate the importance of considering adult emotion reactivity and regulation when examining preceptors of adult/parent attribution biases.

Poster 2.12
Genetic and Nongenetic Variance across the Full Range of Individual Differences in Two Broad Personality Factors
Zhe Wang[1], Stephen A. Petrill[2], Lee A. Thompson[3], & Kirby Deater-Deckard[1]
[1]Virginia Tech
[2]Ohio State University
[3]Case Western Reserve University

One understudied issue in the behavioral genetic literature on temperament and personality is that the variance estimates only represent effects on each trait at the mean level of the distribution. To address this, we used quantile regression (Logan et al., 2012) to examine the genetic and nongenetic variance that accounted for observed individual differences in two broad personality factors: Stability and Plasticity (Wang et al., 2013). The quantile regression method allows for the examination of differences in the genetic and environmental etiology across the distribution of an attribute, thus offering a simple way to describe the distribution of variance estimates across the full range of each attribute. The sample included 128 pairs of monozygotic twins, 172 pairs of dizygotic twins, and 36 pairs of adoptive siblings between 3 to 13 years of age. Observers rated children's behaviors following a few hours of structured interaction using the Behavior Rating Scale (Bayley, 1969). Results showed that genetic and shared environmental estimates varied widely across the distributions of Stability and Plasticity. This suggests the importance of considering potential differences in genetic and nongenetic etiology across the full range of each temperament and personality dimension examined.

Poster 2.13
Romantic Partner and Relationship Characteristics
Joanna Lamkin, Joshua D. Miller, & W. Keith Campbell
University of Georgia

Narcissism has serious negative interpersonal consequences, especially for romantic relationships. The goal of the present study is to investigate variables that may play a role in relational functioning of narcissistic individuals – with attention to the individual differences of their romantic partners. A large sample of undergraduate couples and their peers (current n = 70 couples; data collection ongoing) will rate three types of information: (1) personality in both members of the couple, including vulnerable and grandiose narcissism and the Five Factor Model, (2) relationship quality, including happiness, satisfaction, and adjustment, and (3) desirable characteristics, including attractiveness, popularity, and status. The present study seeks to determine whether these couples demonstrate homophily (i.e., whether both members of a couple have high narcissism scores) and whether there are different patterns of relationship quality over time for homophilic couples. Comparisons will also be made between grandiose and vulnerable narcissism. Findings will be discussed with the goal of further understanding the cycle of distress and dissatisfaction that is common in romantic relationships where narcissism is a factor.

Poster 2.14
Personality in the Abstract: People with Low Self-Esteem Draw on Their Self-Views More in an Abstract vs. Concrete Mindset
David R. Kille, Crystal T. Tse, & Steven J. Spencer
University of Waterloo

We propose that one reason why people with low self-esteem (LSE) often have less satisfying relationships than high self-esteems (HSEs) is that their relatively negative self-views interfere with accepting compliments from their romantic partners—a critical medium through which regard is conveyed. Study 1 confirmed that LSEs (vs. HSEs) report more epistemic concerns after receiving compliments. Based on past research that suggests abstract (vs. concrete) mindsets cause individuals to draw on their self-views when processing information, we reasoned that LSEs would be better able to capitalize on a compliment when they focused solely on the compliment (i.e., in a concrete mindset) rather than when they brought to bear their negative self-views (i.e., in an abstract mindset). In two studies, we primed participants with either a concrete or an abstract mindset and asked them to recall or imagine a compliment. We then assessed their perceptions of their partners' regard. Results confirmed that when primed with a concrete (vs. abstract) mindset, LSEs felt more positively regarded by their romantic partners—indeed, LSEs in a concrete mindset felt just as positively regarded as their HSE counterparts. We discuss the potential that personality is a stronger psychological guide in an abstract (vs. concrete) mindset.

Poster 2.15
Exploring the Relationship Between Childhood Personality, Behavior, and Cognitive Performance
Theresa Murzyn[1], Christopher S. Nave[1], Kyle Sauerberger[1], Sarah E. Hampson[2], & Lewis R. Goldberg[2]
[1]Rutgers University – Camden
[2]Oregon Research Institute

The present study builds on recent research with the Hawaii Personality and Health Cohort in which we identified five childhood personality traits (adaptability, outspokenness, restlessness, mannerliness, rigidity) that coincide with empirically established ARCH types (resilient, confident, undercontrolled, reserved, and overcontrolled, respectively). Each of the five childhood traits predicted a distinct set of behaviors observed during a stress-inducing cognitive task forty years later. The present study (N = 190) examines whether childhood personality would likewise relate to cognitive performance during this adult task. Recent work in personality has called for greater attention and focus on mechanisms by which personality relates to important life outcomes. The current study is unique in its ability to examine whether diverse social behaviors help explain or mediate the relationship between childhood personality and cognitive performance. For example, adaptability and outspokenness in childhood significantly predicted improved adult cognitive performance (e.g., verbal fluency). Moreover, several behaviors (e.g., "displaying ambition", "exhibiting a high degree of intelligence", "speaking fluently and expressing ideas well") predicted cognitive performance independent of childhood personality. Mediation analyses may therefore help explain why childhood personality is related to cognitive performance and serve as a call for the increased study of directly observed social behavior.

Poster 2.16
Halo factor in personality ratings is not related to well-being
Ivana Anusic, Richard E. Lucas & M. Brent Donnellan
Michigan State University

Past work has suggested that a single factor can explain much covariance among the Big Five personality traits. Some researchers have proposed that this reflects a higher-order personality factor that is related to important outcomes such as well-being. However, there is evidence that the single factor reflects evaluative biases (i.e., halo). We used data from multiple informants and found support for the halo model. Replicating past research, we found that halo from self ratings of personality was not related to halo from informant ratings. Moreover, the halo factor was not related to well-being indicators (life satisfaction, affect, self-esteem) across different informants.

Poster 2.17
Predicting Academic Performance from Intelligence, Conscientiousness, and Autonomous Motivation
Stefano I. Di Domenico & Marc A. Fournier
University of Toronto Scarborough

Intelligence, conscientiousness, and autonomous motivation are important predictors of academic achievement but research has yet to examine these constructs simultaneously. Using data from an undergraduate sample (N = 271), we concurrently examined these three variables in the prediction of academic achievement as measured by grade point average (GPA). Although correlational analyses found that all three variables were positively associated with GPA, regression analyses revealed that intelligence was a stronger predictor of GPA at higher levels of conscientiousness and that autonomous motivation was a stronger predictor of GPA at lower levels of conscientiousness. In another set of regression analyses, autonomous motivation emerged as the most important predictor of school satisfaction. The applied significance of these findings is considered with joint attention to personality testing and self-determination theory principles.

