



**ASSOCIATION for RESEARCH in PERSONALITY
4th Biennial Conference**

**St. Louis, Missouri
June 11-13, 2015**

 **ARP 2015**

WELCOME MESSAGE

Welcome to the fourth biennial meeting of the Association for Research in Personality. After our start in 2009 in Evanston, we have visited Riverside, Charlotte, and now St. Louis. The ARP meeting has become a key event in the dissemination of the best new work in the study of personality and individual differences. This year's meeting will present attendees with an exciting blend of symposia and posters with much opportunity for informal interaction and for forging connections with colleagues.

There are two important new additions to our program this year. The Murray Award Address, a long-time fixture at APA meetings, will become a regular part of our biennial meeting. This would not have happened without the efforts of Jennifer Pals Lilgendahl who provided ARP's link to the Personological Society. Our meeting also features, for the first time, a symposium organized by the European Association of Personality. At the next EAPP meeting, an ARP organized symposium will be on the program. Thanks to Will Fleeson, our liaison to the EAPP, and the EAPP Executive Committee for enabling this cooperative arrangement between our Associations.

The planning and organization of a meeting like ours requires the time and energy of a number of committed volunteers. Join me in thanking the program committee, including Jennifer Tackett, and Marc Fournier, co-chairs, and members Jon Adler, Wiebke Bleidorn, Robin Edelstein, and Fred Oswald. They have assembled a program that will create "approach-approach" conflicts for each of us throughout our meeting as we decide which event to attend. The local arrangement's committee, with Simine Vazire and Josh Jackson as co-chairs, ably assisted other Missouri members Lynne Cooper, Randy Larsen, and Tom Oltmanns, have my grateful "thank you" for making all of this come together.

I am confident that we will all find this meeting exciting, energizing, and enriching.

Dan Ozer
ARP President

TABLE of CONTENTS

Convention Center Floor Plan	2
Program Summary	3
Abstracts	9
<i>Presidential Symposium</i>	9
<i>Rising Stars Symposium</i>	9
<i>Symposia</i>	10
<i>EAPP Symposium</i>	19
<i>Data Blitz Symposium</i>	28
<i>J.S. Tanaka Award Symposium</i>	30
<i>Poster Session 1</i>	30
<i>Poster Session 2</i>	41

ON-SITE REGISTRATION

Thursday, 2pm-7pm	Khorassan Lobby
Friday, 8am-5pm	Khorassan Lobby

ORGANIZERS

Program Committee

Jennifer Tackett, co-chair
Marc Fournier, co-chair
Jon Adler
Wiebke Bleidorn
Robin Edelstein
Fred Oswald

Local Organizers

Simine Vazire, co-chair
Josh Jackson, co-chair
Dan Ozer
Lynne Cooper
Randy Larsen
Thomas Oltmanns
Tammy English

CONFERENCE SPONSORS

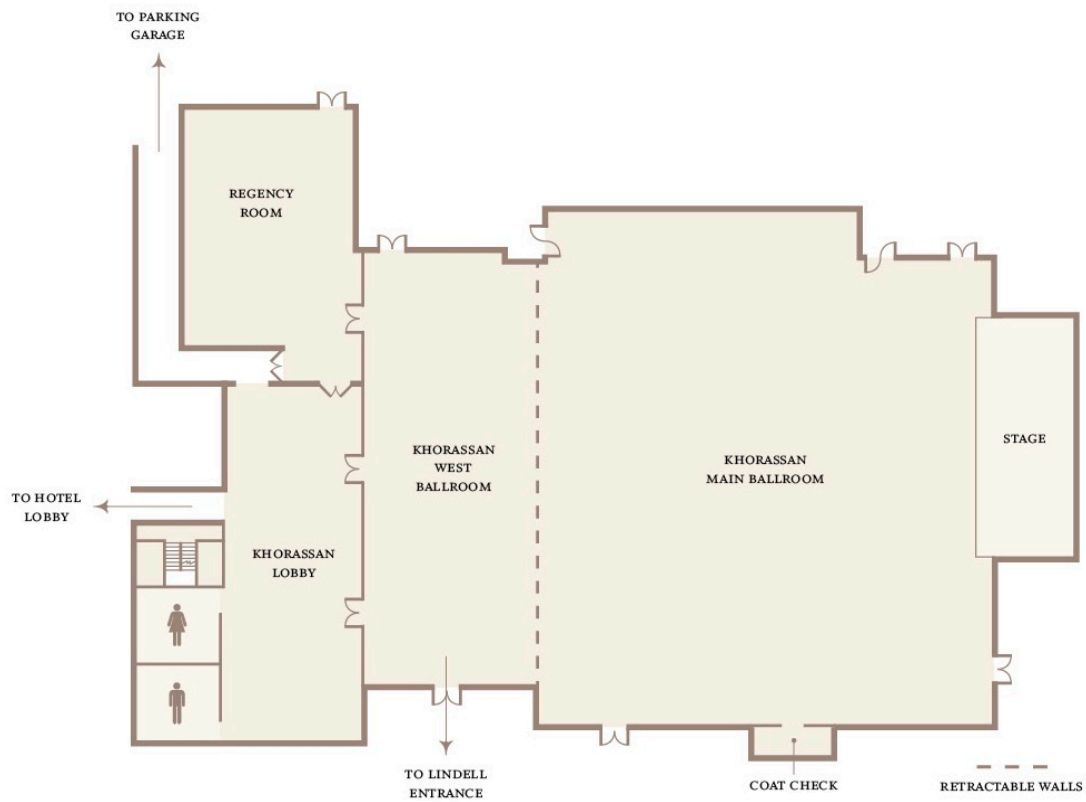


CONVENTION CENTER FLOOR PLAN



THE CHASE PARK PLAZA

KHORASSAN BALLROOM & REGENCY ROOM



PROGRAM SUMMARY

THURSDAY, JUNE 11, 2015

4:00pm- Presidential Symposium

5:30pm *Promoting Reproducibility and Cumulative Science in Personality Psychology*

Opening remarks: Dan Ozer, ARP President

Chairs: Vazire & Mroczek

Location: **Khorassan Main Ballroom**

How Do We Know Whether Journal Policy Changes Work? An Example from the Journal of Research in Personality
Richard E. Lucas & Simine Vazire

What Reform Looks Like for Personality Psychology
Simine Vazire & Richard E. Lucas

Making Your Data Reproducible
David M. Condon & William Revelle

Using Multi-Study Coordinated Analysis to Enhance Replicability: An Example Using Personality, Smoking, and Mortality Risk with 12 Longitudinal Data Sets

Daniel K. Mroczek, Eileen K. Graham, Joshua P. Rutsohn, Nicholas A. Turiano, Emily Bastarache, Lorien G. Elleman, and 13 study representatives from the IALSA Network

5:30pm- Welcome Reception

7:30pm Sponsored by Washington University Psychology Department

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 2015

8:00am- Breakfast

9:00am Location: **Khorassan Main Ballroom**

9:00am- Symposium 1

10:15am *Personality Development in Later Life*

Chairs: Nofle & Specht

Location: **Khorassan Main Ballroom**

The Development of Self-Concept Clarity in Older Adulthood

Jennifer Lodi-Smith, Seth M. Spain, Kimberly Cologgi, & Brent W. Roberts

In search of reasons for strong personality changes in advanced age: The impact of changes in health status
Jule Specht

Stability and change in personality in old age: The role of health and cognition
Swantje Mueller Denis Gerstorf, Johanna Drewelies, Sandra Duezel, Jule Specht, & Elisabeth Steinhagen-Thiessen

Changing Contexts, Changing Traits: Older Adults' Situational Construals and their Relation to Trait-Relevant Behavior
Erik E. Nofle, Charleen Gust, & William Fleeson

Symposium 2

Improving the Assessment of Normal and Pathological Narcissism

Chair: Brent W. Roberts

Location: **Regency Room**

The Implications of Response Format for the Factor Structure of the Narcissistic Personality Inventory
Robert A. Ackerman, M. Brent Donnellan, Brent W. Roberts, & R. Chris Fraley

Comparison of Narcissistic Personality Inventory Correlates across Response Formats
Eunike Wetzel, Brent W. Roberts, R. Chris Fraley, & Anna Brown

Developing a Brief Version of the Pathological Narcissism Inventory
Michelle Schoenleber, Michael J. Roche, Eunike Wetzel, Aaron L. Pincus, & Brent W. Roberts

Symposium 3

The Neglected Third of our Lives: The Role of Sleep in Personality Processes

Chair: Zlatan Krizan

Location: **Khorassan West Ballroom**

Explicating the Nature of Anomalous Sleep Experiences
David Watson, Sarah M. Stasik, Stephanie Ellickson-Larew, & Kasey Stanton

The Early Bird Catches the Worm: Personality and Morningness-Eveningness
Christoph Randler

The Role of Sleep in the Development and Expression of Aggressive Personality
Zlatan Krizan, Anne D. Herlache, & Douglas Gentile

Individual Differences in Stress Restoration: Personality, Sleep, and Aesthetic Experience
Paula G. Williams, Daniel L. Brie, Holly K. Rau, Matthew R. Cribbet, Heather E. Gunn, & Sheila Crowell

PROGRAM SUMMARY

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 2015 (cont.)

10:15am- **Coffee Break**

10:30am Location: **Khorasson Main Ballroom**

10:30am- **Rising Stars Symposium**

11:45am

Chair: Wiebke Bleidorn

Location: **Khorasson Main Ballroom**

Interpersonal Processes during Spousal Discussions Relate to Personality Traits and Relationship Satisfaction

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

Struggle with Ultimate Meaning: A Unique Component of the Psychological Experience of Meaning in Life
Joshua A. Wilt, Nick Stauner, Joshua B. Grubbs, & Julie J. Exline

Meta-Perception and the Dark Triad: Testing Self and Meta-Perceptions in Relation to Psychopathy, Narcissism, and Machiavellianism
Jessica L. Maples & Joshua D. Miller

The Consequences of What Emotions People Want to Feel: Upsides of Preferring Unpleasant Emotions and Downsides of Preferring Pleasant Emotions
Brett Q. Ford & I. B. Mauss

Symposium 4

Individual Differences in Emotional Experience and Regulation

Chairs: Lameese Eldesouky & Tammy English

Location: **Regency Room**

Stability and Change in Emotion Regulation Patterns Across College
Tammy English, Inho Lee, Sanjay Srivastava, James J. Gross, & Oliver P. John

A Latent Profile Analysis Of Preservative Thinking: Distinguishing Ruminators From Worriers
Andre Plate, Blair Wisco, & Amelia Aldao

Individual Differences in Essentialist Beliefs About Emotion
Kristen A. Lindquist

Prioritizing Positivity: An Effective Approach to Pursuing Happiness?
Lahna I. Catalino, Christian E. Waugh, Sara B. Algoe, & Barbara L. Fredrickson

Symposium 5

Knowing Thyself Through Others: The Content, Predictors, and Consequences of Social-Information Exchange in Close Relationships

Chair: Anne-Marie B. Gallrein

Location: **Khorasson West Ballroom**

I Finally Spoke My Mind...Or Not: The Occurrence of Interpersonal Personality Feedback in Everyday Life
Anne-Marie B. Gallrein, Kathryn L. Bollich, & Daniel Leising

Do You Really Want To Know Me?: Information Avoidance in Close Relationships
Jennifer L. Howell, Amanda N. Gesselman, Devon Price, & James Shepperd

(Un)Welcome Honesty: Reactions to Interpersonal Personality Feedback
Kathryn L. Bollich, Jennifer L. Howell, Paul M. Johannet, & Simine Vazire

Meta-Perceptions of Extraversion and Agreeableness Predict Partner-Reported Relationship Satisfaction in Older Adults
Joshua R. Oltmanns & Thomas F. Oltmanns

12:00pm- **Lunch and Business Meeting**

1:00pm Location: **Khorasson Main Ballroom**

1:15pm- **Symposium 6**

2:30pm *Adjustment to Transitions*

Chairs: Kelci Harris & Simine Vazire

Location: **Khorasson Main Ballroom**

The Role of Friendships during the Adjustment to College
Kelci Harris & Simine Vazire

Can Social Support Protect from Effects of Disability: Evidence from Prospective Longitudinal Studies
Cornelia Wrzus, Ivana Anusic & Richard E. Lucas

Effects of Work Roles and Investments on Personality Change in Adulthood: Findings from a 4-year Accelerated Longitudinal Study
Sanjay Srivastava, John Flournoy, Nicole Lawless Desjardins, & Gerard Saucier

From Partners to Parents: Personality Stability and Change during the Transition to Parenthood
Manon van Scheppingen, Joshua Jackson, Julie Specht, Roos Hutteman, & Wiebke Bleidorn

Symposium 7

Antecedents of Personality Development Across the Life Course: Examining Bi-Directional Effects

Chair: Nicholas A. Turiano

Location: **Regency Room**

Relational Aggression Predicts Personality Change in Adolescence
Olivia E. Atherton, Jennifer L. Tackett, Rand D. Conger, Emilio Ferrer, & Richard W. Robins

Transactions between Personality Traits and Adversity from Childhood to Adulthood
Rebecca L. Shiner & Ann S. Masten

Early Life Misfortune and Personality Development Across the Life Course
Patrick L. Hill, Nicholas A. Turiano, Patricia M. Morton, Kenneth F. Ferraro, Daniel K. Mroczek, & Benjamin P. Chapman

Income Moderates the Affective Consequences of Neuroticism (but not Extraversion)
Chris C. Martin & Corey L. M. Keyes

Symposium 8

Who Knows a Person Best? Advances in Assessing Personality from Alternate Sources

Chair: Douglas B. Samuel

Location: **Khorasson West Ballroom**

Do People with Personality Problems Know How Others Experience Them?
Erika N. Carlson & Thomas F. Oltmanns

Utilizing the Structured Interview for the Five Factor Model in Assessing Personality Pathology
Stephanie N. Mullins-Sweatt, Ashley C. Helle, Timothy J. Trull, & Thomas A. Widiger

Self and Informant-Report across the Borderline Personality Disorder Spectrum
Steve Balsis, Evan Loehle-Conger, Alexander Bush, & Thomas F. Oltmanns

The Convergent and Predictive Validity of Personality Ratings by Clinicians
Douglas B. Samuel, Sarah A. Griffin, & Takakuni Suzuki

PROGRAM SUMMARY

FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 2015 (cont.)