Poster 2.18
The integrative function of narrative processing: Can narrative coherence explain the relation between psychological need satisfaction and identity maturity?
Nic M. Weststrate & Marc A. Fournier
University of Toronto

Self-determination theory (SDT; Ryan & Deci, 2000) proposes that humans are naturally inclined to integrate their experiences into a coherent sense of self; however, the integrative process has proven difficult to measure. We propose that successful integration is achieved through the narrative processing of autobiographical events into a coherent and unifying life story (McAdams, 2001) and that indices of narrative coherence can thus serve as markers of the integrative process. In the present research, we examine whether the extent of narrative coherence can explain the association between psychological need fulfillment and identity maturity (e.g., Luyckx, Vansteenkiste, Goossens, & Duriez, 2009), given that identity maturity is conceptualized within SDT as a developmental outcome of integrative processing. Participants (N=120) completed a self-report measure of need satisfaction (Sheldon & Hilpert, 2012), two Eriksonian measures of identity maturity (Bennion & Adams, 1986; Berzonsky, 1992), and a written self-defining memory task. Narrative coding is currently underway for multiple forms of narrative coherence (e.g., Reese et al., 2011), which will serve as markers of successful integration. Findings from this research will both extend the SDT literature on identity maturity and demonstrate the utility of the narrative framework for conceptualizing and measuring the integrative process.

Poster 2.19
Normal-range personality traits in the prediction of experiences in and perceptions of residential substance use disorder treatment programs in the VA
Daniel M. Blonigen, Leena Bui, David Howard, Kate Sackett, & Lisa Baldini
Center for Health Care Evaluation, VA Palo Alto Health Care System

Prior efforts to link individual differences in personality to substance use disorder (SUD) treatment outcomes have focused on the prediction of treatment retention (Ball et al., 2006). Here, we investigated associations between normal-range personality traits and treatment process variables (patients' experiences in and perceptions of a program), which are linked to treatment outcomes. Participants were 104 veterans (96.2% male, Mage=49.94) from residential SUD programs at the Palo Alto VA who completed the Multidimensional Personality Questionnaire at treatment entry, and questionnaires measuring perceptions of the milieu and relationships with other residents at 1-month and treatment discharge. Higher trait positive emotionality predicted feeling secure in expressing one's emotions and receiving support from other residents. Higher trait negative emotionality predicted the perception that the program lacked clear rules and encouraged expression of anger/hostility, and low support from other residents. Higher trait constraint predicted a stronger program alliance and the perception that the program provided clear rules and discouraged expression of anger/hostility. The findings will inform the development of a personality assessment feedback intervention grounded in a model of Collaborative Therapeutic Assessment (Finn & Tonsager, 1997), which aims to facilitate patients' engagement in and adjustment to residential SUD treatment.

Poster 2.20
Testing the Feasibility, Acceptability, and Effectiveness of a Personality Assessment Feedback Intervention for Veterans in Residential Substance Abuse Treatment

Daniel M. Blonigen[1], Lisa Baldini[1], Jennifer Latimer[1], Amy Wytiaz[2]
[1] Center for Health Care Evaluation, VA Palo Alto Health Care System
[2] Palo Alto University

We present data from three pilot studies of a personality assessment feedback intervention based on the Collaborative Model of Therapeutic Assessment (Finn & Tonsager, 1997), which is intended to increase engagement in and adjustment to substance use disorder (SUD) treatment. Veterans on the waitlist to enter, or who had recently entered, a residential SUD treatment program at the Palo Alto VA completed measures of normal-range personality (Multidimensional Personality Questionnaire, NEO Personality Inventory-Revised) during an initial session. Studies 1 and 2 (Ns=10) evaluated the feasibility/ acceptability of the two-session intervention. Participants' ratings of the intervention on a standardized questionnaire compared favorably to norms gathered by the Center for Therapeutic Assessment in terms of new self-awareness, positive accurate mirroring, and overall satisfaction. Qualitative feedback via structured interviews indicated that participants generally found the intervention to be helpful and positive, and would take part in a similar assessment in the future. Study 3 (in progress, N=40) entails a pilot RCT of the effectiveness of the intervention in terms of increasing rates of program completion and attendance in aftercare groups. Collectively, the findings support a full-scale RCT of the intervention, and highlight the clinical utility of administering personality assessments to patients in SUD treatment.

Poster 2.21
From freshman year to thirty-something: The stability and predictive power of personality traits.

Michael Chmielewski[1], Sara Stasik[2], Jatin Vaidya[3], Robert Latzman[4], & David Watson[2]
[1]Southern Methodist University
[2]University of Notre Dame
[3]University of Iowa
[4]Georgia State University

College represents a time of significant life changes; after this transitional phase individuals begin their careers, get married, and move into more consistent environments. By age 30 most individuals have settled into the major roles of adulthood. As such, the time frame between ages 18 and 30 represents an important period for personality development. The current study investigated patterns of personality stability and change across this timeframe using growth curve analyses in a sample of 400 individuals assessed approximately every 3 years. In addition, we examined the relationship between personality and psychopathology over time. Although there is a large and vibrant literature examining the relationship between personality and psychopathology the majority of the research has examined these links concurrently instead of prospectively. Moreover, far less is known about how personality change over time predicts later psychopathological symptoms. We assessed the extent to which personality traits, and trait change from freshman year to age 30, predicted symptoms of psychopathology at age 30. This study provides a powerful test of personality's power to predict subsequent psychopathology, taking into account the substantial changes that occurred in participants' lives over the course of the investigation.

Poster 2.22
Predicting Moral Behavior from Beliefs

Kathryn Iurino & Gerard Saucier
University of Oregon

The question of whether religion is necessary to sustain moral behavior is a longstanding debate. Research suggests some specific religious beliefs, such as the belief in a punishing God, are related to moral behavior (Shariff & Norenzayan, 2011). However, a proclivity to internalize prosocial norms is deeply rooted in our evolutionary past, and is reflected in our social preferences for cooperation, fairness, and punishment of those who violate ethical norms (Bowles & Gintis, 2011). In light of this, the goal of this study was to examine the relative contribution of religious beliefs to moral behavior in the context of a broader range of belief systems reflecting these social preferences. Data from the new Life and Time study (Wave 3) was used to analyze the relation between moral behavior (evaluated by informants, as the tendency to act morally across multiple situations), and self-reported beliefs and values. Self-reported religiosity showed a significant positive relation to informant ratings of moral behavior, but other non-religious beliefs and values (unmitigated self-interest from the –isms survey (Saucier, 2000) and the Schwartz values being helpful, being honest), explained an even greater amount of unique variance in moral behavior. Implications and directions for future research are discussed.

Poster 2.23
Cross-Cultural Comparison of Political Leaders' Philisophical and Instrumental Beliefs

Özlem Gümüş, PhD
University of Central Florida

This study aims at comparing philisophical and instrumental beliefs (operational codes) of political leaders based on their cultural characteristics. Culture and classifying cultures according to different dimensions became popular after Hofstede's (1980) cross-cultural study. His factor analysis yielded four dimensions: power distance, uncertainty-avoidance, individualism, and masculinity. Secondly, Inglehart and Baker (2000) used two dimensions to compare cultures: tradition vs. secular-rational and survival vs. self-expression. Lastly, Schwartz (2004) proposed another model to compare cultures. According to him, cultures can be classified on three dimensions: autonomy-embeddedness, egalitarianism-hierarchy and mastery-harmony. This study uses Schwartz's approach to compare cultures and aims at answering the following question: whether the leaders of embedded cultures have different philosophical and instrumental beliefs than autonomous cultures. The following steps took place during the research: 1)Three countries from each pole of the autonomy (UK, Canada and Australia) versus embeddedness (Singapore, South Africa and Malaysia) dimension were chosen, 2) For each country's leader, five speeches were randomly selected for each of the following years: 2009, 2010, 2011, and 2012, and 3) The speeches were coded by using Profiler-Plus program. Significant differences were found among culture groups on the dependent measures.

Poster 2.24
Attachment Styles and Envy

Kristofer Thompson[1], Alicia Limke[2], Robert D. Mather[1]
[1]University of Central Oklahoma
[2]Southern Nazarene University

The purpose of the present project is to understand the link between attachment (anxiety and avoidance) and envy (malicious and benign). To do this, 178 participants completed online measures of romantic attachment and envy. Because attachment anxiety is linked to a negative

view of self (cf. Bartholomew & Horowitz, 1991), it was expected that attachment anxiety (but not avoidance) would predict malicious (but not benign) envy. Thus, the main effects for attachment anxiety and attachment avoidance were entered on Step 1 and the interaction between anxiety and avoidance was entered on Step 2 in hierarchical regressions predicting envy. As expected, for malicious envy, there was a main effect for attachment anxiety, $\beta = .21$, $t(175) = 2.87$, $p = .005$, such that as attachment anxiety increased, reports of malicious envy increased. In addition, there was an interaction between attachment anxiety and attachment avoidance, $\beta = .18$, $t(174) = 2.38$, $p = .02$. Specifically, the link between attachment anxiety and malicious envy is only true for individuals with high attachment avoidance as well (i.e., individuals with a negative view of both self and others). Theoretical implications, such as the possibility of malicious envy compensating for relational distress, will be discussed.

Poster 2.25
Exploring Longitudinal Relations Among Narcissism, Fame, and Creativity: An Archival Study of Eminent Writers

Rodica Ioana Damian, Richard W. Robins, Dean Keith Simonton, & Kevin Grimm
University of California, Davis

Narcissism has long been considered a hallmark of creative geniuses. But, does narcissism promote creativity or do highly creative people become more narcissistic, perhaps as a consequence of the fame bestowed upon them? To address this question, we analyzed archival data on ten eminent creative writers. Each writer became famous during his or her lifetime, and personal correspondence was available both before and after fame was attained (median number of letters was 55). Trained raters coded the letters for grandiose narcissism, hypersensitive narcissism, and creativity, and we also conducted a computerized text analysis of the letters to identify linguistic markers of self-consciousness, positive and negative affect. We conducted preliminary analyses on the correspondence of one writer (R.L. Stevenson), which included 54 letters spanning 15 years. As Stevenson grew older and more famous, he declined in hypersensitive narcissism but remained stable in grandiose narcissism and creativity. Moreover, grandiose narcissism was positively related to creativity, whereas hypersensitive narcissism was not, and these relations were not moderated by fame. Language analyses were consistent with these findings: self-consciousness and negative emotionality, which are related to hypersensitive narcissism, decreased over time. We plan to test the robustness of our findings across the ten eminent writers.

Poster 2.26
Link Between Feeling and Doing: Discrete Emotions and Their Behavioral Sequelae

Rodica Ioana Damian[1], Erik E. Noftle[2], Richard W. Robins[1]
[1]Willamette University
[2]University of California, Davis

Although functionalist theories of emotion argue that a major function of each emotion is to motivate specific actions, research has historically neglected the behavioral component of emotions (other than facial expressions). In three studies we investigated the link between specific emotions and actions. In Study 1 (N = 349), we used the participants' narrative descriptions of 12 discrete emotion experiences (anger, compassion, contempt, fear, gratitude, guilt, happiness, jealousy, love, pride, sadness, and shame) to code actions and inhibited actions characteristic of each emotion. Our coding scheme, the Taxonomy of Emotion-Related Actions (TERA), was theoretically derived and included 61 categories of actions (median alpha = .72; 8 coders). In

Study 2, participants (N = 895) described recent emotional experiences and completed a self-report inventory version of the TERA to indicate their actions and inhibited actions in each experience. In Study 3, participants (N = 460) were presented with each of the items of the TERA and then asked which emotion they were feeling the last time they performed that specific action. Across the three studies, results generally supported theories about the particular actions associated with different discrete emotions.

Poster 2.27
Investigating measurement invariance of the Multi-Group Ethnic Identity Measure across diverse samples of college students

Stevie C. Y. Yap[1], M. Brent Donnellan[1], Seth J. Schwartz[2]
[1]Michigan State University
[2]University of Miami

This study evaluated whether the Multi-Group Ethnic Identity Measure (MEIM; Phinney, 1992) has similar psychometric properties in different ethnic groups using a large and diverse sample of college students from across the United States. There was evidence that the MEIM provided practical metric invariance across six diverse ethnic groups (White, Black, Hispanic, East Asian, South Asian, and Middle Eastern). In other words, the measure tended to rank-order participants in similar ways. However, there was no evidence of full scalar invariance across these groups, suggesting the mean-level comparisons across these groups may not be appropriate on psychometric grounds and must be interpreted with caution. Further analysis revealed evidence of metric and scalar invariance across the ethnic minority groups alone. These results suggest that mean level comparisons of MEIM scale scores across minority ethnic groups are justified. In addition, we also investigated correlates of ethnic identity and found consistent evidence that the commitment dimension of ethnic identity was associated with several important indicators of psychological well-being and adjustment. The implications of these findings for interpretation and use of this popular measure of ethnic identity are considered.

Poster 2.28
Personality, Behavior, and Cognitive Assessment: The Big Five and Performance

Kyle Sauerberger[1], Christopher S. Nave[1], Sarah E. Hampson[2], & Lewis R. Goldberg[2,3]
[1]Rutgers University, Camden
[2]Oregon Research Institue
[3]University of Oregon

The current study analyzes data from the Hawaii Personality and Health Cohort, and links self-rated Big Five personality with performance in an orally-administered cognitive test. The cognitive test was conducted between two and nine years after the Big Five traits were assessed. The relationship between all Big Five traits and performance was examined. Conscientiousness and Openness were significantly correlated with cognitive performance (e.g., verbal fluency). We also examined whether any behaviors associated with these two traits mediated these relationships. Four coders watched video recordings of the cognitive test and rated each participant on a wide range of directly observed behaviors using the Riverside Behavioral Q-Sort. Adults high in Conscientiousness were seen as speaking fluently and expressing ideas well, exhibiting a high degree of intelligence, and showing an interest in intellectual and cognitive matters. These behaviors mediated the relationship between Big Five personality and cognitive test performance. Adults high in Openness showed a similar pattern of behavior, and also were seen as not giving up when faced with obstacles. These behaviors partially mediated the personality-performance relationship. These results suggest that certain

behaviors associated with personality traits may help explain the relationship between adult personality and cognitive performance.