2:30pm- **Coffee Break**

2:45pm Sponsored by University of Missouri Psychology Department
Location: **Khorasson Main Ballroom**

2:45pm- **Symposium 9**

4:00pm *Personality Research with the Big Five Inventory: Past, Present, and Future*
Chairs: Christopher J. Soto & Oliver P. John
Location: **Khorasson Main Ballroom**

The Big Five Inventory: Historical Background, Lifespan Development, and Some Psychometric Progress
Oliver P. John

The BFI in International Research: Uses, Facet Structure, and Education Effects on Acquiescence
Beatrice Rammstedt & Daniel Danner

Asian-White Differences in BFI Ratings across Data Sources
Laura P. Naumann

The BFI-2: A Major Revision of the Big Five Inventory
Christopher J. Soto & Oliver P. John

Symposium 10

Environmental Variation in Personality Traits: Evidence for Explanatory Mechanisms
Chairs: Jessica Wortman & Katherine S. Corker
Location: **Regency Room**

Change across the Lifespace: How Geographic Differences in Personality Are Tied to Relationships, Environmental Fit, and the Adoption of Social Roles over Time
William J. Chopik & Matt Motyl

Trait Desirability as a Predictor of Personality Differences in US States
Jessica Wortman, Katherine H. Rogers, & Dustin Wood

Does Your Dorm Change You? Incorporating Person-Environment Fit into the Study of Personality Development
Leah Schultz, Kelci Harris, Peter D. Harms, & Joshua J. Jackson

Attraction and Selection Effects at College: Implications for Replication Efforts
Katherine S. Corker, Robert A. Ackerman, Courtney Brecheen, & M. Brent Donnellan

Symposium 11

Advances in Research on Psychological Situations and Person-Situation Transactions
Chairs: John Rauthmann & David Funder
Location: **Khorassan West Ballroom**

Psychological Characteristics of Situations: Definition, Taxonomization, Assessment, and Utility
John Rauthmann

The World at 7: Comparing Situational Experience across 20 Countries
David Funder, Esther Guillaume, & Erica Baranski

Trends and Fluctuations in Daily Situations
Nicolas Brown, David Serfass, Ashley Bell Jones, & Ryne Sherman

Psychological Characteristics of Situations from Popular Song Lyrics
Ashley Bell Jones, Nicolas Brown, David Serfass, & Ryne Sherman

4:15pm- **Murray Award Address**

5:00pm Location: **Khorasson Main Ballroom**

Multiple- and Single-Case Studies of Significant Samples: Using Empirical Nomothetic Baselines to Gauge Idiographic Uniqueness
Dean Keith Simonton

5:00pm- **Poster Session I with Reception**

7:00pm Sponsored by Hogan Assessments
Location: **Lindell Ballroom**

PROGRAM SUMMARY

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 2015

8:00am- **Breakfast**

9:00am Location: **Khorassan Main Ballroom**

9:00am- **EAPP Featured Symposium**

10:15am *Current Themes in Developmental*

Personality Pathology Research

Chairs: Filip De Fruyt & Emily

Catherine Durbin

Location: **Khorassan Main Ballroom**

Adolescent Identity Formation and Personality Pathology: A Dimensional Perspective
Theo A. Klimstra & Koen Luyckx

The Relevance of Oddity Traits for Understanding Interpersonal Functioning and Quality of Life in Adolescents with Psychiatric Problems
Lize Verbeke, Barbara De Clercq, & Marcel van Aken

A Cross-Lagged Panel Analysis of the Associations between Aggressive Undercontrol and Alcohol Use Disorder from Adolescence to Young Adulthood
Diana R. Samek, Brian M. Hicks, Matt McGue, & William G. Iacono

Developmental Perspectives on Personality and Psychopathology
Emily Durbin & Brian M. Hicks

Symposium 12

Self-Esteem Development: New Ideas, Methods, and Conclusions

Chair: Ulrich Orth

Location: **Regency Room**

What Accounts for the Age and Gender Differences in Self-Esteem? A Cross-Cultural Window
Wiebke Bleidorn, Ruben C. Arslan, Jaap J. A. Denissen, Peter J. Rentfrow, Jochen E. Gebauer, Jeff Potter, & Samuel D. Gosling

Assessing Global Self-Esteem Across the Lifespan: Introducing the Lifespan Self-Esteem Scale
Kali Trzesniewski, Michelle Harris, & Brent Donnellan

Important Transitions in the Relationship Domain Influence the Development of Self-Esteem
Eva C. Luciano & Ulrich Orth

Self-Esteem Development Across the Life Span: A Longitudinal Study with a Large Sample from Germany
Ulrich Orth, Jürgen Maes, & Manfred Schmitt

Symposium 13

The Meaning of Normative Personality Ratings: Substance? Style? Or Both?

Chairs: Jeremy Biesanz & Daniel Leising

Location: **Khorassan West Ballroom**

The Nature of Normativeness, and Why It Alters the Meaning of Basic Similarity Coefficients
Dustin Wood & Mike Furr

Normativeness = How Much the Perceiver Likes the Target
Daniel Leising

Separating Normative Knowledge from Social Desirability in First Impressions of Personality
Katherine Rogers & Jeremy Biesanz

Towards Understanding Normative Personality Assessments
Jeremy Biesanz

10:15am- **Coffee Break**

10:30am Location: **Khorassan Main Ballroom**

10:30am- **J.S. Tanaka Personality**

11:45am **Dissertation Award**

Symposium

Chairs: Lucas & Mroczek

Location: **Khorassan Main Ballroom**

2012 Winner: Nicholas A. Turiano
Dissertation: *The Health Behavior Model of Personality*

2013 Winner: Ivana Anusic
Dissertation: *Development of Cultural Identity and Well-Being of Immigrants: Analysis of a Longitudinal Study of Immigrants to Germany*

Symposium 14

Personality Pathology and Problematic Outcomes

Chairs: Lee Anna Clark & Thomas Oltmanns

Location: **Regency Room**

Incremental Validity of Personality Impairment and Maladaptive Traits in their Associations with Problematic Outcomes
Hallie Nuzum, Eunyo Ro, & Lee Anna Clark

Personality-Related Problems and the Five-Factor Model of Personality
Michael J. Boudreaux & Daniel J. Ozer

The Centrality of Low Agreeableness to Psychopathy and Narcissism
Donald Lynam & Joshua Miller

Reconceptualizing Social Disability Using Informant Report
Erin Lawton & Thomas Oltmanns

Symposium 15

Strong Cross-Cultural Tests of Personality Models

Chair: Amber Gayle Thalmayer

Location: **Khorassan West Ballroom**

Cross-Cultural Generalizability of the Alternative Five-Factor Model using the Zuckerman-Kuhlman-Aluja Personality Questionnaire
Jérôme Rossier, Anton Aluja, Angel Blanch, Oumar Barry, Michel Hansenne, André Carvalho, & Gokhan Karagonlar

The Questionnaire Big Six in 26 Languages: Measurement Invariance and Alternative Scales
Amber Gayle Thalmayer

Adaptive Personality Calibration in an Amazonian Society: Effects of Embodied Capital on Prosocial Traits
Aaron W. Lukaszewski, Christopher R. von Rueden, & Michael Gurven

The Big Two as a Common-Denominator Model of Human Personality-Attribute Structure
Gerard Saucier

12:00pm- **Lunch on your own**
1:00pm

Mentoring Lunch
(Pre-Registration Required)

Sponsored by Elsevier

PROGRAM SUMMARY

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 2015 (cont.)

1:15pm- Data Blitz Symposium

2:30pm Location: **Khorassan Main Ballroom**
Moderated by: Fred Oswald

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

Authors include:

Felix Cheung
Jaime Derringer
Stefano I. Di Domenico
Henriette Greischel
Kathrin Herzhoff
Roos Hutteman
Amber M. Jarnecke
Alexandra N. Lord
Ann K. Reitz
Allison M. Tackman
Rebekka Weidmann

Symposium 16

On the Impact of Self-Regulation: How and Why Self-Regulation Affects Long-Term Social and Mental Health Outcomes

Chairs: Odilia M. Laceulle & Bertus F. Jeronimus
Location: **Regency Room**

Sequences of (Mal-)Adaption: Self-Regulative Capacities, Adolescent Social Interactions and Young Adult Mental Health
Odilia M. Laceulle, Wilma A.M. Vollebergh, D.R. (René) Veenstra, & J. (Hans) Ormel

Does It Matter How You Were as a Student? – A Longitudinal Study on the Relation of Student Characteristics, Health Outcomes and Mortality
Marion Spengler, Martin Brunner, Oliver Lüdtke, Romain Martin, & Brent W. Roberts

Can Conscientiousness Compensate for Background Disadvantage? Predicting Status Attainment in Adulthood
Rodica I. Damian, Rong Su, Michael Shanahan, Ulrich Trautwein, & Brent W. Roberts

Is Emotion Regulation Predictive for Well-Being in the Elderly?
Bertus F. Jeronimus, Lian van der Krieke, Frank Blaauw, Maria Schenk, Ando Emerencia, & Peter de Jonge

Symposium 17

Innovative Investigations in Personality Neuroscience

Chairs: Robert D. Latzman & Colin G. DeYoung
Location: **Khorassan West Ballroom**

Agreeableness and the Neural Basis of Emotion Attribution
Brian W. Haas

A Novel Hypothesis About the Neural Basis of Conscientiousness
Colin G. DeYoung

Connecting DSM-5 Personality Domains and Brain Structure: A Twin Study
Robert F. Krueger, Merav H. Silverman, Sylvia Wilson, Kathleen M. Thomas, Steve Malone, & William G. Iacono

Examining the Heritability of Neuroanatomical Correlates of Hierarchical Personality Dimensions in Chimpanzees (Pan troglodytes)
Robert D. Latzman & William D. Hopkins

2:30pm- Coffee Break

2:45pm Location: **Khorassan Main Ballroom**

2:45pm- Symposium 18

4:00pm *Being (with) a Narcissist: A Multidimensional Approach to the Conceptualization and Social Consequences of Narcissism*
Chairs: Mitja Back & Marius Leckelt
Location: **Khorassan Main Ballroom**

Antecedents, Correlates, and Outcomes of Grandiose and Vulnerable Narcissism
Joshua D. Miller

The Effect of Narcissistic Personality Pathology on Interpersonal Interactions in Romantic Couples
Aidan G.C. Wright, Stephanie D. Stepp, & Paul A. Pilkonis

Do Mean Guys Always Finish First or Just Say That They Do? Narcissists' Social Status over Time
Nicole Lawless DesJardins & Erika N. Carlson

Behavioral Processes Underlying the Decline of Narcissists' Popularity over Time
Marius Leckelt, Albrecht C. P. Küfner, Steffen Nestler, & Mitja D. Back

Symposium 19

The Impact of Personality throughout the Health Process

Chairs: Sara J. Weston & Daniel K. Mroczek
Location: **Regency Room**

Predictors of Adult Leukocyte Telomere Length across the Lifespan: Results from the Hawaii Personality and Health Cohort
Grant W. Edmonds, Hélène C.F. Côté, & Sarah E. Hampson

Finding the Middle Ground: Curvilinear Associations between Positive Affect Variability and Daily Cortisol Profiles
Lauren J. Human, Ashley V. Whillans, Christiane A. Hoppmann, Petra Klumb, Sally S. Dickerson, & Elizabeth W. Dunn

A Model of Reactions to Health News: How Personality Fits into the Bad News Response Model
Sara J. Weston & Joshua J. Jackson

Personality and Emergency Medicine: Traits Predict Patient Outcomes After Discharge from Emergency Department
Mitesh B. Rao, Daniel K. Mroczek, Tedmond Schwaba, Ayla J. Goktan, Jorge A. Villarreal, & Jessica Noonan

Symposium 20

The Dynamic Self: Examining the Consequences of Short-Term and Long-Term Change in Self-Related Variables

Chairs: Katharina Geukes & Jenny Wagner

Location: **Khorassan West Ballroom**

Preferences for Ethnocultural Labels from Childhood to Adulthood: A Longitudinal Study of Mexican-Origin Youth and their Families
Joanne M. Chung, Verónica Benet Martínez, Richard W. Robins, Rand D. Conger, & Keith F. Widaman

We Are in This Together: Dyadic Patterns of Self-Esteem Change in Late Life Couples
Jenny Wagner, Denis Gerstorf, Manuel Voelkle, Christiane Hoppmann, & Mary A. Luszcz

Strong but Fragile: Self-Esteem in Narcissists
Katharina Geukes, Steffen Nestler, Roos Hutteman, Michael Dufner, Albrecht C.P. Küfner, Boris Egloff, Jaap J.A. Denissen, & Mitja D. Back

To Be Is to Vary: How Fluctuations in Daily Life Inform our Understanding of the Self
Robert Wilson & Simine Vazire

PROGRAM SUMMARY

SATURDAY, JUNE 13, 2015 (cont.)

4:15pm- **Coffee Break**

4:30pm Location: **Khorassan Main Ballroom**

4:30pm- **Poster Session II**

6:30pm Location: **Lindell Ballroom**

6:00pm- **Pre-Gala Cocktails (Pre-Registration Required)**

7:30pm Location: **Zodiac Room**

7:30pm- **Gala Dinner (Pre-Registration Required)**

12:00am Location: **Zodiac Room**

SUNDAY, JUNE 14, 2015

8:30am-

11:30am **Executive Board Meeting**

Location: **The Boardroom**

Presidential Symposium

Promoting Reproducibility and Cumulative Science in Personality Psychology

Time: Thursday, June 11, 2015, 4:00pm-5:30pm
 Location: **Khorassan Main Ballroom**
 Chairs: Daniel K. Mroczek¹ & Simine Vazire²
¹Northwestern University
²University of California, Davis

Concerns about cumulative science and reproducibility in psychology are paramount at present. This symposium contains 4 talks that propose new ways of promoting cumulative science in personality research. Lucas will discuss system-wide changes that our journal can implement to incentivize researchers to attend to reproducibility. Vazire will address issues that are unique to reproducibility in correlational research in a milieu where experimentalists have framed much of the discussion. Condon provides a large-N example of the nuts and bolts of reproducibility, focusing on open-source code and data sharing. Mroczek et al. conclude with an example of a multi-study coordinated analysis (N=44,455), an approach that can accelerate the elucidation of a research question in personality by carrying out the exact same analysis in as many data sets as possible. Taken as a whole, all 4 papers comprise a blueprint for fostering replicability, generalizability, and reproducibility in the service of cumulative science.

0.1: *How Do We Know Whether Journal Policy Changes Work? An Example from the Journal of Research in Personality*
 Richard E. Lucas & Simine Vazire

Many recommendations for methodological reform focus on changing the behavior of individual researchers. However, there is often little incentive to make meaningful changes when the reward structure that motivates those researchers remains the same. Therefore, broader system-wide changes may be needed to improve the quality and reproducibility of research within the field. One way that can occur is through changes in the ways that journals evaluate and select articles for publication. The Journal of Research in Personality recently implemented several new policies designed to improve the reproducibility of research in the area. We discuss and present new data on relevant metrics that can be used to evaluate the impact of these policy changes. For instance, the N-Pact factor of JRP (which reflects the typical sample size of studies published) has more than doubled from the initial period Fraley and Vazire (2014) examined to 2014.