Poster 2.29
Those Who Dream By Day: white matter correlates of openness and schizotypy in a large nonclinical sample

Rachael Grazioplene & Colin DeYoung
University of Minnesota

Neuroimaging investigations of brain architecture and network connectivity indicate that prototypical "disconnected" neural network signatures of schizophrenia and bipolar disorder are also present to some degree in the nonclinical population. Fronto-thalamic white matter changes classically associated with schizophrenia and bipolar also predict Openness to Experience, creativity, and positive schizotypy in nonclinical samples (Jung et al. 2010, Nelson et al., 2011). What positive schizotypy shares with Openness/Intellect and creative ability may be an elevated capacity for perceiving patterns and meaning in apparently random stimuli (Kapur et al., 2003; DeYoung et al., 2012); intelligence determines whether this tendency leads to adaptive cognitive abilities versus disorganized magical thinking (DeYoung et al., 2012). We hypothesize that the neural correlates of high positive schizotypy and high Openness/Intellect will closely resemble those seen in psychotic-spectrum illness, and that divergent thinking ability in high schizotypy will be a function of general intelligence. Using diffusion tensor imaging and behavioral data, we will present results describing the white matter correlates of divergent thinking scores, BFAS Openness (but not Intellect), and positive schizotypy (as measured by the PID-5) in a sample of healthy adults aged 20-40 years (N=210, 102 males). These analyses will also consider WAIS intelligence as a mediator.

Poster 2.30
Predictors of Political Orientation among US-born Mexican Americans: Cultural Identification, Acculturation Attitudes, and Socioeconomic Status

Laura Naumann[1] & Veronica Benet-Martinez[2]
[1]Sonoma State University
[2]ICREA at Universitat Pompeu Fabra

With each passing election, U.S. political campaigns have renewed their efforts in courting the "Latino vote," yet the Latino population is not a culturally homogenous voting bloc. This study examined how cultural identifications and acculturation attitudes in U.S. born Mexican Americans interacted with socioeconomic status (SES) to predict political orientation. Individuals who held stronger Mexican identity and supported biculturalism as an acculturation strategy had a more liberal orientation, while belonging to a higher SES group and holding stronger assimilation attitudes predicted a less liberal orientation. Mexican cultural identification interacted with SES such that those who held a weaker Mexican identity, but came from a higher social class were less liberal and more moderate in their political orientation. Weak Mexican identification and higher SES also predicted weaker endorsement of bicultural acculturation attitudes, which in turn, mediated the differences in political orientation. The acceptance of one's ethnic identity and endorsement of bicultural attitudes predicted a more liberal political orientation. In light of these findings, political candidates who pander to their constituents by referencing knowledge of the groups' ethnic culture or customs should be cautious—not all members may feel strongly identified with their ethnic culture.

Poster 2.31
Personality and Obesity in Mexican-Origin Youth

Angelina R. Sutin[1], Richard W. Robins[2], Keith Widaman[2], and Rand Conger[2]
[1]Florida State University College of Medicine
[2]University of California, Davis

The etiology of obesity is complex and involves factors ranging from genetics to cultural values. A growing body of research indicates that individual differences in personality contribute significantly to obesity and weight gain. In adulthood, high Neuroticism and low Conscientiousness are consistent predictors of obesity. Little is known about how personality traits contribute to obesity in childhood, particularly in samples of ethnic minorities who are at greatest risk for obesity. The present research examines the personality correlates of obesity in a large, longitudinal sample of Mexican-origin youth (N=674) assessed annually from age 10 to 15. Participants reported their weight and height and completed questionnaires assessing psychological factors, including personality traits. Analyses focus on whether personality traits increase risk for obesity in adolescence, and, likewise, whether obesity is associated with change in personality during this critical developmental period. The personality correlates of childhood obesity generally mirrored those found in adulthood. Obesity has proven stubbornly resistant to traditional intervention efforts, in part because interventions to improve diet and exercise often do not take psychological factors into consideration. The results of this research will suggest new targets for interventions and also shed light on how obesity contributes to adolescent personality development.

Poster 2.32
Confidence is Not Just Error: A Social Relations Model Analysis of Confidence in Interpersonal Perception

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

Considerable evidence suggests the confidence people place in their perceptions of others is often unrelated to the accuracy of those perceptions. In this poster I present findings from the first study that uses Social Relations Modeling to examine when and why individuals differ in the tendency to feel confident rating others (i.e., perceiver effects) and to be rated confidently by others (i.e., target effects). Participants (N=169) rated each other in groups of 4-6 people at zero-acquaintance (T0) and after a 30-minute interaction (T1). SRM analyses suggest that whereas perceiver effects explain the majority of variance in perceptual confidence at T0 and T1, target effects represent a smaller, but still significant, percentage of variance. Perceiver effects were predicted by overly positive self-views such as narcissism, and target effects were predicted by extraversion. Finally, we found that confidence serves unique social functions: people who were confident in their initial perceptions of others disclosed more personal information in the interaction task, whereas people who were rated confidently by others achieved more status and liking in the group interaction. Though perceptual confidence may be unrelated to accuracy, these findings suggest that it represents important individual differences in interpersonal perception that serve social functions.

Poster 2.33
A First Look at the Contempt-Prone Personality

Roberta A. Schriber, Joanne M. Chung, Katherine S. Sorensen, Richard W. Robins
University of California, Davis

Although we often rant and rave about contemptuous people, previous research has not examined what the contemptuous person is like. To

address this issue, we developed a measure of dispositional contempt and used it to explore the dynamics of contempt-proneness -- the tendency to look down on, derogate, and distance others who violate one's standards. This new 30-item scale has good reliability (alpha ≈ . 94; test-retest = .85) and predicts individual differences in contempt reactions to contempt-eliciting film clips. To better understand the nomological network of contempt-proneness, we correlated the scale with a wide range of theoretically relevant constructs. Across five studies using college student and MTurk samples (Ns = 290 to 1,368), contempt-proneness was related to being condescending and "superior," with associations found between our scale and narcissism, hubristic pride, and imposing perfectionistic standards on others. However, somewhat paradoxically, contempt-proneness was also related to being self-deprecating and emotionally fragile, with associations found between our scale and low self-esteem, shame-proneness, and feeling others impose perfectionistic standards on oneself. Finally, contempt-proneness was related to antisocial variables such as psychopathy, Machiavellianism, and racism, consistent with the presumed function of contempt in regulating status differentials, including elevating one's own status, via others' denigration.

Poster 2.34
Influences of Power and Hierarchy Stability on Personality Perception
Nicole M. Lawless & Sanjay Srivastava
University of Oregon

Past work has shown that people's behavior in social hierarchies is influenced both by their rank and by the stability of the hierarchy. The current studies examine how individual rank and hierarchy stability affect interpersonal perceptions in small groups. In both studies, one member of each group was randomly assigned a high-power role for a future task; the remaining members were assigned low-power roles. Subjects were told that these roles either would (unstable) or would not (stable) have the potential to change. In Study 1, groups engaged in an unstructured interaction and reported perceptions of one another but did not execute the task for which power roles were assigned. Results indicated that hierarchy stability affected personality perceptions. Individuals who anticipated having a high-power role in unstable hierarchies were perceived more negatively (e.g., less honest, more arrogant) than those in stable hierarchies. Study 2 extended these findings by examining the extent to which they replicated when individuals enacted their assigned power roles during the group task. The effect of these perceptions on group performance on the task was also examined.

Poster 2.35
Self and Well-Being in Late Adolescence
Emily Sutcliffe Cleveland
California State University, East Bay

The self is expressed through episodic memories, which speak to the question "Who am I?". The ability to construct integrated memories is predicted to have implications for personality functioning and well-being beginning in adolescence; indeed, integration predicts self-esteem, well-being, and self-actualization in adulthood. We explore relations among adolescent memory and well-being. Moreover, the memory variables are predicted to affect adolescents' interest in their memories; interest is therefore predicted to mediate the memory – well-being relationship.

Methods
Forty-seven college freshman completed the Self-defining Relationship Memories Questionnaire. Memory narratives were coded for meaning-making, autobiographical reasoning, positive resolution, emotional tone,

internal states, motivation, and narrative coherence and complexity. Participants completed assessments of self-esteem, depression, life satisfaction, and relationship anxiety and avoidance.

Results
All well-being questionnaires are scored. Coding is complete on meaning-making, autobiographical reasoning, positive resolution, and emotional tone. The remaining coding will be complete in April.

Analyses to date indicate that memory is negatively correlated with relationship avoidance and depression and positively correlated with life-satisfaction. Mediation analyses indicate that interest in memory carries the influence of memory on life satisfaction; this is seen through significant mediation models using measures of emotional tone and positive resolution in adolescent's memory narratives.

Poster 2.36
The relations between trait self-reinforcement and coping, dysphoria, and eudaimonia
Jannay Morrow
Vassar College

Theories contend that low self-reinforcement causes or worsens depression (e.g., Lewinsohn, 1992; Nolen-Hoeksema, 1990; Rehm, 1977), yet limited research distinguishes self-reinforcement from other depression-relevant variables. Although self-reinforcement involves emphasizing/rewarding positive aspects of behavior (Heiby, 1982) and positive psychology draws connections to self-reinforcement (Eid & Larsen, 2008; Fredrickson, 1998), few studies have investigated trait self-reinforcement and positive outcomes. When undergraduates imagined experiencing negative events, self-reinforcement, but not grit, predicted doing something uplifting, finding benefits, and reframing, as well as feeling determined/challenged, interested/curious, hopeful, and positive. Grit predicted active coping. Study 2 (community-dwellers) examined the effects of trait self-reinforcement, rumination (Nolen-Hoeksema & Morrow, 1991), and self-compassion (Neff, 2003) on well-being and dysphoria (Davies et al., 1998). Rumination and self-reinforcement explained significant variance in anxiety and depression, whereas self-reinforcement and self-compassion did so in well-being, life-satisfaction, and positive affect. Self-reinforcement also predicted (+)equanimity and (-)catastrophizing. Findings held after controlling for dysfunctional attitudes (Weissman, 1979). In study 3 (undergraduates), self-reinforcement prospectively predicted dysphoria (BDI2-Beck et al., 1979) after controlling for baseline dysphoria, self-esteem, dysfunctional attitudes, and rumination. Overall, other traits did not subsume the effects of self-reinforcement on dysphoria and well-being. Self-reinforcement predicted affect and coping that may help people rebound from negative experiences.

Poster 2.37
Impaired Personality Functioning and the Personality Inventory for DSM-5
Michael J. Boudreaux & Daniel J. Ozer
University of California, Riverside

The Personality and Personality Disorder (PD) Workgroup for DSM-5 recommends a two-stage approach to the diagnosis and classification of PDs: An assessment of (1) maladaptive personality traits and (2) impairments in functioning that are characteristic of each trait. Krueger et al. (2011) developed a maladaptive trait model and corresponding assessment instrument, called the Personality Inventory for DSM-5, which specifies 25 trait dimensions falling within the 5 broad domains of Negative Affectivity, Detachment, Antagonism, Disinhibition, and Psychoticism. The purpose of the current research was to identify

functional impairments that are secondary to each facet trait. We administered a list of 360 specific cognitive, emotional, and behavioral problems along with the PID-5 to 381 undergraduate students. We identified several impairments associated with each of the 25 facet traits. For example, the Impulsivity facet of Disinhibition was associated with "making hasty or careless decisions," "disregarding rules (e.g., illegal parking, speeding)," and "taking too many risks," and the Eccentricity facet of Psychoticism was associated with "being preoccupied with strange or unusual ideas," "feeling stuck or stifled by society's rules and expectations," and "feeling misunderstood by others." These results demonstrate vivid examples of functional impairments characteristic of maladaptive personality traits.

Poster 2.38
Utilizing Trait Profiles to Assess the Construct Validity of Leadership Measures

Peter Harms[1], Dan Jones[2], & Bradley Brummel[3]
[1]University of Nebraska, Lincoln
[2]University of Texas, El Paso
[3]University of Tulsa

Interest in the "dark side" of personality has received considerable interest in recent years (e.g. Jones & Paulhus, 2010; Judge, Piccolo, & Kolsalka, 2009; LeBreton & Wu, 2009) with most attention directed at the "Dark Triad" of Machiavellianism, Narcissism, and Psychopathy (Paulhus & Williams, 2002). Each of these personality syndromes has been assessed and well-validated independent of one another, but they are increasingly being used jointly without due consideration of the issue of construct overlap (e.g. Jonason & Webster, 2010). Using three samples, we demonstrate that the content assessed by the Dark Triad can be divided into 5 subdimensions: Dominance, Misanthropy, Deceptiveness, Impulsivity, and Vanity. These new dimensions were then compared to standard Dark Triad measures. Psychopathy was most characterized by dominance, misanthropy, and impulsivity. Machiavellianism was most characterized by misanthropy and deceptiveness. Narcissism was most characterized by dominance and vanity. The five dark personality dimensions accounted for incremental variance in interpersonal and organizational deviance beyond the Dark Triad measures. The five dark dimensions also predicted counterproductive work behaviors above and beyond the Big Five personality traits. The patterns between the dark traits were also consistent across North American, South American, European, and Asian cultures.

Poster 2.39
Culture-Specific Personality: Conscientiousness Predicts Effortful Persistence among Caucasians, but not East Asians.