0.2: *What Reform Looks Like for Personality Psychology*
 Simine Vazire & Richard E. Lucas

Much of the discussion about reproducibility in psychology has centered around experimental research (c.f., Asendorpf et al., 2013; Campbell, et al., 2014; Finkel et al., 2014). Many of the proposed reforms do not apply or are harder to implement with the correlational designs typically used in personality research. We discuss how the following proposed reforms can be adapted for personality research: (1) Pre-registration, (2) Disclosure of flexibility in data collection and analysis, (3) Sharing data and materials, and (4) Replication. Personality researchers' tendency to conduct large-

scale (i.e., large sample, longitudinal, and/or multi-method) studies raises unique challenges for us when considering each of these issues. Direct replication is much more difficult, data sharing is more costly, and pre-registration of hypotheses is not always possible (because datasets are often re-used to test new questions, or for exploratory analyses). We offer specific recommendations for modifying and implementing these proposed reforms in personality research.

1.3: *Making Your Data Reproducible*
 David M. Condon & William Revelle

Reproducibility is the first step on a continuum which includes replicability and generalizability (see Asendorpf et al., 2013). Reproducible findings are those which can be recreated using the original data and methods. Evidence suggests that a substantial portion of psychological research can not be easily reproduced (Bakker et al., 2011; Wicherts et al., 2006; Wicherts et al., 2011). While many have called for more stringent guidelines regarding the reproducibility of published results (Nosek et al., 2012; Simonsohn, 2013; Wicherts, 2012), few practical examples have been given regarding "reproducible research" techniques. We provide examples of these practices using a international sample of participants (N=23,681) who completed items from 92 personality scales. These examples include (i) the use of open-source, public-domain materials; (ii) best practices for reproducible data cleaning and analyses; and (iii) the utility of shared data in terms of reproducibility, replicability, and novel exploratory analyses.

0.4: *Using Multi-Study Coordinated Analysis to Enhance Replicability: An Example Using Personality, Smoking, and Mortality Risk with 12 Longitudinal Data Sets*
 Daniel K. Mroczek, Eileen K. Graham, Joshua P. Rutsohn, Nicholas A. Turiano, Emily Bastarache, Lorien G. Elleman, and 13 study representatives from the IALSA Network

Personality traits are independent predictors of mortality risk and investigations utilizing single studies have begun to elucidate mechanisms underlying this association, particularly health behavior such as not smoking. In the first multi-study analysis of these mechanisms, we used 44,455 participants in 12 long-term longitudinal studies from around the world to test whether smoking mediated the effect of personality traits on mortality. Meta-analytic synthesis summarized the effect sizes, weighted by study N. Results point to protective effects of extraversion, conscientiousness and agreeableness, and to risk effects of neuroticism. This is much wider array of associations between personality traits and mortality risk than had previously been known. It also pointed to smoking as an important mediator of the conscientiousness- and neuroticism-mortality relationships, but not for extraversion or agreeableness. Results indicate the benefits of multi-study, coordinated data analysis in promoting reproducibility, replicability, and cumulative science in personality research.

Rising Stars Symposium

Time: Friday, June 12, 2015, 10:30am-11:45am
 Chair: Wiebke Bleidorn
 Location: **Khorassan Main Ballroom**

R.1: *Interpersonal Processes during Spousal Discussions Relate to Personality Traits and Relationship Satisfaction*

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

Marital satisfaction, among the strongest correlates of overall life satisfaction, is associated with basic personality traits such as warmth and positive emotionality. Existing research has tested cross-sectional associations between personality traits and relationship satisfaction, however, in their oft-cited Vulnerability-Stress-Adaptation model, Karney and Bradbury (1995) proposed that ongoing interpersonal processes mediate associations between each partners' traits and satisfaction. We addressed current gaps in the literature by testing associations between momentary observer-ratings of warmth and dominance across four discussion tasks (two positive, two conflict) and self-reported marital satisfaction (aim 1) and Minnesota Multiphase Questionnaire personality traits (aim 2) among a sample of married dyads ($n = 135$). Results from multi-level Actor-Partner Interdependence Models revealed that wives' warmth demonstrated consistent actor and partner effects, predicting both partners' marital satisfaction. NEM demonstrated consistent actor, but not partner, effects on coldness for both spouses. We discuss these and other results and avenues for future research.

R.2: *Struggle with Ultimate Meaning: A Unique Component of the Psychological Experience of Meaning in Life*

Joshua A. Wilt, Nick Stauner, Joshua B. Grubbs, & Julie J. Exline

Struggle with ultimate meaning reflects concerns about whether one's life has a deeper meaning, purpose, or direction. We examined whether this relatively new construct could be distinguished from presence of meaning in life and search for meaning. In two U.S. samples – a web-based sample ($N = 965$) and an undergraduate sample ($N = 2,920$) – confirmatory factor analysis showed that a bifactor model represented the correlational structure of these constructs best. A general factor pervaded all constructs, and three orthogonal group factors corresponded to the unique variance in each construct. Items reflecting struggle with ultimate meaning had the highest degree of general factor saturation. Structural equation modeling showed that struggle with ultimate meaning predicted lower satisfaction with life and higher depression both concurrently and longitudinally. These results suggest that struggle with ultimate meaning represents a unique component of how people grapple with meaning that has implications for mental health.

R.3: *Meta-Perception and the Dark Triad: Testing Self and Meta-Perceptions in Relation to Psychopathy, Narcissism, and Machiavellianism*

Jessica L. Maples & Joshua D. Miller

The "Dark Triad" consists of three partially overlapping trait configurations that manifest in problematic interpersonal outcomes: narcissism, psychopathy, and Machiavellianism. A lack of insight is often noted in theoretical writing surrounding personality pathology, including those associated with the Dark Triad, but there is a relatively limited body of research empirically testing this notion. Comparing meta-perception based reports of personality, or how people believe others see them, to self-reports in relation to informant-reports allows for a direct test of the extent to which people are accurate in understanding how they are perceived by others. The present study ($N=985$) will investigate how Dark Triad personality styles are viewed from multiple perspectives, including self-report, meta-perception, and informant-report (i.e., parent and

peer-report), in an undergraduate sample. Analyses will investigate mean level differences and convergence across the different reports, as well as the incremental validity of meta-perception in predicting informant-report.

R.4: *The Consequences of What Emotions People Want to Feel: Upsides of Preferring Unpleasant Emotions and Downsides of Preferring Pleasant Emotions*

Brett Q. Ford

Although it may seem obvious that individuals prefer to feel pleasant emotions and these are healthy preferences to hold, we propose a more nuanced account: First, individuals prefer to feel unpleasant emotions in certain contexts and these preferences can be psychologically healthy. Second, individuals can prefer to feel pleasant emotions too intensely and these preferences can be psychologically unhealthy. Supporting these hypotheses, undergraduates ($N=175$) who preferred to feel unpleasant emotions more (vs. less) when those emotions were useful within given contexts (e.g., anger during a confrontation) experienced greater psychological health. Furthermore, community adults with a major psychological health disturbance (i.e., bipolar disorder; BD) ($n=32$) were more likely to intensely prefer to feel happiness than healthy controls ($n=30$), and stronger preferences for happiness in BD individuals prospectively predicted illness relapse. These findings add to the nascent literature examining emotional preferences and underscore the crucial importance of these preferences for psychological health.

Symposium I

Personality Development in Later Life

Chairs: Jennifer Lodi-Smith, Jule Specht, Swantje Mueller, & Erik E. Nofhle

Location: **Khorassan Main Ballroom**

Although the last couple of decades have witnessed a burgeoning understanding of lifespan personality development, perhaps the least is known about later adulthood—after age 60. For example, Roberts, Walton and Viechtbauer's (2006) meta-analysis of mean-level trait changes from adolescence to old age had noticeably fewer available samples to draw from for older adults than younger adults—across traits, only 14% of the samples were over 60. However, advances in medicine and other demographic trends have led to longer life expectancies and a greater proportion of older adults in the population. Fortunately, recent research has begun to devote more attention to older adulthood. Our symposium features four talks that draw from longitudinal and experience sampling methods to tackle developmental questions in later life, focusing the relations between phenomena as diverse as traits, self-concept, cognitive performance, situational context, and the particularly age-relevant topic of health. Implications for optimal aging are discussed.

I.1: *The Development of Self-Concept Clarity in Older Adulthood*

Jennifer Lodi-Smith, Seth M. Spain, Kimberly Cologgi, & Brent W. Roberts

Counter to the positive relationship between self-concept clarity and age from young adulthood into midlife, self-concept clarity is negatively related to age in older adults (Light & Visser, 2012; Lodi-Smith & Roberts, 2010). The current research investigated this negative relationship by addressing the patterns, predictors, and correlates of change in self-concept clarity in a sample of 118 older

adults age 65 – 86 years assessed twice over three years. Findings suggest that while self-concept clarity is a highly stable construct over time, there is meaningful individual variation in trajectories of self-concept clarity and that changes in health-related role limitations were particularly related to changes in self-concept clarity. Specifically, older adults who experience increasing role limitations show declines in self-concept clarity over the period of the study, controlling for overall self-reported general health. The findings of are discussed in the contexts of adult identity development and healthy aging.

1.2: In Search of Reasons for Strong Personality Changes in Advanced Age: The Impact of Changes in Health Status

Jule Specht

Personality development in advanced age is similar in magnitude compared to young adulthood but little is known about its underlying causes. In two studies, one possible source of personality development in advanced age was examined: changes in health status. The data used stem from a representative sample of Germans (SOEP, N=6,650, 50-96 years) and Australians (HILDA, N=3,180, 50-92 years). Participants provided longitudinal information on their Big Five, subjective health (e.g., satisfaction with health) as well as more objective indicators of health (e.g., using a symptom checklist). Bivariate latent growth models suggest that (1) personality and health are concurrently related, that (2) changes in health coincide with some changes in personality, that (3) effects are stronger with regard to subjective compared to more objective indicators of health, and that (4) there are few cross-lagged effects. The relevance of health for initiating personality development in advanced age is discussed.

1.3: Stability and change in personality in old age: The role of health and cognition

Swantje Mueller, Denis Gerstorf, Johanna Drewelies, Sandra Duezel, Jule Specht, & Elisabeth Steinhagen-Thiessen

Lifespan theory suggests that loss experiences in the health and cognitive domains in old age challenge an individual's capacity to adapt and may make people vulnerable to changes in personality. Using three-wave, five-year longitudinal data from 1,273 older adults in the Berlin Aging Study-II (aged 65-88, M = 71, 49% women), we examine the role of cognitive performance, physical functioning, and physician-diagnosed comorbidity for stability and change in personality. Latent change models indicated that, on average, all traits but conscientiousness were increasing over time. Significant individual differences were found in levels and rates of change in each trait. Results revealed that better cognitive performance and lower comorbidity were each uniquely associated with more emotional stability and increases in openness. Additionally, better physical fitness was associated with more emotional stability and increases in openness, agreeableness and extraversion. Our results highlight the importance of health and cognitive variables for later-life personality development.

1.4: Changing contexts, changing traits: Older adults' situational construals and their relation to trait-relevant behavior

Erik E. Nofle, Charleen Gust, & William Fleeson

Most research on personality development in later life uses trait questionnaires, which, despite their benefits, have several drawbacks. Trait questionnaires necessitate a focus on average behavior, often neglect context, and typically only track slow-moving processes

occurring over long time periods. The current research employs two techniques which confront these obstacles. First, Big-Five personality states assessed across representative spans of daily life solves the problem of exclusive focus on averages. Second, inclusion of psychologically active characteristics of situations facilitates inquiry into context and chronic momentary processes. In two studies, older adults (aged 65-81) reported on situations and behavior using ESM and were compared with young and middle-aged adult samples (total N = 303). Not only did older adults differ from other adults in trait-relevant behavior and situational characteristics, suggesting development in not only traits but contexts, but they also differed in situation-behavior contingencies, suggesting changing strengths of processes in later adulthood.

Symposium 2

Improving the Assessment of Normal and Pathological Narcissism

Chair: Brent W. Roberts

Location: **Regency Room**

The validity of substantive findings on narcissism rests on the psychometric soundness of the measurement instruments used to assess narcissism. This symposium will address several research questions related to the assessment of both normal and pathological narcissism. The Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI) is the most popular instrument for measuring normal narcissism in social and personality psychology. The traditional NPI format uses a forced-choice response format as opposed to a typical Likert-type rating scale format. The first two talks investigate the implications of modifying the NPI's response format for its factor structure (Rob Ackerman) and for its correlates with personality traits and criteria (Eunike Wetzel). The Pathological Narcissism Inventory (PNI) is quickly becoming a popular instrument for measuring pathological narcissism. However, the current 52-item version is quite long. The third talk by Michelle Schoenleber describes the development of a brief version of the PNI to facilitate the assessment of pathological narcissism.

2.1: The Implications of Response Format for the Factor Structure of the Narcissistic Personality Inventory

Robert A. Ackerman, M. Brent Donnellan, Brent W. Roberts, & R. Chris Fraley

This talk summarizes research illustrating how the response format of the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI; Raskin & Terry, 1988) impacts its factor structure. Participants completing an internet survey (n = 7,185 in total) were randomly assigned to use the traditional forced-choice format or a format in which each NPI option was presented individually (i.e., either single-stimulus dichotomous [True/False] or rating response [5-point Likert-type scale]). Exploratory factor analyses were conducted on each set of responses (i.e., the 40 forced-choice items and the 40 narcissistic response options from the single-stimulus dichotomous and rating response formats). Although a common dimension of Leadership/Authority emerged across the formats, other dimensions were less robust. Dimensions with Entitlement and Superiority content were especially problematic. Our findings suggest that, with the exception of Leadership/Authority, NPI subscales are not exchangeable across response formats. This work has implications for understanding how narcissism is conceptualized and measured in social/personality psychology.

2.2: *Comparison of Narcissistic Personality Inventory Correlates across Response Formats*

Eunike Wetzel, Brent W. Roberts, R. Chris Fraley, & Anna Brown

In most applications, responses from the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI) are summed without taking into account its forced-choice response format. The aim of this study was to investigate whether findings reported previously based on NPI scores such as relationships with age or gender can be confirmed when the NPI items are presented in different response formats (true-false or rating scale) and the forced-choice nature of the NPI's original response format is appropriately modeled. Data from two online samples were analyzed (total $n = 19,429$). Using mean score correlations and latent correlations we show that NPI relationships with personality traits and criteria were equivalent across response formats for the vanity facet and somewhat equivalent for the leadership facet. In contrast, correlations differed strongly for the exhibitionism/entitlement facet. Test information functions at the facet level show that reliability is highest for leadership and vanity and lowest for exhibitionism/entitlement across all response formats.