Aaron C. Weidman & Jessica L. Tracy
University of British Columbia

Personality trait theories assume that behavior is driven by stable, internal dispositions. However, cultural psychologists have suggested that this holds only for Western, individualistic cultures; in Eastern, collectivistic cultures, behavior may be more influenced by situational factors (Heine & Buchtel, 2009). We tested these competing hypotheses by examining whether conscientiousness predicts effortful persistence at an achievement test among both Caucasian (n=63) and East Asian (n=92) Canadian undergraduates. Participants completed measures of conscientiousness, an initial cognitive task to induce ego depletion, and then were given the opportunity to work on a demanding achievement test for as long as they wished. Persistence was operationalized as time spent on the task and number of problems attempted (r=.75). Culture moderated the effect of conscientiousness on persistence (β=.32, p=.05); conscientiousness predicted increased persistence among

Caucasians (β=.31, p=.01), but not among East Asians (β=-.01, p=.93). These findings provide the first evidence that personality may predict behavior more strongly among individuals from Western cultures than individuals from Eastern cultures, consistent with the theoretical expectation that individualistic cultures foster an independent self that behaves according to internal thoughts and feelings, whereas collectivistic cultures fosters an interdependent self that strives to conform to social context (Markus & Kitayama, 1991).

Poster 2.40
Method to the Madness: Gendered Discrepancies in Punitive Judgments of Murderers

Nicholas Armenti
New York University

In this study, I investigated how employed method of murder and gender of perpetrators (both individually and interactively) impacted mock jurors' punitive judgments. Participants were exposed to one of four scenarios: a female who murdered by bludgeoning (gender incongruent method), a female who murdered by poisoning (not gender incongruent method), a male who murdered by bludgeoning, and a male who murdered by poisoning. I predicted that females who murdered by bludgeoning would be subjected to harsher punishment when compared to males who bludgeoned, whereas females who murdered by poisoning would be subjected to more lenient punishment when compared to males who poisoned. Since males tend to murder in a more overt and aggressive manner, these predictions followed the rationale of the Lack of Fit Model (Heilman, 1983), which demonstrated that females tend to be punished for behaving in typically male-type ways. Results indicated that, regardless of gender of perpetrator and method of employed murder, participants' punitive judgments were not substantially impacted. However, evidence of divergent opinions of murders committed in different ways and by different perpetrators manifested in several secondary dependent measures: for instance, murder scenarios were divergently evaluated by participants on measures of agency and mental stability of perpetrators.

Poster 2.41
Synthetic Aperture Personality Assessment: Within and across the dimensions of personality

David M. Condon & William Revelle
Northwestern University

The primary benefit of the Synthetic Aperture Personality Assessment (SAPA) technique is that it allows for assessment across multiple measures of personality. This offers the potential for broad evaluation of constructs either within a single domain of personality, such as temperament, or across multiple domains at once. An example of the former will be presented in a study of several prominent personality measures developed using the International Personality Item Pool: the IPIP 100-item Big Five Factor Markers (Goldberg, 1992; Goldberg et al., 2006); the Big Five Aspect Scales (DeYoung et al., 2007); the HEXACO-IP (Ashton et al., 2007); and the 48-item QB6 (Thalmayer et al., 2011). Results from this study explore the structural relationships between these measures on the scale and item level based on an international sample (N $\approx$ 10,000). Examples will also be given of the ways that SAPA can be used for cross-dimensional research. These studies will describe the TAI "profiles" of social issues, including attitudes towards gun control and environmental behaviors. In these cases, results focus on the extent to which cross-dimensional research can provide incremental predictive validity relative to independent models of temperament, cognitive abilities and interests.

Poster 2.42
Integrating general and clinical personality psychology: Beyond DSM-5
Daniel Leising
Technical University Dresden, Germany

For decades, general and clinical personality psychology have co-existed alongside each other, with ties between them being loose at best. Efforts to better integrate the two fields have largely failed, because a crucial difference was not acknowledged: Whereas general personality psychology is to describe and explain personality-related phenomena, clinical personality psychology is necessarily normative, as it requires assumptions about how people should feel, think and behave. Based on this distinction, we present a common framework for general and clinical personality assessment, comprising two key elements: (a) an assessment of enduring cognitive, emotional, and behavioral tendencies attributable to the person, (b) an assessment of the (potentially) negative consequences of those dispositions. The latter element reflects the normative aspect of the model, because evaluating consequences as negative presupposes an endorsement of certain values. Our conceptual framework is helpful because it straightens out much of the conceptual confusion around "normal" versus "pathological" personality features. Using a student (N = 255) and a therapist (N = 30) sample, we demonstrate how the framework may be translated into a diagnostic system that is usable irrespective of the user's theoretical orientation (e.g., CBT versus psychodynamic).

Poster 2.43
Further Validity Support for the Five-Factor Obsessive Compulsive Inventory (FFOCI)
Douglas B. Samuel[1], Christina Crego[2], & Thomas A. Widiger[2]
[1]Purdue University
[2]University of Kentucky

Prior research has indicated that obsessive-compulsive personality disorder (OCPD) can be understood in terms of the Five Factor Model (FFM) of general personality structure, with conscientiousness central to its understanding. Samuel and colleagues developed the Five Factor Obsessive Compulsive Inventory (FFOCI) to provide an assessment of OCPD from the perspective of the FFM and provided initial validation. The purpose of the current talk is to extend this research with additional findings concerning convergent, discriminant, and incremental validity. Approximately 400 participants completed the FFOCI, two measures of general personality (i.e., the International Item Pool and the 5-Dimensional Personality Test), two additional measures of the domain of conscientiousness (i.e., the Zuckerman-Kuhlman-Aluja Personality Questionnaire and the Inventory of Personal Characteristics -5), four alternative measures of OCPD, and five scales assessing specific components of OCPD (e.g., Rigid Perfectionism and Propriety). Results were analyzed with respect to convergent and discriminant validity, as well as incremental validity of the FFOCI relative to the existing measures of OCPD. Findings are discussed with respect to the validity of the FFOCI and the FFM of personality disorder, particularly with respect to the importance of the FFM domain of conscientiousness.

Poster 2.44
Knowing more about romantic partners than partners know about themselves: How partner-knowledge of personality influences relationship quality
Brittany C. Solomon & Simine Vazire
Washington University in St. Louis

Does your romantic partner know things about your personality that you don't know? There is substantial self-other agreement about personal characteristics (Vazire & Carlson, 2010). However, partners know more about each other than is captured by self-partner agreement. For instance, partners have insight into targets' self-views and reputations, despite how they personally see the targets (Solomon & Vazire, 2013). In the current study, we compared the meta-cognitive skills of targets and their romantic partners. Specifically, we examined whether partners are more aware of targets' reputations than are targets. Using 3 samples (N =112), we compared targets' general meta-accuracy (targets' knowledge of how they are seen by others) to partners' reputation accuracy (partners' knowledge of how the targets are seen by others) on the Big Five and several highly evaluative traits. Results suggest that both targets and partners have impressive meta-cognitive skills, as they have insight into targets' reputations above and beyond targets' own self-perceptions and partners' own perceptions of the targets, respectively. Consistent with our hypothesis, on some individual differences (e.g., physical attractiveness) romantic partners indeed know more about targets' reputations than do targets. Effects of this type of partner-knowledge on relationship quality are explored.

Poster 2.45
Personality from Self vs. Informant Reports: A Meta-Analysis of Differences in Means and Variability
Hyunji Kim, Stefano I. Di Domencio, & Brian S. Connelly
University of Toronto

Although it is widely accepted that self-reports tend to be favorably biased, the field of personality currently has little integrative knowledge about whether self-reports tend to over- or under-estimate values provided by informants. To examine this question, we updated and extended an existing meta-analytic database (Connelly & Ones, 2010) with differences in means (Cohen's ds) and variability (standard deviation ratios) between self- and informant-reports. Perhaps surprisingly, mean differences between self- and informant-reports were minimal for all Big Five traits. For two traits high in evaluativeness (Conscientiousness and Agreeableness), however, self-reports showed less variability than informant reports. This suggests that a modesty effect on the high end of these traits' distribution may counterbalance self-enhancement effects at the low end. We present and discuss moderators of these effects based on target sample characteristics (student vs. adult samples; geographic location) and informant characteristics (relationship type; length of relationship). On the whole, these results suggest that self-enhancement is not a single, ubiquitous bias that pushes only self-reported personality scores upward. Rather, the effects of self-enhancement vary by samples, may be paralleled by "other-enhancement," and may be offset by more complex mechanisms in self- and observer-perception.

Poster 2.46
Validating a new measure of borderline personality in individuals who self-injure
Stephanie N. Mullins-Sweatt[1], Hilary L. DeShong[1], Gregory J. Lengel[1], & Shannon E. Sauer-Zavala[2]
[1]Oklahoma State University
[2]Boston University

The Five Factor Borderline Inventory (FFBI; Mullins-Sweatt et al., 2012) is a recently developed measure that assesses 12 traits of borderline personality disorder (BPD) from the perspective of the five-factor model (FFM) of personality. The FFBI was developed using clinician and BPD expert ratings to determine which FFM facets are relevant to the conceptualization of BPD. Reported in this poster are two studies that provide further validation of the FFBI, utilizing samples of individuals who have recently engaged in nonsuicidal self-injurious behaviors, a behavior commonly associated with BPD. In the first study, participants

Poster 2.47
A New Form and Function for Personality
Joshua Wilt, M.S. & William Revelle
Northwestern University

Personality traits have been used to explain or summarize coherent affective, behavioral, cognitive, and desire (ABCD) patterns over time and space. However, this conceptual definition of traits has not been reflected in their operationalization. The most widely used Big-Five trait inventories do not delineate traits according to ABCD domains, resulting in ABCD content being emphasized differentially across traits. The purpose of this research was to construct a taxonomy of personality traits that assesses ABCD domains of each trait. In Study 1, expert raters coded 600 open source Big-Five items with respect to their relative ABCD content. Results showed that approximately 1/3 of the items could be considered "pure" measures of one of the ABCD domains, whereas most other items were mixtures of two or three domains. Study 2 was a large-scale (N > 17,000), web-based study employing SAPA methodology in which participants completed self-reports of 205 items assessing pure ABCD content. Correlational and factor-analytic results revealed that the higher-order structure of the items reflected the Big-Five traits, and that the lower-order structure reflected ABCD aspects of each trait. These studies together suggest that SAPA allows examination of the structure of temperament items at the macro (Big-Five) and micro (ABCD) levels.

Poster 2.48
Judging Book Smarts by the Cover: Ratings of Conscientiousness from Physical Appearance Predict GPA
Stefano I. Di Domenico, Matthew N. Quitasol, & Marc A. Fournier
University of Toronto Scarborough

Although previous research has established the accuracy of personality judgments from physical appearance, less research has examined the predictive utility of such judgments. The present study examined whether ratings of personality from still photographs could be used to predict academic performance. Undergraduate students (N = 253) self-reported on their Big Five personality traits and provided copies of their student transcripts from which their GPAs were recorded. Photographs of these undergraduates were then taken from which their personality traits were subsequently judged by 20 unacquainted perceivers. An independent set of perceivers rated the static (e.g., manner of dress) and dynamic (e.g., smiling) elements of the targets' physical appearance. Consistent with previous research, perceiver-ratings of extraversion and conscientiousness converged with the targets' self-reports. Both aggregated and single perceiver-ratings of conscientiousness predicted GPA and aggregated perceiver-ratings predicted GPA incrementally over self-reports. These findings are critically considered with respect to the utility of personality judgments from physical appearance.

Poster 2.49
Struggles with In-Laws: An Exploration of In-Law Relationships
Marie E. Heffernan & R. Chris Fraley
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

People often complain about their in-laws. Indeed, in-law relationships are frequently depicted in movies and television shows in a less than positive light (Morr Serewicz & Hosmer, 2011). In the current study we aimed to explore the difficulties that people experience in their in-law relationships, and to examine some potential explanatory variables suggested by previous research such as whether people have children and how far away they live from their in-laws. Participants completed on-line surveys about their in-law relationships. Results revealed women tended to have more conflict with their in-laws than men and that people had more conflict with their mother-in-law than their father-in-law. The in-law relationship with the highest level of conflict was the daughter-in-law and mother-in-law relationship. Interestingly, for both men and women, living in close physical proximity to one's mother-in-law was not associated with greater conflict, but having more frequent contact with one's mother-in-law was associated with greater conflict. Additionally, having children was associated with having greater conflict with both the mother-in-law and the father-in-law. Follow-up analyses examined how personality and attachment variables are associated with in-law conflict. Practical implications are discussed.

Poster 2.50
Under pressure to obey and conform: The role of individual differences in a virtual reprise of Milgram's experiment
David Gallardo-Pujol & Lisa Orekhova
University of Barcelona

Character has been often conceptualized as a blend of virtues, traits and dispositions that arise in extreme situations. Social Psychology classical paradigms, such as Milgram's experiment, provide excellent situations in which we might test this assertion. However, obvious ethical limitations prevent us to replicate Milgram's experiment in the original form. In this talk we present a virtual reality reprise of Milgram's paradigm based on Slater et al. (2006). We investigated the role of diverse individual differences -genetics, personality, intelligence, values and goals- with regard to their influence on immoral behavior in this paradigm. Our results show that participants' behavior can be explained, at least partially, by some of these individual differences (e.g., conscientiousness and values). For the very first time, a comprehensive assessment of individual differences has been conducted in relation to Milgram's paradigm. Implications of these results and how character can be re-conceptualized will be discussed in the poster.

Poster 2.51
Finding others like you: Accuracy of United States regional personality stereotypes
Katherine H. Rogers[1] & Dustin Wood[2]
[1]University of British Columbia
[2]Wake Forest University

Americans are increasingly mobile, but how do they decide where to live? Could they have knowledge about where their personality may best fit in? To explore these questions, we investigated whether Americans can accurately describe how personality traits vary across regions of the United States. Participants indicated how high or low they feel people in each US region tend to be on the BFI traits. In comparing regional stereotypes to average regional self-ratings (Rentfrow, Gosling, & Potter, 2008), we found participants showed accuracy in judging how openness to experience, neuroticism, agreeableness and extraversion vary across regions. Further, specifically for conscientiousness, a comparison of how regional stereotypes and self-rating aggregates relate with certain regional behavior markers illustrates that self-ratings are not always clear "validity criterion". Supporting the idea that people have the knowledge and may choose to move to a region which they feel is more suited to their own personality.