2.3: *Developing a Brief Version of the Pathological Narcissism Inventory* Michelle Schoenleber, Michael J. Roche, Eunike Wetzel, Aaron L. Pincus, & Brent W. Roberts

With theoretical and empirical interest in narcissism growing, there is a need for brief measures of pathological narcissism that can be used more practically while assessing the construct comprehensively. Data from four samples (total $n = 3,851$) collected across two separate research groups and representing undergraduate, community, and clinical populations was used to establish the validity, reliability, and utility of the Brief-Pathological Narcissism Inventory (B-PNI). Item response theory and confirmatory factor analyses were used to determine the best-performing 28 items from the original PNI, retaining information at the level of all seven pathological narcissism facet scales. Additional results (e.g., associations with clinically relevant outcomes) support the criterion validity of the B-PNI, suggesting it can be used in place of the original PNI to assess pathological narcissism effectively and without the loss of information in otherwise prohibitive contexts.

Symposium 3

The Neglected Third of our Lives: The Role of Sleep in Personality Processes

Chair: Zlatan Krizan

Location: **Khorassan West Ballroom**

Although we spend about a third of our lives asleep, the role that this essential function of living plays in expression and development of individual differences in personality remains heavily neglected. To address this gap, this symposium pools together cutting-edge research on the links between sleep-wake phenomena and personality functioning, focusing both on sleep variables themselves as stable features of personality and on the role of sleep processes in shaping and revealing personality traits and their consequences. First, Watson describes anomalous sleep experiences as a stable aspect of personality and explicates their link to psychopathology. Second, Randler focuses on what morningness-eveningness preferences reveal about personality. Third, Krizan argues for the central role of sleep disruption in the expression and development of aggressive personality. Finally, Williams discusses the role of

personality in the reciprocal influences between stress and sleep. Together, this research illuminates the often forgotten third of human life.

3.1: *Explicating the Nature of Anomalous Sleep Experiences*

David Watson, Sarah M. Stasik, Stephanie Ellickson-Larew, & Kasey Stanton

The construct of anomalous sleep experiences (ASE) subsumes a variety of nocturnal experiences involving altered states of consciousness. This domain includes several common symptoms of narcolepsy (e.g., cataplexy, sleep paralysis, hypnagogic and hypnopompic hallucinations), vivid and unusual dreams (e.g., nightmares, prophetic dreams, recurring dreams), and other unusual nocturnal experiences (e.g., waking dreams, sensing the presence of someone who is not actually there) that are positively correlated with one another. Individual differences in ASE are strongly stable over time and related to personality traits such as neuroticism, (low) agreeableness, and (low) conscientiousness. They also are associated with various forms of psychopathology, especially dissociation and schizotypy. In our talk, we will explicate the nature of various ASEs—including sleep hallucinations, sleep paralysis, and nightmares—by relating them to other aspects of sleep; the frequency of dream recall; specific facet traits of personality; and symptoms and diagnoses reflecting a broad range of psychopathology.

3.2: *The Early Bird Catches the Worm: Personality and Morningness-Eveningness*

Christoph Randler

Personality aspects have been linked to the sleep-wake rhythm only a few decades ago. Since then, personality research as well as studies of morningness-eveningness have become flourishing areas of inquiry with cross-disciplinary interest. In this talk, the different measures of the sleep-wake rhythm are defined and sleep duration, timing of sleep (chronotype), and morningness-eveningness are distinguished. Then, correlational studies on the links of sleep measures to various personality and individual differences (five factors of personality, temperament dimensions, and approach-avoidance tendencies) are overviewed, with a focus on morningness-eveningness. Also, the developmental changes in morningness-eveningness from childhood to young adulthood are illustrated within a large sample ($N = 17,000$). Finally, the question of what factors (genetic, environmental, hormonal) may influence the morningness-eveningness of an individual is discussed. The presentation concludes by outlining key avenues for future research.

3.3: *The Role of Sleep in the Development and Expression of Aggressive Personality*

Zlatan Krizan, Anne D. Herlache, & Douglas Gentile

Identifying factors that underlie the development of chronic hostility and aggression is central to understanding why people become aggressive individuals, yet there is virtually no insight into the roles that sleep or sleep problems play in this process. In response, this talk presents evidence to show that sleep problems are both a key marker of aggressive behavior and a developmental risk factor for developing aggressive tendencies. First, correlational evidence in adults reveals that sleep problems (e.g., inefficiency, insomnia) are a key indicator of aggressiveness, particularly impulsive aggression and inter-personal conflict. Second, prospective-longitudinal evidence in children reveals that insufficient sleep predicts subsequent

development of aggressive behavior in school. Taken together, these findings place sleep problems and the center of understanding aggressive behavior and development of angry and aggressive personalities.

3.4: *Individual Differences in Stress Restoration: Personality, Sleep, and Aesthetic Experience*

Paula G. Williams, Daniel L. Bride, Holly K. Rau, Matthew R. Cribbet, Heather E. Gunn, & Sheila Crowell

Recent multi-process models of stress regulation posit that poor sleep both derives from and in turn disrupts other stress processes (e.g., exposure, reactivity, recovery) in a feed-forward fashion. Importantly, individuals vary greatly in the strength of these reciprocal stress-sleep associations. The current talk will present findings from both laboratory and naturalistic studies that examine the moderating effects of personality on stress restoration. Findings to be highlighted include the moderating effect of neuroticism and dispositional mindfulness on pre-sleep arousal (a precursor to insomnia), the moderating effect of Openness to Experience, particularly the Aesthetics facet, on the association between stressful events and sleep quality, and the effects of poor sleep on the quality of aesthetic experience. The potential role of individual differences at the endophenotypic level, such as resting heart rate variability and executive functioning, will also be examined. Implications of these findings for future research and intervention will be discussed.

Symposium 4

Individual Differences in Emotional Experience and Regulation

Chairs: Lameese Eldesouky & Tammy English

Location: **Regency Room**

Emotions are complex psychological states that play an important role in mental health and social functioning. In this symposium, we highlight important ways people differ in their experience and regulation of emotion, and consider the role of cognitive and environmental factors in predicting emotion-related outcomes. The first presentation uses longitudinal methods to address how emotion regulation patterns develop over time and change in response to social factors. The second presentation takes a clinical perspective, examining how patterns of rumination and worry predict symptoms of anxiety and depression. The third presentation centers on how individual differences in essentialist beliefs about emotion influence emotional complexity and regulation. The fourth presentation takes a motivation approach, challenging the idea that individuals who tend to pursue positivity experience more positive outcomes. Taken together, these studies demonstrate how people's emotional lives differ in important ways and the impact these differences can have on well-being.

4.1: *Stability and Change in Emotion Regulation Patterns Across College* Tammy English, Inho Lee, Sanjay Srivastava, James J. Gross, & Oliver P. John

Given the key role that emotion regulation plays in adjustment, it's important to understand how regulation patterns develop and change over time. In a four-year longitudinal study (n=278), we examined the trajectories of two emotion regulation strategies across college and tested whether adjustment to college predicted individual differences in change. Previous analyses (Srivastava et al. 2009) showed that suppression use increased during the transition

to college. We found that, over time, reliance on suppression decreased, such that by the end of college suppression use returned to prior, high school levels. Moreover, individuals differed in their suppression trajectories; those who experienced better social adjustment at the end of freshman year returned to high school levels of suppression more quickly. In contrast, reappraisal showed relatively little change during college. These findings suggest that emotion regulation patterns are sensitive to changes in the social environment and also relatively stable over long time periods.

4.2: *A Latent Profile Analysis Of Preservative Thinking: Distinguishing Ruminators From Worriers*

Andre Plate, Blair Wisco, & Amelia Aldao

Rumination and worry are styles of perseverative thinking commonly associated with depression and anxiety. Questions remain about whether there are individual differences in the tendency to ruminate versus worry, and whether these individual differences are differentially associated with psychopathology. We 1) built latent profiles of perseverative thinking and 2) examined their associations with symptoms of anxiety and depression. Participants recruited from undergraduate universities and Amazon's MTurk (N = 635) reported their use of worry, rumination, anhedonic depression, and anxious arousal. A latent profile analysis identified a best-fitting four-profile solution: High Perseverators (17.5%), Ruminators (N = 26.1%), Worriers (21.3%), and Low Perseverators (35.1%). High Perseverators showed the highest anhedonic depression and anxious arousal. Ruminators and Worriers did not differ in anhedonic depression, but Worriers demonstrated higher anxious arousal than Ruminators. Overall, these findings provide evidence for a person-centered approach to better identify how and when perseverative thinking is transdiagnostic versus disorder-specific.

4.3: *Individual Differences in Essentialist Beliefs About Emotion* Kristen A. Lindquist

Across several studies, we explored individual differences in lay beliefs about emotions. In Studies 1-3 (N=205 undergraduates), we found that some individuals hold essentialist beliefs about emotion categories, believing that members of the same category (e.g., fear) have a shared metaphysical essence (i.e., common causal mechanism) and relatively fixed and stable features. Individuals who essentialized emotions tended to report experiencing more complex emotions during retrospective reports, but these individuals did not in fact exhibit more complex patterns of emotional reports in daily life. In Study 4 (N=87 undergraduates), we found that seeing emotions as non-essentialized (i.e., incremental) is associated with a host of positive outcomes, including greater self-reported regulatory efficacy, interoceptive awareness and focus on the role of the context during emotional experiences. Individuals who see emotions as non-essentialized were also less likely to be high in Alexithymia. Implications for the role of beliefs in emotional experience will be discussed.

4.4: *Prioritizing Positivity: An Effective Approach to Pursuing Happiness?* Lahna I. Catalino, Christian E. Waugh, Sara B. Algoe, & Barbara L. Fredrickson

More than a decade of research reveals the benefits of positive emotions for mental and physical health, and yet recent empirical work suggests the explicit pursuit of happiness may backfire. The current research, however, suggests that this is not the whole story.

Individuals who seek positivity, as exemplified by how they make decisions about how to organize their daily lives, may be happier. We label this individual difference, prioritizing positivity. In a community sample ($n=233$), prioritizing positivity predicted a host of mental health outcomes (positive emotions, depressive symptomology). In another study, we examined a key motivational difference that may characterize individuals high in prioritizing positivity: effort exerted to obtain a pleasant event. When given the opportunity to work to view humorous vs. neutral cartoons, people high in prioritizing positivity exerted more effort to view humorous stimuli ($n = 105$). Results suggest that seeking happiness may be a worthwhile pursuit.

Symposium 5

Knowing Thyself Through Others: The Content, Predictors, and Consequences of Social-Information Exchange in Close Relationships

Chair: Anne-Marie B. Gallrein

Location: Khorassan West Ballroom

In social relationships, regular interaction ensures the inevitable exchange of information about how people view each other. But what is actually shared with whom, and what consequences might this have on different perspectives of personality? This symposium focuses on how interpersonal personality perceptions are shaped through our interactions with others, as well as the significance of these perceptions in close relationships. Gallrein discusses the circumstances in which people actually engage in the feedback process in everyday life. Howell then outlines the individual differences in personal openness to such feedback. Next, Bollich presents how interpersonal perceptions can be changed through interpersonal feedback. Finally, Oltmanns highlights the role of personality meta-perceptions in predicting relationship satisfaction. Taken together, we demonstrate the dynamics of information exchange (e.g., feedback), its impact on interpersonal perceptions (e.g., self- and meta-perceptions), and the importance of those perceptions in predicting relationship outcomes.

5.1: *I Finally Spoke My Mind...Or Not: The Occurrence of Interpersonal Personality Feedback in Everyday Life*

Anne-Marie B. Gallrein, Kathryn L. Bollich, & Daniel Leising

In order to understand whether and how interpersonal feedback may improve self-knowledge, it is important to explore how feedback actually occurs in everyday life. German university students ($N = 307$, 72.5% female) were asked to report their most recent experiences providing, withholding, and receiving explicit interpersonal feedback. Analyses show that feedback valence (positive or negative) and relationship quality (e.g., liking) were associated with the occurrence of feedback: Participants reported receiving and giving more positive than negative feedback, but both positive and negative feedback occurred only within relatively close relationship contexts. Negative feedback seemed to be withheld especially from targets whom the perceivers did not like too much. We discuss this lack of negative feedback from more critical individuals as a possible obstacle for improving self-knowledge through feedback.

5.2: *Do You Really Want To Know Me?: Information Avoidance in Close Relationships*

Jennifer L. Howell, Amanda N. Gesselman, Devon Price, & James Shepperd

Sharing information in close relationships can foster intimacy, self-knowledge, and accuracy about each other's personality. Nevertheless, people sometimes opt to avoid learning information about one another. We investigated individual differences in the motivated avoidance of information in close relationships. We examined the frequency and types of information that adults do not want to learn about their parents, children, and romantic partners as well as the demographic and personality predictors of this avoidance. The results from four online-volunteer samples ($N=618$) revealed that people were generally unwilling to learn information about their close other's past sexual behavior (e.g., masturbation, infidelity) as well as information indicating that their close other evaluated them negatively (e.g., as unattractive). Avoidance was predicted by information-related traits (e.g., curiosity, uncertainty intolerance), but not by relationship-related traits (e.g., attachment style, sociosexual orientation). These results suggest that individual differences as well as information content can influence whether feedback is exchanged.

5.3: *(Un)Welcome Honesty: Reactions to Interpersonal Personality Feedback*

Kathryn L. Bollich, Jennifer L. Howell, Paul M. Johannet, & Simine Vazire

How do people respond to personality feedback from close others? Across two studies ($N = 588$), we examined responses to personality feedback from close others in naturalistic and lab settings. In one study, undergraduates wrote essays about a time in which they learned something new about their personalities that were then coded by research assistants. Although feedback was the most commonly reported source of new information, it was about less desirable traits and was less convincing than information learned from the self (e.g., via introspection). In a second study, informant personality ratings were collected from participant-nominated close others that were then provided to undergraduate participants. Results indicated that people's views of themselves (i.e., self-perceptions) and perceptions of their reputation (i.e., meta-perceptions) changed following feedback. Together these studies demonstrate personality feedback as a potentially effective way to improve self-knowledge, but that there are important hurdles to consider.

5.4: *Meta-Perceptions of Extraversion and Agreeableness Predict Partner-Reported Relationship Satisfaction in Older Adults*

Joshua R. Oltmanns & Thomas F. Oltmanns

Close others sometimes perceive each other's personalities differently. Despite these differences, through interpersonal interaction (e.g., feedback) people often gain insight into how others' impressions differ from their own self-views. When predicting relationship outcomes, this insight might provide particularly useful information. Self-perceptions and meta-perceptions (how people believed their partners saw them) of Big Five personality traits were gathered from a representative, community sample of older adults in romantic relationships ($N_{dyads} = 315$; $Age = 62$, $SD = 3$). Additionally, their partners completed a measure of relationship satisfaction. Analyses indicated that meta-perceptions of extraversion and agreeableness were significantly more predictive of partner satisfaction than self-perceptions. These results replicate findings that meta-perceptions provide a unique perspective on personality, and demonstrate the usefulness of meta-perceptions in

the prediction of relationship satisfaction. As meta-perceptions comprise one's perception of how one's personality is evaluated by one's partner, they are especially relevant in close relationships.