Poster 2.52
Consequences of personality in indoor environments
Lindsay T. Graham, Samuel D. Gosling, & Richard L. Corsi
The University of Texas at Austin

Americans spend approximately 90% of their day indoors (Klepeis, 2001). The products and behaviors that people introduce into their indoor environments inadvertently pose significant health risks in the form of indoor air pollutants. The present study begins examining how the choices—from household product preferences to daily behaviors—individuals make in their indoor spaces are associated with personality, and thus subsequent health risks. 2,459 participants completed self-reports of personality (BFI; John & Srivastava, 1999) and reports of household product preferences, daily use of household products (e.g., use of "green" household cleaners vs. "traditional" cleaners), and daily behaviors (e.g., vacuuming, cooking with a gas stove) associated with indoor air pollutants. Results indicated product preferences, product use, and behaviors that influence a spaces' indoor air quality are associated with different personality profiles. For example, individuals who use "green" household cleaners tend to be high in Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, and Openness whereas individuals who use traditional household cleaners (i.e., bleach and harsh chemicals) tend to be highly conscientious. These findings indicate different personalities may differ in the types of health risks they are exposed to on a daily basis. These findings demonstrate how psychological processes can have an impact on health in real-world settings.

Poster 2.53
Combining Personality Research on Mate Selection and Instruction at a 2-year College
Robert Correia
Trident Technical College

Performing research at most two-year colleges is a difficult task. Funding, time off for research and writing is non-existent. By combining a class exercise on how to perform research and a lecture on the scientific method, I have continued to gather data for my study on "Personality Traits and Mate Selection Criteria." Students engage in active learning of core competencies including the psychology of gender differences, personality, social cognition, and social changes as we age. By participating in the exercise students better understand the process of scientific research. My research is a follow up study to Buss's (1989) worldwide study in 37 cultures on 18 personality traits, this study tries to regionalize difference between the North East, South East, North Central United States and two homogenous groups. The groups include participants from Snow College in Utah, a two year community college whose student demographic is: 99% Mormon. The second group is located on the island of St. Michael in the Azores Islands at the University of the Azores. The Azores are a group of islands located 900 miles west of Portugal in the Atlantic Ocean.

Poster 2.54
Observed Stability and Plasticity: Links with Reading Achievement in Childhood
Shereen El Mallah[1], Zhe Wang[1], Stephen A. Petrill[2], Lee A. Thompson[3], & Kirby Deater-Deckard[1]
[1]Virginia Tech
[2]Ohio State University
[3]Case Western Reserve University

In recent years, evidence has emerged suggesting the existence of two higher order personality factors above the common five factors labeled stability and plasticity by Digman (1997). Stability encompasses agreeableness, conscientiousness and emotional stability, while plasticity comprises extraversion and openness. In the current study of 309 twin pairs assessed three times (2nd, 3rd and 5th grade), we examined predictive associations between composite scores (averaged across the three assessments) representing tester-rated stability and plasticity (measured using behavioral indicators from the Bayley Behavior Record; Wang et al., 2013) and early reading development (measured using a composite score of word, letter and phonological decoding skills and passage comprehension assessed using the Woodcock Reading Mastery Test). Results of correlational and regression analyses suggested that stability, but not plasticity, was a statistical predictor of reading skills. However, the degree of explained variance was greater when individual behavioral indicators/items were used (15% variance explained), compared to the higher-order construct composite (8% variance explained). The strongest predictor was child-sustained attention. This study points to the potential predictive validity of the higher-order stability construct, while also drawing attention to the importance of investigating item-level effects when studying links between behavioral traits and scholastic achievement.

Poster 2.55
Temperament Correlates of Deficient Emotion Regulation in Middle Childhood: A Behavioral Genetic Analysis
Kirby Deater-Deckard[1], Stephen A. Petrill[2], & Lee A. Thompson[3]
[1]Virginia Tech
[1]Virginia Tech-Carilion School of Medicine
[2]Ohio State University
[3]Case Western Reserve University

Recently, developmental psychopathologists have identified the importance of the combination of aggression, anxiety/depression, and attention problems as being indicative of an underlying liability for psychopathology arising from deficient emotion self-regulation (DESR; Biederman et al., 2012). We conducted the first behavioral genetic study of the "AAA" DESR score from the Teacher Report Form (TRF; Achenbach, 1991), longitudinally from 1st-3rd grade for 261 twin pairs. We also collected observer-rated (during cognitive assessments in the home) and parent-rated child temperament, to examine potential connections to DESR. DESR was temporally stable across the three years (r's in .4 range). Overall, teacher-rated DESR scores were positively associated with observer and parent ratings of child temperament, including lower effortful control and more negative affectivity (r's in ±.3 to .4 range). Behavioral genetic analyses showed that half of the variance in DESR was heritable, with comparatively modest shared and nonshared environment variances. Furthermore, the genetic and nongenetic variance overlapped across DESR and temperament constructs, implicating gene-environment processes connecting DESR to underlying dimensions of temperament involving effortful control and emotion reactivity. We will eventually extend this work to consider contextual moderators of the effects, and explore the role of candidate genes in dopamine and serotonin neurotransmitter systems.

Poster 2.56
Does the personality trait of self-criticism put fathers at elevated risk for anxiety and depression following the birth of their preterm infants?
Naama Atzaba-Poria & Noa Gueron-Sela
Ben-Gurion University of the Negev

Self-criticism marks a personality style characterized by elevated self-standards and constant concerns about failure and self-worth. To date, no study has examined self-criticism among parents of preterm infants. Such an investigation is especially salient, as the birth of a preterm infant may be a traumatizing event for parents, raising feelings of guilt and failure associated with their roles as parents. Furthermore, most

Poster 2.57
Maternal frontal EEG asymmetry and household stress moderate the link between child conduct problems and maternal negativity

Nan Chen, Martha Ann Bell, & Kirby Deater-Deckard
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University

Resting frontal lobe EEG alpha asymmetry captures individual differences in trait-like emotional reactivity that may reflect response to stressors and other situational factors (Coan & Allen, 2004). Adults with left > right activity show more positive feelings toward positive stimuli and are more effective in down-regulating negative feelings, whereas the opposite is true for those with left < right activity. We applied this to research on the etiology of harsh parenting by examining resting EEG asymmetry (sites f3/f4) and number of household stressors (single parent, unemployed, high chaos, 3+ children) as potential co-moderators of the association between 121 mothers' ratings of their 3-7yr old child's conduct problems and their self-reported negativity/positivity toward the child. Using hierarchical regression, we found a three-way statistical interaction ($p < .05$) between asymmetry, stress, and child conduct problems in the prediction of maternal negativity but not positivity. Post-hoc simple slopes analysis showed that only in low-stress contexts, the well-established link between perceived child behavior problems and hostility toward the child was powerfully moderated by asymmetry, ranging from $\beta = -.04$, n.s., for mothers with left > right activation, vs. $\beta = .66$, $p < .001$, for mothers with left < right activation.