Symposium 6

Adjustment to Transitions

Chairs: Kelci Harris & Simine Vazire

Location: **Khorassan Main Ballroom**

Transitions are a great time to study change. Adjusting to new circumstances and expectations can have a significant impact on personality traits and well-being, characteristics that might otherwise be quite stable. This symposium will address the effects of transitions in two ways: adaptation and personality change. In the first two talks (Harris and Anusic), we examine how social relationships may or may not help us adapt to new circumstances, like disability. In remaining two talks (Srivastava and van Scheppingen), we explore how taking on new social roles, like becoming a parent, can spark personality change. The studies in this symposium use both college student samples and broader, representative samples, and a variety of designs, including both cross-sectional and longitudinal studies. As these studies demonstrate transitions provide a unique opportunity for studying the fluidity of personality and social roles and relationships.

6.1: *The Role of Friendships during the Adjustment to College* Kelci Harris & Simine Vazire

Friendships may help provide stability in a new and unfamiliar college environment. We examined the effects of friendship quality on subjective well-being and school satisfaction among 431 college students. Participants rated the quality of their friendship with six friends and these were aggregated to measure overall friendship quality ($\alpha = .69$). Participants also reported their life satisfaction and satisfaction with college. Higher self-reported friendship quality was associated with higher reports of life satisfaction ($r = .25$) and school satisfaction ($r = .34$). These associations were moderated by personality: the association between friendship satisfaction and well-being was stronger for introverts than extraverts, and the association between friendship satisfaction and school satisfaction was stronger for people lower on conscientiousness, and for people higher on neuroticism. Friendships seem to matter for well-being, and the strength of this association depends in part on one's personality.

6.2: *Can Social Support Protect from Effects of Disability: Evidence from Prospective Longitudinal Studies* Cornelia Wrzus, Ivana Anusic & Richard E. Lucas

According to the stress-buffering hypothesis, social support can protect against declines in well-being in times of stress. However, very little work on this topic has used longitudinal data in which pre- and post-stress social support and well-being are known. Using the data from a large nationally representative sample of Australian residents who were followed over a period of 10 years we tested whether social support moderated reaction and adaptation to development of a serious disability. The sample consisted of people who developed a lasting disability during the study ($N = 417$). We found no evidence that social support that was in place prior to disability protected against the declines in well-being that followed or that it helped people adapt to this stressful event. Social support

reported after the onset of disability was positively associated with adaptation.

6.3: *Effects of Work Roles and Investments on Personality Change in Adulthood: Findings from a 4-year Accelerated Longitudinal Study* Sanjay Srivastava, John Flournoy, Nicole Lawless Desjardins, & Gerard Saucier

Personality traits change in adulthood. Transactional theories of adult development, including social investment theory, propose that changes in objective roles or subjective investments lead to changes in personality. Previous studies have provided some support but many are limited by having few waves or low temporal resolution. We examined effects of work roles and investments on personality change in an accelerated longitudinal study. Two samples, an adult sample ($N = 875$, ages 18-63) and an emerging adulthood sample ($N = 279$, ages 19-22) reported roles, investments, and Big Five/Six personality traits in 4 annual assessments. Mean-level change analyses replicated previous findings and showed, novelly, that honesty/propriety increases in adulthood. In lagged-effects models, getting a job, losing a job, increasing responsibilities at work, and entering the adult workforce predicted changes in personality. Work goals and investments had fewer predictive effects. We discuss interpretations and implications for theories of adult development.

6.4: *From Partners to Parents: Personality Stability and Change during the Transition to Parenthood*

Manon van Scheppingen, Joshua Jackson, Jule Specht, Roos Hutteman, & Wiebke Bleidorn

Becoming a parent is one of most incisive life transitions during early adulthood. Several studies have pointed to the impact of this life transition on many aspects of new parents' lives, including their relationship quality and satisfaction. Yet, its influence on parents' personality development has received only little attention. This is surprising, because social-investment theory (Roberts et al., 2005) proposes that the transition to parenthood is a main trigger of positive personality changes in early adulthood. The present case-control study examined whether, when, and how the transition to parenthood stimulates personality changes in first-time parents compared to non-parents. We used data from a representative Australian sample and compared parents' and non-parents' Big Five personality traits both cross-sectionally and longitudinally ($N = 3600$). Latent change analyses revealed significant differences between parents and non-parents' personality traits within and across time. Discussion will focus on the implications of the results for social-investment theory.

Symposium 7

Antecedents of Personality Development Across the Life Course: Examining Bi-Directional Effects

Chair: Nicholas A. Turiano

Location: **Regency Room**

Personality traits are robust predictors of important developmental and health related outcomes. However, more attention is needed to examine the antecedents of personality development and possible bi-directional effects between personality and other developmental constructs. Atherton and colleagues discuss the bi-directional effects of negative emotionality and effortful control changes in a sample of Mexican-origin adolescents experiencing or perpetrating relational aggression. Shriner and Masten discuss how individuals' personality traits from ages 10-30 are shaped by but also shape adversity

exposure. Turiano and colleagues find that retrospectively reported early life adversity is associated with suboptimal personality levels and further decrements in mid to late adulthood up to 7 decades later. Martin and Keyes examine income as a buffer against neuroticism's impact on negative affect, and as a cause of lower neuroticism itself. This session provides evidence of the intricate conduits involved in personality development and the importance of examining bi-directional pathways.

7.1: *Relational Aggression Predicts Personality Change in Adolescence*

Olivia E. Atherton, Jennifer L. Tackett, Rand D. Conger, Emilio Ferrer, & Richard W. Robins

Previous research has documented numerous detrimental effects of relational aggression for both victims and perpetrators. However, few studies have examined how relational aggression influences personality change or, conversely, how personality traits influence the development of relational aggression across adolescence. The present research examined cross-lagged reciprocal relations between relational aggression and mother- and child-reported temperament, using data from a longitudinal study of 674 Mexican-origin youth assessed at ages 10, 12, 14 and 16. Findings show that victims of relational aggression increased in negative emotionality and decreased in effortful control, whereas perpetrators increased in negative emotionality but did not change in effortful control. Conversely, individuals high in negative emotionality reported increasing levels of victimization, whereas individuals high in effortful control reported decreasing levels of victimization and perpetration. Thus, temperament serves as both a protective and risk factor for relational aggression, which, in turn, shapes the development of temperament.

7.2: *Transactions between Personality Traits and Adversity from Childhood to Adulthood*

Rebecca L Shiner & Ann S. Masten

Adversity exposure is often theoretically linked with youth's personality development; conversely, children's traits seem likely to predict their exposure to adversity. However, long-term empirical investigations of these hypotheses are lacking. In the Project Competence sample (N=205), we examined the predictive relationships between adversity and personality traits. Assessments of the Big Five traits were obtained in childhood (age 10) and early adulthood (age 30), and composite measures of self-generated and independent adversity were created for birth to age 10 and for ages 10 to 20. Childhood independent and self-generated adversity predicted increases in Neuroticism from ages 10 to 30, whereas childhood self-generated adversity predicted decreases in Conscientiousness and Agreeableness. Childhood Agreeableness predicted decreases in independent and self-generated adversity from childhood to late adolescence; Neuroticism predicted increases and Conscientiousness predicted decreases in self-generated adversity. These results suggest that individuals' personality traits may both be shaped by and shape adversity exposure.

7.3: *Early Life Misfortune and Personality Development Across the Life Course*

Patrick L. Hill, Nicholas A. Turiano, Patricia M. Morton, Kenneth F. Ferraro, Daniel K. Mroczek, & Benjamin P. Chapman

Negative early life experiences have profound and continued effects on health and psychological function well into adulthood. The current study explored the association between early life misfortune and the development of the Big 5 personality traits. Data was drawn from the Midlife in the U.S. Study (MIDUS) which consists of adults ranging in age from 25-74 (N = 6,000+). Utilizing a series of multivariate regression tests, greater levels of retrospectively reported misfortune were associated with lower levels of conscientiousness and extraversion, and higher levels of neuroticism. In addition, following participants over a 10-year follow-up period showed greater levels of misfortune were significantly related to further decreases in conscientiousness and increases in neuroticism. Analyses also document the differential impact of specific types of misfortune. Overall, study findings reveal that early life misfortune is associated with suboptimal personality development even decades after these events happened.

7.4: *Income Moderates the Affective Consequences of Neuroticism (but not Extraversion)*

Chris C. Martin & Corey L. M. Keyes

Recent research by Kushlev, Dunn & Lucas (2015; doi: 10.1177/1948550614568161) suggests that income functions as an affective buffer but not an affective booster. In that study, higher income predicted less daily sadness but was orthogonal to daily happiness among a representative sample of U.S. adults. We decompose this affective association by testing whether income buffers against neuroticism's affective consequences but has no boosting effect on extraversion's affective consequences. Using panel data from the 1995 and 2005 waves of Midlife in the United States (MIDUS) study (N = 1,664), we use auto-regressive structural equation models to examine the moderating effect of income (averaged across waves) on affect. Our results comport with the earlier findings. Among people with higher incomes, there is a weaker association between neuroticism and affect. The moderating effect is particularly notable for the neuroticism-NA association. No moderating effects are found for extraversion and affect. Neuroticism may be less consequential for high earners because they use income both therapeutically and instrumentally to lessen sadness. However, high earners may not habitually spend money on things that truly make them happier. We also find that proportional declines in income predict rises in neuroticism, but they do not predict declines in extraversion.

Symposium 8

Who Knows a Person Best? Advances in Assessing Personality from Alternate Sources

Chair: Douglas B. Samuel

Location: **Khorassan West Ballroom**

Although personality has historically been assessed primarily through the use of self-report questionnaires, a wide literature continues to demonstrate the utility of information garnered from other sources (e.g., informants) and methods (e.g., semistructured interviews). Our symposium, reports on recent advances in understanding personality from these alternative views. Utilizing data from the SPAN study, Steve Balsis details the incremental value of informant reports from spouses for understanding personality pathology. Erika N. Carlson further contextualizes these findings by exploring the overlap between informant reports, self-reports, and metaperceptions. Stephanie N. Mullins-Sweatt then provides data supporting the validity of the Semistructured Interview for the Five Factor Model

and extolling the benefits of this methodology for personality assessment. Finally, Douglas B. Samuel reports on a series of studies exploring how a unique set of informants, practicing clinicians, describe their clients' personalities. He details how these overlap with, and increment, self-report questionnaires for predicting therapeutic outcomes.

8.1: *Do People with Personality Problems Know How Others Experience Them?*

Erika N. Carlson & Thomas F. Oltmanns

Do people with personality disorder (PD) symptoms know how others experience them? In a community sample (N = 641), PD symptoms were measured as the composite of clinician, self- and peer-reports. An acquaintance known for approximately 30 years rated participants' personalities on the Big Five and their relationship quality. For the same traits, participants provided self-perceptions and metaperceptions of the acquaintance and rated their depression and anxiety symptoms. Relative to people with less, people with more PD symptoms had less insight into how they were seen. Interestingly, for people with more PD symptoms, greater insight attenuated the negative relationship between symptoms and relationship quality but exacerbated the positive relationship between symptoms and depression and anxiety. Thus, an understanding of social reality plays a key role in the interpersonal and intrapersonal functioning of people with PD symptoms. The implications for the conceptualization, measurement, and treatment of PDs are discussed.

8.2: *Utilizing the Structured Interview for the Five Factor Model in Assessing Personality Pathology*

Stephanie N. Mullins-Sweatt, Ashley C. Helle, Timothy J. Trull, & Thomas A. Widiger

The Five Factor Model (FFM) is a leading model of general personality. There are a number of self-report measures of the FFM, but only one interview-based assessment: the Structured Interview for the FFM (SIFFM). The current study examines the relationship of the SIFFM with a commonly used self-report measure of general personality, the NEO PI-R, in undergraduate students (N=81). The SIFFM assesses adaptive and maladaptive variants of FFM traits. The fifth edition of the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM-5) includes an alternative dimensional trait model for classifying personality disorders, which is said to involve maladaptive variants of FFM traits. The current study also considers the relationship of FFM traits, assessed by the SIFFM, with a measure of the DSM-5 trait model, the self-report Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5). Results provide support for utilizing the SIFFM as part of a multimodal assessment of personality and personality pathology.

8.3: *Self and Informant-Report across the Borderline Personality Disorder Spectrum*

Steve Balsis, Evan Loehle-Conger, Alexander Bush, & Thomas F. Oltmanns

Assessing Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) and BPD features is complicated by the fact that individuals with BPD may be unaware of or unwilling to accurately report on their own personality. Informants may be uniquely suited to overcome this limitation and aid in the assessment of individuals with BPD symptoms. We

compared the ability of targets and informants to report BPD features across the continuum of BPD. The participants were recruited as part of an epidemiological longitudinal study examining the effects of PDs on health and social functioning (n = 1387 targets, ages 55 to 65, 56% female). Each target nominated an informant who provided information about the target's personality. Results indicated that informants reported BPD symptoms with more precision and at lower levels of BPD intensity than targets. Including informant reports when measuring BPD might improve the reliability, the prediction of health outcomes, and the measurement of longitudinal personality change

8.4: *The Convergent and Predictive Validity of Personality Ratings by Clinicians*

Douglas B. Samuel, Sarah A. Griffin, & Takakuni Suzuki

Personality ratings by informants routinely provide information that complements and increments self-reports. To date, though, this literature is based primarily on ratings by spouses, family members, and peers. Nonetheless, research has only begun to investigate ratings by one particularly consequential informant: psychotherapists. Personality ratings provided by clinicians bear upon life-altering decisions, such as psychiatric hospitalization, competency to stand trial, and access to medical interventions (e.g., organ transplants), yet little is known about the reliability and validity of those ratings. We first review the meager agreement between clinicians' personality ratings and other assessment sources (e.g., self-report, semistructured interview) and the relative validity of those sources for predicting clinical outcomes. Next, we summarize an emerging literature on the application of trait-based personality models, such as the FFM, as included in DSM-5 Section III by clinicians. Finally, we offer preliminary recommendations about how personality can be most usefully applied in clinical settings.

Symposium 9

Personality Research with the Big Five Inventory: Past, Present, and Future

Chairs: Christopher J. Soto & Oliver P. John

Location: **Khorassan Main Ballroom**

Over the past 25 years, the Big Five Inventory (BFI) has become one of the most widely used measures in personality trait research. This symposium will present and discuss research using the BFI in diverse contexts. Oliver John will review the initial development of the BFI, research on lifespan development, and advances in assessment. Beatrice Rammstedt will present findings from research using the BFI in large-scale surveys spanning across cultures and socioeconomic groups. Laura Naumann will present research using the BFI to investigate differences between Asian and European Americans by comparing three data sources (self-reports, observer-reports, and peer-reports). Christopher Soto will describe the development and initial validation of the BFI-2, a major revision designed to enhance the BFI's psychometric characteristics, hierarchical structure, and predictive power. The symposium will conclude with a discussion of current issues and future directions for Big Five measurement.

9.1: *The Big Five Inventory: Historical Background, Lifespan Development, and Some Psychometric Progress*

Oliver P. John

When we developed the BFI in 1990, nobody could foresee the subsequent explosion of interest in the Big Five. We needed a

research instrument that was substantially shorter and more easily understood than alternative measures available at the time, that integrated prototypical Big Five content from previous lexical and questionnaire studies, and that was reliable and valid across samples and data sources (e.g., self, peer, and observer reports). I will illustrate key results from this approach using large internet samples spanning from late childhood through middle age. In addition to age and gender effects across the lifespan, I will explain how some curious findings have led to methodological advances, including why the original BFI items (a) measure six (not five) factors, (b) assess Openness (rather than Intellect), and (c) should be supplemented to assess multiple facets within each Big Five domain.

9.2: The BFI in International Research: Uses, Facet Structure, and Education Effects on Acquiescence
Beatrice Rammstedt & Daniel Danner

The BFI was adapted and validated in German in the late 1990s. Since then, it has become one of the most frequently used Big Five measures in Germany. Two short versions have been developed: the 21-item BFI-K and—parallel in English and German—the BFI-10, which assesses each Big Five dimension with only two items. The BFI-10 has become one of the most prominent personality measures in large-scale national and cross-cultural surveys, such as the International Social Survey Programme. Current research shows strong similarity between the psychometric and substantive characteristics of the German and original English versions of the BFI. For example, the BFI's proposed facet structure and acquiescence effects can be clearly replicated in the German BFI. In studies of less educated participants, we find that acquiescence effects on item responses and factor structure are particularly pronounced, but that these response biases can be controlled effectively.

9.3: Asian-White Differences in BFI Ratings across Data Sources
Laura P. Naumann

To test whether mean-level differences between Asian and European Americans' BFI self-reports are valid or due to reference-group biases, we compared three data sources in multiple samples: self-ratings, other-ratings before and after behavioral interactions, and knowledgeable peer-ratings. Asian Americans self-reported lower levels of conscientiousness, openness, and extraversion than European-Americans. In a group-interaction design, Asian-American targets were rated stereotypically at zero-acquaintance: less open and extraverted, but more conscientious, than European-American targets. After behavioral interactions, Asian Americans were still rated as less open and extraverted than European Americans but the difference in Conscientiousness disappeared. In a peer-rating study, peers rated Asian Americans as less open and extraverted than European Americans, but similar in conscientiousness. Finally, in an experimental study, when the reference group was explicitly stated as Asian, the Conscientiousness difference disappeared even in self-reports. Taken together, this evidence validates self-reported Asian-White differences in Openness and Extraversion, but not Conscientiousness.

9.4: The BFI-2: A Major Revision of the Big Five Inventory
Christopher J. Soto & Oliver P. John

This talk will describe the development and initial validation of the BFI-2, a major revision of the Big Five Inventory, through a series of three studies. The first study derives a pool of candidate items from personality ratings made using trait-descriptive adjectives and the

International Personality Item Pool. The second study uses a joint conceptual-empirical approach to develop the BFI-2's domain and facet scales from this candidate item pool. The final study examines the reliability, hierarchical structure, self-peer agreement, and predictive validity of the BFI-2. Its results indicate that BFI-2 efficiently assesses the Big Five domains and 15 narrower facet traits through a set of 60 items. Compared with the original BFI, the BFI-2 represents a major advance in terms of its measurement characteristics, conceptual breadth and depth, and predictive power. It presents exciting new opportunities for both psychometric and substantive personality research.

Symposium 10

Environmental Variation in Personality Traits: Evidence for Explanatory Mechanisms

Chairs: Jessica Wortman & Katherine S. Corker

Location: **Regency Room**

Personality traits predict environment and role change (via attraction, selection, and attrition), and traits are shaped by environments and roles (via socialization). Together, these processes produce trait variability across different environments. This symposium considers new evidence of attraction, selection, attrition, and socialization as explanations for cross-environment trait differences. Chopik and Motyl examine personality predictors of geographic mobility and the subsequent role and personality changes stemming from mobility. Wortman, Rogers, and Wood find that variability in trait levels across the United States is predicted by the desirability of these traits, suggesting individuals may seek to align their personalities with locally desirable characteristics. Schultz, Harris, Harms, and Jackson explore associations between person-environment fit and personality development. Finally, Corker, Ackerman, Brecheen, and Donnellan find evidence for trait differences between different universities and show that socialization is an unlikely explanation for these differences. Together, these findings suggest a more nuanced understanding of person-environment transactions.

10.1: Change across the Lifespan: How Geographic Differences in Personality Are Tied to Relationships, Environmental Fit, and the Adoption of Social Roles over Time
William J. Chopik & Matt Motyl

Studies of geographic variation in personality have generally focused on the differences between large geographic areas and rarely test the mechanisms that give rise to this variability. Further, many of the mechanisms that are hypothesized are often considered in isolation of other aspects of our lives, such as the people around us and the social roles we adopt across the lifespan. First, we will present community-level election data demonstrating that people living in communities among politically dissimilar others report higher levels of attachment avoidance and lower levels of dispositional empathy. Then, we will present data on how personality predicts geographic mobility over a 4-year period and how this geographic mobility is related to changes in social roles, subjective well-being, and personality over time. The presentation will conclude by contextualizing geographic variability in terms of the functions of geographic mobility and the interactions individuals have with their social environments.

10.2: Trait Desirability as a Predictor of Personality Differences in US States
Jessica Wortman, Katherine H. Rogers, & Dustin Wood

Although previous work has explored regional and US state-level differences in a variety of constructs (e.g., Rentfrow, Gosling, & Potter, 2008), questions remain regarding the possible psychological mechanisms by which state-level differences in personality traits might emerge. We explore the possibility that differences in the desirability of personality traits across states might be associated with both individual and state-level differences in the reported levels of those traits. Using a large ($N > 60,000$) Internet sample of adults, we administered a comprehensive measure of personality traits, with zero-order correlations showing strong associations between trait desirability and trait level across all states. Using multilevel modeling, we found that higher trait desirability predicted higher traits, both at the individual and the state level. This suggests that state differences might be explained at the individual level in part by people seeking to develop traits that are desirable in the state in which they live.

10.3: Does Your Dorm Change You? Incorporating Person-Environment Fit into the Study of Personality Development
Leah Schultz, Kelci Harris, Peter D. Harms, & Joshua J. Jackson

Despite the important role that environments play in theories of personality development, few studies examine how person-environment (PE-) fit shapes development. Moreover, if people are able both to select and manipulate their environments in an effort to fit in with their surroundings, PE-fit should increase over time. The current study used longitudinal data from the Harvard Student Study to explore individuals' levels of PE-fit within the micro-environment of student residence halls across three years. Counter to expectations, levels of PE-fit did not increase across time. However, PE-fit was associated with personality change. Specifically, greater fit with one's own perception of the dorm was associated with changes in extraversion, whereas fit with the mean dorm rating averaged across all residents was associated with changes in conscientiousness and openness. These findings highlight that individual fit within an environment may be as important as the objective characteristics of an environment for personality development.

10.4: Attraction and Selection Effects at College: Implications for Replication Efforts
Katherine S. Corker, Robert A. Ackerman, Courtney Brecheen, & M. Brent Donnellan

Recently, psychologists have become more interested in the reproducibility of findings, but questions remain as to how to explain failures to replicate. Beyond measurement, type I, and type II errors, unmeasured moderators may explain irreducibility. In particular, participants' personality traits may vary from lab to lab, and traits may be important for explaining discrepancies in findings. In a large sample ($N = 8776$; $k = 30$ universities), we first show that there are mean-level differences in traits between universities ($ICCs = 0.9\%-2.8\%$; M pairwise absolute difference between sites in Cohen's d units = $0.16-0.22$). Then, in a large longitudinal project at two different universities ($Ns = 1267$ and 199), we show that initial trait differences between sites persist over time, suggesting that selection and attraction effects (rather than socialization) may explain differences between students at different colleges and universities. Implications of these findings for replication efforts are considered.

Symposium 11

Advances in Research on Psychological Situations and Person-Situation Transactions

Chairs: John Rauthmann & David Funder

Location: **Khorassan Main Ballroom**

This symposium compiles recent advances in the study of psychological situations and person-situation transactions (e.g., how people construe and select situations). A complete understanding of the human condition will combine assessments of persons (including personality traits and momentary behavior) and situations. The talks are tied together by emphasizing the psychological experience of situations in everyday life. First, Rauthmann presents a variable-oriented view that highlights situation characteristics (e.g., the Situational Eight DIAMONDS) and their utility for studying person-situation transactions. Second, Funder et al. quantify cultural similarities and dissimilarities of situation experiences across 20 countries with the Riverside Situational Q-Sort. Third, Brown et al. examine how time of day influences situation experiences in three methodologically diverse studies. Lastly, Jones et al. demonstrate how situation experiences are encapsulated in popular song lyrics of different genres throughout the decades.

11.1: Psychological Characteristics of Situations: Definition, Taxonomization, Assessment, and Utility
John Rauthmann

Defining, taxonomizing, and assessing situations have been a thorny issue in personality/social psychology. This talk introduces a variable-oriented view by characterizing situations with psychological characteristics (i.e., perceived attributes/qualities). First, a basic situation model is presented that distinguishes three types of situational information (i.e., cues, characteristics, classes), captures their interrelations, and emphasizes the importance of characteristics. Second, a characteristics taxonomy is proposed that seeks to integrate previous taxonomies and provide a common language: The Situational Eight DIAMONDS (Duty, Intellect, Adversity, Mating, pOsitivity, Negativity, Deception, Sociality). Third, different short- and long-form measures of the DIAMONDS dimensions are reviewed. Fourth, the utility of focusing on characteristics, specifically the DIAMONDS dimensions, is demonstrated in empirical studies of (a) situation selection and construal, (b) personality-situation fit, and (c) how personality and situations predict real-life behavior. Taken together, this talk aims to further an integrative "psychology of situations" with cumulative knowledge-building that can enrich personality science.

11.2: The World at 7: Comparing Situational Experience across 20 Countries
David Funder, Esther Guillaume, & Erica Baranski

Psychological research traditionally has paid more attention to the assessment of persons than of situations, a discrepancy that extends to cross-cultural psychology. The purpose of this study was to quantitatively compare everyday situational experience around the world. 5447 members of college communities in 20 countries used the 89 items of the Riverside Situational Q-sort (RSQ) to describe the situation they experienced the previous evening at 7pm. The average situational Q-sort profile of each country was compared with the others; correlations ranged from $r = .73$ to $r = .95$ and the typical situation was described as largely pleasant. Most similar were USA/Canada; least similar were South Korea/Denmark. Japan had the most homogenous situational experience, and South Korea, the least. The 15 RSQ items varying the most across countries described

relatively negative aspects of situational experience; the 15 least varying items were more positive.

11.3: *Trends and Fluctuations in Daily Situations*

Nicolas Brown, David Serfass, Ashley Bell Jones, & Ryne Sherman

What characteristics of situations do individuals experience everyday and how do they change throughout the day? Prior research on situations has not explored how and whether the time of day affects the experience of situational characteristics. This research uses the Situational Eight DIAMONDS (Rauthmann et al., 2014) to measure trends of situational characteristics over various time intervals and using multiple sampling strategies. In Study 1, participants (N = 838) reported a situation they experienced at a randomly chosen time the prior day and rated its psychological properties. Study 2 asked participants (N = 210) to rate their situation via smartphone for eight times a day over one week. Finally, in Study 3, 11,385 participants from the American Time Use Survey reported their daily activities over an entire day. The results reveal changes in mean levels on the DIAMONDS over time.

11.4: *Psychological Characteristics of Situations from Popular Song Lyrics*

Ashley Bell Jones, Nicolas Brown, David Serfass, & Ryne Sherman

Popular song lyrics are associated with current cultural and psychological processes (DeWall et al., 2011). This research examines the degree to which song lyrics are used to describe situations that people experience. Independent raters assessed the situational characteristics of five randomly selected songs from each year of 74 years of Billboard's top 100 year-end charts and 50 randomly selected songs from each of six different genres of currently popular music. Using machine learning techniques, we developed a model for scoring song lyrics on the DIAMONDS dimensions of situations (Rauthmann et al., 2014). Results have implications for the characteristics of situations described by songs of different genres and throughout the decades.

EAPP Featured Symposium

Current Themes in Developmental Personality Pathology Research

Chairs: Filip De Fruyt & Emily Catherine Durbin

Location: **Khorassan Main Ballroom**

This symposium organized under the auspices of the European Association of Personality Psychology (EAPP) brings together research teams from Europe and North-America studying themes in developmental personality pathology, including identity in adolescence and personality pathology, oddity and adolescents' interpersonal functioning, and aggression and alcohol use from adolescence into young adulthood. The symposium rounds up with a more methodological and conceptual discussion of this field, illustrated with data on major depressive disorder and alcohol use.

EAPP.1: *Adolescent Identity Formation and Personality Pathology: A Dimensional Perspective*

Theo A. Klimstra & Koen Luyckx

There is growing consensus on the dimensional rather than categorical nature of personality disorders. Furthermore, the importance of considering personality functioning when diagnosing personality disorders is increasingly emphasized. Identity is a key marker of personality functioning, leading to a growing interest in

this construct. Sadly, the extant literature on identity in developmental psychology is often overlooked in this regard. To overcome this limitation, we examined how the dimensions of a contemporary model of adolescent identity formation related to FFM Personality Disorder Counts and the new DSM-5 trait model in two samples of high school students (n=250 and n=164). Results suggest differential patterns of identity formation across different PDs. For example, Schizotypal PD counts were associated with a lack of commitment, and Narcissistic PD counts related to low engagement in several exploration processes. The new DSM-5 trait model provided more specificity, by showing which particular symptoms are responsible for these associations.

EAPP.2: *The Relevance of Oddity Traits for Understanding Interpersonal Functioning and Quality of Life in Adolescents with Psychiatric Problems*

Lize Verbeke, Barbara De Clercq, & Marcel van Aken

The schizotypal personality disorder (STPD) has a devastating impact on quality of life and interpersonal functioning (Cramer et al., 2006; Hengartner et al., 2014). This study examined the unique influence of positive STPD symptoms on quality of life and characteristics of the relationship with both parents and a peer in a group of referred adolescents (N=223, mean age = 20.06). Positive schizotypal characteristics were measured with the age-specific DIPSI Oddity trait scale (Verbeke & De Clercq, 2014). After controlling for the negative schizotypal traits that are proposed in Section III of the DSM-5 (APA, 2013), Oddity predicted less quality of life, less social support and more negative interactions with attachment figures. Although most research points to the deleterious impact of negative schizophrenia spectrum symptoms (Chang et al., 2011), the current results demonstrate that the Oddity trait functions as an independent predictor of diminished subjective well-being and problematic social interactions.

EAPP.3: *A Cross-Lagged Panel Analysis of the Associations between Aggressive Undercontrol and Alcohol Use Disorder from Adolescence to Young Adulthood*

Diana R. Samek, Brian M. Hicks, Matt McGue, & William G. Iacono

Rationale: Personality traits such as aggressive undercontrol have long been shown to correlate with alcohol use disorder (AUD). Less research has evaluated the prospective interplay between personality and AUD in the key developmental transition of adolescence through young adulthood.

Methods: Data from the Minnesota Twin and Family Study (N = 2,769) were used to evaluate the prospective relationships between aggressive undercontrol and AUD at ages 17, 20, 24, and 29 using a cross-lagged analysis.

Results: After controlling for the stability of aggressive undercontrol and AUD, there were significant cross-effects of aggressive undercontrol on subsequent AUD that were generally stronger than the cross-effects of AUD on subsequent aggressive undercontrol. Follow-up analyses showed the concurrent effects of aggressive control were the most relevant to AUD persistence versus desistance at ages 20, 24, and 29.

Implications: Results suggest aggressive undercontrol operates as a salient predictor of AUD/persistence at key developmental periods.

EAPP.4: *Developmental Perspectives on Personality and Psychopathology*

Emily Durbin & Brian M. Hicks

The empirical and theoretical literatures on associations between personality traits and common psychopathologies have been dominated by cross-sectional evidence and models that blur distinctions between traits and psychopathologies. We propose that developmentally informed models can result in richer, process-based depictions of the many ways in which personality and psychopathology are related to one another. These models draw upon an understanding of developmental models of trait change, the importance of life transitions and developmental tasks as contexts in which trait change and the emergence and desistence of psychopathology occurs, and the central role of personality in supporting adaptive responses to developmental challenges. We will describe principles and predictions derived from such as developmental perspective, and present empirical data consistent with dynamic associations between traits and two forms of psychopathology (major depressive disorder and alcohol use disorder) that illustrate the explanatory power of this approach.

Symposium 12

Self-Esteem Development: New Ideas, Methods, and Conclusions

Chair: Ulrich Orth

Location: **Regency Room**

Understanding how the self-esteem of individuals develops as they go through life is important given that self-esteem may influence people's well-being and life success. The four talks in this symposium provide new directions in the field of self-esteem development. First, Bleidorn and colleagues show that age and gender differences in self-esteem vary in meaningful ways across different cultural contexts, using large samples from about 50 nations. Second, Trzesniewski, Harris, and Donnellan present a new measure of self-esteem, which allows tracking the self-esteem trajectory from early childhood to old age (thereby resolving an important methodological problem in the field). Third, using propensity score matching, Luciano and Orth test whether major transitions in the domain of romantic relationships (e.g., beginning a relationship) influence people's self-esteem trajectory. Fourth, Orth, Maes, and Schmitt study the pattern of life-span development in self-esteem, test for generational changes, and examine factors of successful versus problematic self-esteem trajectories.

12.1: *What Accounts for the Age and Gender Differences in Self-Esteem? A Cross-Cultural Window*

Wiebke Bleidorn, Ruben C. Arslan, Jaap J. A. Denissen, Peter J. Rentfrow, Jochen E. Gebauer, Jeff Potter, & Samuel D. Gosling

The present research provides the first systematic cross-cultural examination of age and gender differences in self-esteem using data from a large Internet sample (N=985,937). Across 48 nations, we found age-related increases in self-esteem from early to middle adulthood and significant gender gaps, with males consistently reporting higher self-esteem than females. Yet, cultures differed in the magnitude of gender, age, and gender x age effects. These culture-specific effects were clustered in macro-geographical regions and correlated with several culture-level indicators. Specifically, higher levels of human development, economic wealth, and income equality were related to larger gender gaps in adolescence that remain relatively stable throughout early and middle adulthood. In contrast, cultures with lower levels of human development, economic wealth, and income equality were marked by relatively smaller gender differences in adolescence but increasing gender gaps

in middle adulthood. Discussion focuses on the theoretical and practical implications of cross-cultural research on self-esteem.

12.2: *Assessing Global Self-Esteem Across the Lifespan: Introducing the Lifespan Self-Esteem Scale*

Kali Trzesniewski, Michelle Harris, & Brent Donnellan

There is no single self-esteem measure suitable for samples of both children and adults, making it difficult to precisely study the development of self-esteem across the lifespan. In this talk, we present a measure designed to fill this need: the Lifespan Self-Esteem scale (LSE). Participants aged 5 to 89 (N = 1,792; recruited through schools, Qualtrics panels, and MTurk) responded to a set of common items using a 5-point scale ranging from 1 (really sad) to 5 (really happy). The LSE was unidimensional, showed good internal consistency ($\alpha > .84$ across ages), and was strongly related to three well-established self-esteem measures. The LSE also showed expected patterns of good convergent and discriminant validity with constructs such as attachment security, personality traits, depression, and narcissism. There was no evidence that age moderated the validity of the LSE. We conclude that self-esteem can be measured in a consistent manner starting early in childhood.

12.3: *Important Transitions in the Relationship Domain Influence the Development of Self-Esteem*

Eva C. Luciano & Ulrich Orth

Previous research suggests that self-esteem increases during late adolescence and young adulthood and that there is substantial interindividual variability in this development. However, little is known about the factors accounting for these findings. In this research, we tested whether important transitions in the relationship domain (i.e., beginning a relationship, marrying, and breaking up) explain why individuals differ in the particular self-esteem trajectory they follow. To establish the causality of the effects, we used propensity score matching. Data came from a large longitudinal German study, including four yearly assessments of three nationally representative cohorts of late adolescents and young adults (total N = 9,069). In addition to self-esteem predicting relationship transitions, results showed small but significant effects of relationship transitions on self-esteem development. Overall, the pattern of results supported the corresponsive principle of personality development. The findings suggest that important transitions in the relationship domain account for changes in self-esteem.

12.4: *Self-Esteem Development Across the Life Span: A Longitudinal Study with a Large Sample from Germany*

Ulrich Orth, Jürgen Maes, & Manfred Schmitt

We examined the development of self-esteem across the life span. Data came from a German longitudinal study with three assessments across 4 years of a sample of 2,509 individuals aged 14 to 89 years. Latent growth curve analyses indicated that self-esteem increased from adolescence to middle adulthood, reached a peak at age 60, and then declined in old age. No cohort effects on the level and shape of the trajectory were found. Moreover, the trajectory did not differ across gender and level of education. However, the results suggested that employment status, household income, and satisfaction in the domains of work, relationships, and health contribute to a more positive life-span trajectory of self-esteem. The findings have significant implications because they call attention to

developmental stages in which individuals may be vulnerable because of low self-esteem (such as adolescence and old age) and to factors that predict successful versus problematic developmental trajectories.

Symposium 13

The Meaning of Normative Personality Ratings: Substance? Style? Or Both?

Chairs: Jeremy Biesanz & Daniel Leising

Location: **Khorassan West Ballroom**

The items used in personality descriptions differ from one another in how much they are endorsed on average, and in how much endorsing them implies a positive or negative evaluation of the target. Notably, these differences are strongly related, which raises important questions in regard to how they should be interpreted. In this symposium, we focus on the meaning of normative personality ratings: Do they reflect the actual behavior of the average person? Do they reflect the evaluative attitude of the perceiver toward the target? Or both? Or yet something different? Clarifying these issues is of fundamental importance for personality science as a whole.

13.1: The Nature of Normativeness, and Why It Alters the Meaning of Basic Similarity Coefficients

Dustin Wood & Mike Furr

Across many literatures similarity – whether in personality traits, attitudes, values, or emotions – is often highly associated with desirable outcomes such as relationship quality. However, these associations also tend to be dramatically attenuated in similarity indices that control for normative response tendencies (Furr, 2008). We show that this happens for two reasons: (1) levels of normativeness tend to be high for most inventories – meaning even random people will tend to show fairly similar response profiles; and (2) normative response profiles are usually highly socially desirable, indicating that one is well-adjusted and communal. Together, this means that scores on ‘overall similarity’ indices (e.g., profile correlations, *D2 *indices) become surprisingly effective proxies of whether individuals have traits which promote positive life outcomes. We illustrate this using data from a range of types of measures and populations (total N>10,000), and discuss broader implications for the study of similarity.

13.2: Normativeness = How Much the Perceiver Likes the Target

Daniel Leising

It is well-known that the normative (= average) profile of personality ratings is closely associated with the social desirability of the respective traits (Edwards, 1953). That is, people describe themselves and others positively, on average. However, people also differ considerably in how positively or negatively they see themselves and others. I will present evidence from several studies documenting that personality profiles become more normative the more the perceivers like the targets (e.g., themselves). Thus, the normativeness of a personality profile is a good measure of the affective relationship between perceiver and target. This in turn has direct implications in regard to profile similarity (see Wood & Furr’s talk). I develop a general algebraic model of personality ratings as reflecting an interaction between the perceiver’s evaluative attitude and the item’s evaluative tone which accounts for many prominent findings in research on “substance” and “evaluation” in person perception.

\

13.3: Separating Normative Knowledge from Social Desirability in First Impressions of Personality

Katherine Rogers & Jeremy Biesanz

Do people actually have knowledge about the average individual’s personality (normative knowledge) and is this knowledge used in forming impressions of others (normative accuracy)? Given that the average individual’s personality is highly socially desirable, individuals may achieve high normative accuracy by viewing others as similar to the average person or by viewing them in an overly socially desirable manner.

Across two large studies the average self-reported personality profile and social desirability independently and strongly predicted first impressions. Further, individuals whose impressions were more normatively accurate, on average, formed impressions that were less socially desirable. Finally, well-adjusted individuals and females achieved greater levels of normative accuracy through the use of knowledge about the average person; Perceivers who explicitly evaluated others more positively achieved greater normative accuracy by viewing others in a more socially desirable manner. Thus, normatively accurate impressions do not simply reflect social desirability, but also individual differences in knowledge.

13.4: Towards Understanding Normative Personality Assessments

Jeremy Biesanz

Normative personality assessments are highly socially desirable. Indeed, using both observational and experimental manipulations and large samples under the social accuracy model (SAM; Biesanz, 2010) the passivity of impressions, liking for the target, perceived attractiveness, engagement in the interaction, and self-other overlap were all extremely strongly related to the normativeness of personality assessments. The strength and robustness of these relationships would seem to suggest that normativeness might well be synonymous with social desirability. Yet, building on techniques for disentangling normative information from social desirability (see Roger’s talk), we find strong and reliable random effects attributable to perceivers, targets, as well as dyads for both normative information as well as social desirability. Thus, although there is an element of normative personality assessment that can be attributable to a classic perceiver halo effect, much of the variance observed in normative personality assessments reflects meaningful individual differences and not bias.

Symposium 14

Personality Pathology and Problematic Outcomes

Chairs: Lee Anna Clark & Thomas Oltmanns

Location: **Regency Room**

Personality disorder (PD) is associated with a wide range of problematic outcomes, but the precise nature of their relations remains unclear. This symposium’s four talks each offer a different perspective on these relations. The first talk presents evidence regarding the incremental validity of impairment in personality functioning (i.e., “Criterion A” of the DSM-5, Section 3 alternative, dimensional PD model) and maladaptive traits, in their associations with problematic outcomes. The second talk presents a new measure to assess a broad set of personality-related problems and discusses their associations with the high and low poles of the five-factor model of personality. The third talk focuses on low Agreeableness and its centrality in psychopathy, narcissism, and the

problematic outcomes associated with these PD types. The final talk presents validity data for a new informant-report measure of social disability: Its relation to personality pathology and its incremental validity over self-report in predicting problematic outcomes.

14.1: Incremental Validity of Personality Impairment and Maladaptive Traits in their Associations with Problematic Outcomes
Hallie Nuzum, Eunye Ro, & Lee Anna Clark

The alternative dimensional PD model in DSM-5, Section III (PD-III) includes impairment in personality functioning ("personality dysfunction") and one or more pathological personality traits. These constructs not only overlap with each other, they both also overlap with poor daily functioning/ problematic outcomes (i.e., "extrinsic disability"). Distinguishing impairment intrinsic to mental disorder and extrinsic disability has important implications for conceptualizing mental disorders and their relations with functioning/disability. For most clinical syndromes, impairment in mental functioning is captured by the disorders' symptoms, and extrinsic disability is a necessary, but secondary, component; however, in the PD-III model, relations among these constructs are not yet well understood. In this context, the focus of this study is the incremental validity of PD's intrinsic impairment (i.e., personality dysfunction) and the "style" in which the disorder is expressed (i.e., pathological-range traits), in associations with extrinsic disability outcomes in a large clinical sample.

14.2: Personality-Related Problems and the Five-Factor Model of Personality
Michael J. Boudreaux & Daniel J. Ozer

This talk describes the development of a measure assessing a broad set of personality-related problems and discusses their associations with the high and low poles of the five-factor model of personality (FFM). The existing literature has documented a range of problems associated with the FFM, but these associations have largely been confined to the socially undesirable poles. Widiger and colleagues argue that problems are associated with both poles, but that normal-range FFM measures may be limited in covering maladaptive variants of socially desirable traits. In this study, a list of 310 personality-related problems was developed and administered to a college student sample along with the International Personality Item Pool Representation of the NEO-PI-R (IPIP-NEO-PI-R) and the Experimental Manipulation of the NEO-PI-R items (EXP-NEO-PI-R). Numerous problems were associated with both poles of each trait domain, but both the IPIP-NEO-PI-R and EXP-NEO-PI-R were required to capture problems at both ends.

14.3: The Centrality of Low Agreeableness to Psychopathy and Narcissism
Donald Lynam & Joshua Miller

The alternative dimensional PD model in DSM-5 Section III "diagnoses" six PDs based on the presence of impairment in personality functioning and the presence of certain patterns of personality traits. Integrating the 6 PDs in terms of similarities in the traits underlying them is an important next step in the move towards a trait-based, dimensional system. Using data from multiple samples (clinical-community sample, $N = 98$; three undergraduate samples, $Ns > 300$), we demonstrate that psychopathy (PSY) and narcissism (NAR) are characterized, at their cores, by the presence of low Agreeableness. Specifically, we show that low Agreeableness suffuses all assessments of PSY and NAR. Additionally, we

demonstrate that low Agreeableness is responsible for much of the problematic outcomes seen in these disorders. We close with a model to integrate these low A-based PDs and to account for their variety of flavors.

14.4: Reconceptualizing Social Disability Using Informant Report
Erin Lawton & Thomas Oltmanns

Significant distress or disability in social, occupational, or other important life activities are usually associated with psychological disorder. Yet the assessment of disability remains considerably flawed. In addition, measurement of disability associated with personality pathology (PP) may be especially challenging (e.g., due to limited insight, different manifestations of dysfunction). This project aimed to demonstrate the validity of a new informant-report measure of social disability (the Scale of Unpleasant Relational Conduct Effects, SOURCE). To do this, we examined relationships between the SOURCE and psychopathology, as well as pathology-related outcomes (e.g., legal trouble), while accounting for scores on a self-report social disability instrument to determine whether the SOURCE provided added benefit. Results revealed a robust relationship between the SOURCE and PP. These results suggest that existing measures might not adequately capture the social disability experienced by individuals with personality disorders, and support the utility of informant report in that capacity.

Symposium 15

Strong Cross-Cultural Tests of Personality Models

Chair: Amber Gayle Thalmayer

Location: **Khorassan West Ballroom**

Personality research has established reliable inventories and demonstrated their relation to important life outcomes. But studies have drawn almost exclusively on North American and European populations –unrepresentative of the world's population in many respects. As psychology concerns the mind and behavior of humans in general, not just those from a few contexts, the need for more diverse data has become acute. Some recent studies ambitiously embrace this challenge. Jérôme Rossier tests an Alternative Five Factor model in a more globally representative sample of 23 nations. Amber Thalmayer tests the replicability of Big Five/Six models in Survey of World Views data, a similarly broad, 26-nation sample. Aaron Lukaszewski presents data constituting a particularly strong test of replicability: the BFI administered to hunter-foragers in Bolivia. Gerard Saucier discusses the Big Two: a model of personality that appears ubiquitous across cultures, languages, and data collection strategies, based on converging lines of evidence.

15.1: Cross-Cultural Generalizability of the Alternative Five-Factor Model using the Zuckerman-Kuhlman-Aluja Personality Questionnaire
Jérôme Rossier, Anton Aluja, Angel Blanch, Oumar Barry, Michel Hansenne, André Carvalho, & Gokhan Karagonlar

Several personality models are known for being replicable across cultures and are for this reason considered universal. The alternative five-factor model was recently revised and the aim of this study was to evaluate the cross-cultural replicability of this revised model. 15,048 participants from 23 cultures completed one of the 16 language versions of the Zuckerman-Kuhlman-Aluja Personality Questionnaire (ZKA-PQ). Internal consistencies, sex differences, and correlations with age were relatively similar across cultures. The alternative five-factor model structure was very similar across sub-

samples and can be considered as highly replicable. Measurement invariance across sub-samples was assessed using multi-group confirmatory factor analyses and each main dimension did reach configural and metric invariances. Scalar invariance was never reached, which implies that culture specific norms have to be considered. The alternative five-factor model replicates well across cultures, and the ZKA-PQ is a personality measurement that can be used in a diversity of cultures.

15.2: *The Questionnaire Big Six in 26 Languages: Measurement Invariance and Alternative Scales*
Amber Gayle Thalmayer

The Big Six model of personality attributes has been proposed as a cross-culturally informed update to the Big Five. Here a Big Six inventory (36QB6) and measures of the Big Five and Big Two derived from it were tested and refined for cross-cultural usability in samples from 26 nations, divided into three subsets (N = 7378). CFA of models in set 1 nations demonstrated fit as strong in translation as typical personality measures in nation of origin, though marginal per standard benchmarks. Items that performed inconsistently across cultures were removed, and alternates considered in set 2 nations. Fit and invariance were improved for refined 30QB6, 25-item Big Five and 14-item Big Two measures in set 3. For all models, CFI change between Measurement Invariance levels was larger than .01, indicating lack of support for higher levels. Configural and factorial invariance were relatively stronger, compared to scalar and full levels.

15.3: *Adaptive Personality Calibration in an Amazonian Society: Effects of Embodied Capital on Prosocial Traits*
Aaron W. Lukaszewski, Christopher R. von Rueden, & Michael Gurven

Data on personality structure has come overwhelmingly from educated post-industrial populations that are dissimilar to most human societies, past or present. Therefore, we investigate the structure and origins of personality variation among the 'Tsimane, hunter-horticulturalists indigenous to the Bolivian Amazon. A Spanish translation of the Big Five Inventory (BFI) was administered to 631 'Tsimane adults from 28 villages. Confirmatory factor analyses provided weak support for the five factor model. Rather, exploratory factor analyses indicated that the data were best described by two broad dimensions each containing a heterogeneous mixture of BFI items, which were tentatively labeled "Prosociality" and "Industriousness." Moreover, further analyses supported the hypothesis that levels of Prosociality are calibrated (i.e. developmentally adjusted) in response to phenotypic features that determine the ability to successfully implement a prosocial behavioral strategy within the 'Tsimane social context (physical strength and formal education). These findings suggest that personality structure may reflect local socioecology.

15.4: *The Big Two as a Common-Denominator Model of Human Personality-Attribute Structure*
Gerard Saucier

Personality differences are observed in all human populations and cultures, but scientific models of the most important attributes are empirically based on findings from a small number of them. Two

recent studies draw on a more representative range of cultures. In one, factor analyses of personality lexicons of nine languages of diverse provenance were examined. A bivariate model showed evidence of substantial convergence across cultures. These "Big Two" dimensions—Social Self-Regulation and Dynamism—provide crucial common-denominator axes of personality variation that appear ubiquitous across cultures. A second study identifies common-denominator person-descriptive concepts across languages, in dictionaries for 12 mutually isolated languages from diverse continents and language families (Khoekhoe, Maasai, Senoufo, Afar, Mara-Chin, Hmong, Enga, Wikmungkan, Fijian, Kuna, Hopi, Inuktitut). Based on translations to English, attribute-concepts related to morality and competence appear as cross-culturally ubiquitous as basic-emotion concepts. Basics of a broader Big-Two theory, attempting to account for findings, are reviewed.

Symposium 16

On the Impact of Self-Regulation: How and Why Self-Regulation Affects Long-Term Social and Mental Health Outcomes
Chairs: Odilia M. Laceulle & Bertus F. Jeronimus
Location: **Regency Room**

The capacity to regulate behaviors, cognitions and emotions is one of the most central concepts in psychology. It has been studied by different disciplines and covers various concepts and measurements (e.g., conscientiousness, effortful control). Individual differences in self-regulation are related to a variety of developmental outcomes. In this symposium we present findings of studies in which we aim to understand how, why, and under which conditions self-regulation affects long-term developmental outcomes. Laceulle presents on sequences of self-regulation, social interactions, and mental health. Spengler deals with responsibility, industriousness and subsequent health and mortality. Damian presents on the interactions between conscientiousness and family background in predicting later status attainment. Jeronimus, provides an overview of the associations between emotion regulation, subjective well-being, emotions in two samples of elderly people. In sum, this symposium brings together a collection of large prospective studies examining the importance of self-regulation for multiple life domains.

16.1: *Sequences of (Mal-)Adaption: Self-Regulative Capacities, Adolescent Social Interactions and Young Adult Mental Health*
Odilia M. Laceulle, Wilma A.M. Vollebergh, D.R. (René) Veenstra, & J. (Hans) Ormel

Individual differences in self-regulation have been suggested to predict a wide variety of (mental) health outcomes. In the current study we aimed at providing a thorough investigation of the mechanism underlying the long term effects of early-adolescent self-regulatory capacities (i.e., and indexed by effortful control and attentional shifting) on young adult mental health problems using a fully prospective mediation model. Data were derived from TRAILS, a large population cohort of Dutch adolescents (n = 1197). Results indicate that adolescents self-regulation at age 11 is predictive of mental health problems at age 19, and that this association is partially mediated by middle adolescent social interactions. In sum, these findings support the value of adolescent self-regulation for long term sequences of dispositions within the person, social behaviours, and mental health.

16.2: *Does It Matter How You Were as a Student? – A Longitudinal Study on the Relation of Student Characteristics, Health Outcomes and Mortality*

Marion Spengler, Martin Brunner, Oliver Lüdtke, Romain Martin, & Brent W. Roberts

We examined the association of self-reported and teacher-rated student characteristics assessed at the end of primary school with all-cause mortality, as well as subjective and functional health outcomes. Data stem from a representative sample of students from Luxembourg assessed in 1968 ($N = 2,543$; $M = 11.9$ years, $SD = 0.6$; $N = 166$ participants died) and in 2008 ($N = 745$; $M = 51.8$ years of age, $SD = 0.6$). Results from logistic regression analyses showed that the self-reported responsible student scale ($OR = .81$; $CI = [.70; .95]$) and the teacher rating of industriousness ($OR = .80$; $CI = [.67; .96]$) were predictive for all-cause mortality even after controlling for IQ, parental SES, and sex. Moreover, sense of inferiority was related to subjective and functional health ($r = -.08$ to $-.12$). These findings indicate that student characteristics are important life-course predictors for mortality and health.

16.3: Can Conscientiousness Compensate for Background Disadvantage? Predicting Status Attainment in Adulthood

Rodica I. Damian, Rong Su, Michael Shanahan, Ulrich Trautwein, & Brent W. Roberts

We used the Project Talent data, a large US representative sample of high-school students ($N = 81,000$; mean age was 15 at Time 1 and 26 at Time 2) and examined the interplay of family background and conscientiousness in predicting educational attainment, annual income, and occupational prestige. Specifically, we tested whether conscientiousness followed one of three patterns in relation to parental SES when predicting attained status: (a) the independent effects hypothesis (i.e., conscientiousness predicts attainments independent of parental SES), (b) the resource substitution hypothesis (i.e., conscientiousness is a stronger predictor of attainments at lower levels of parental SES), and (c) the Matthew effect hypothesis (i.e., "the rich get richer," conscientiousness is a stronger predictor of attainments at higher levels of parental SES). We found evidence for the resource substitution hypothesis, but the effect sizes were fairly small, so we conclude that the independent effects model optimally predicts prospective status attainment.

16.4: Is Emotion Regulation Predictive for Well-Being in the Elderly?

Bertus F. Jeronimus, Lian van der Krieke, Frank Blaauw, Maria Schenk, Ando Emerencia, & Peter de Jonge

We use two cross-sectional samples from the Leefplezier study representative of the elderly Dutch population (age range 60 to 90, $N = 457$ [$M = 69.4$, $SD = 6.6$] and 2380 [$M = 65.2$, $SD = 4.6$]) to explore the association between aspects of self-regulation (e.g., conscientiousness, neuroticism), environmental characteristics, and subjective well-being. Our regression models indicate that self-regulation related factors explain about two-third of the variance in subjective well-being. In these elderly samples we also explored associations between self-regulation and emotions in a longitudinal fashion with intensive repeated assessments in daily life. We developed a mobile phone application to help elderly to fill-out an electronic diary for 30 days (or 90 measurements at equidistant time points with a 6-hour interval) which yielded them an automatized personal network using a vector autoregression technique. Results showed that emotion regulation is related to subsequent well-being, providing insight in self-regulation processes in daily life of elderly.

Symposium 17

Innovative Investigations in Personality Neuroscience

Chairs: Robert D. Latzman & Colin G. DeYoung

Location: Khorassan West Ballroom

An empirical literature is emerging on neurobiological processes underlying personality. This symposium presents a set of innovative investigations in this area. The majority of published personality neuroscience research has focused on traits in the Neuroticism and Extraversion domains. This symposium's contributions target other traits and distinctive methods that have received relatively less research. Haas describes a functional neuroimaging study testing a social-cognitive neuroscience model of Agreeableness. DeYoung presents data in support of a novel hypothesis regarding the neural basis of Conscientiousness. Krueger et al. use a twin sample in neuroimaging to study the heritable neuroanatomy of DSM-5 pathological personality traits. Finally, Latzman and Hopkins describe how a chimpanzee model can be used to investigate genetic and neuroanatomical correlates of hierarchical personality dimensions. Together, these papers represent innovative approaches to personality neuroscience and suggest important directions for future interdisciplinary research.

17.1: Agreeableness and the Neural Basis of Emotion Attribution

Brian W. Haas

Prosocial personality represents the tendency to act in ways that benefit other people. Within the Big 5 model of personality, Agreeableness is a trait-dimension associated with the tendency to behave prosocially; highly agreeable people tend to be highly cooperative and altruistic. This study was designed to test for associations between Agreeableness and the way people decide the cause of another person's emotional reaction (emotion attribution). Behavioral and neuroimaging data were collected while participants ($n = 72$) performed an emotional attribution task. During the emotion attribution task, participants decided which of two social-emotional scenes they believed caused another person's emotional reaction. Converging evidence indicated that highly agreeable people tend to make emotional attribution decisions more quickly and exhibit greater temporoparietal junction activity during emotion attribution decisions, compared to low agreeable people. These findings support a social-cognitive neuroscience model of Agreeableness; linking the way emotion attributions decisions are made to prosocial behavior.

17.2: A Novel Hypothesis About the Neural Basis of Conscientiousness

Colin G. DeYoung

Of the Big Five, Conscientiousness has been the least thoroughly theorized in terms of the brain systems that support it. Based on a number of recent findings in personality neuroscience, I develop the novel hypothesis that Conscientiousness is determined primarily by variability in the functions of a set of brain regions known as the ventral attention network or salience network. Recent work to map patterns of intrinsic functional connectivity throughout the brain has revealed that a number of regions previously linked to inhibition and attention, located primarily in the frontal lobes, form part of a single coherent network. I review several MRI studies from my lab and others' linking Conscientiousness to regions within this network. Research on the salience network suggests that Conscientiousness may be best characterized by the ability to reorient attention away from distractions and back to stimuli most relevant to important goals.

17.3: *Connecting DSM-5 Personality Domains and Brain Structure: A Twin Study*

Robert F. Krueger, Merav H. Silverman, Sylvia Wilson, Kathleen M. Thomas, Steve Malone, & William G. Iacono

Normative personality domains covary with volumes of specific brain regions. However, the maladaptive domains of personality recently delineated in the DSM-5 have not yet been linked to the volumes of specific brain regions. Furthermore, few studies have examined the etiology of personality-volumetric correlations. To fill these gaps in the literature, we undertook a twin study of DSM-5 personality domains and brain structure assessed via MRI. We studied 88 community dwelling adult female twins (27 MZ pairs and 17 DZ pairs), all of whom completed the Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5) and an fMRI assessment, including a structural MRI scan. In this presentation, we will report on correlations between specific brain regions and DSM-5 personality domains. We will also make use of the twin design to begin to parse specific personality-brain volume correlations into genetic and environmental aspects.

17.4: *Examining the Heritability of Neuroanatomical Correlates of Hierarchical Personality Dimensions in Chimpanzees (Pan troglodytes)*

Robert D. Latzman & William D. Hopkins

Converging empirical data suggests a set of largely consistent personality traits, organized hierarchically, exist in both human and nonhuman primates. Despite these similarities, little is known concerning the neurobiological basis of these traits in nonhuman primates. The current study investigated the neuroanatomical correlates of this hierarchical structure of personality, and the heritability of these correlates, in our closest nonhuman relative, chimpanzees (*Pan troglodytes*). Subjects included 221 socially-housed, captive chimpanzees for which pedigrees are well-documented and from which structural MRI scans and caregiver ratings of personality were obtained. Specifically, we 1) investigated the hierarchical structure of personality; 2) utilizing voxel-based morphometry (VBM), identified grey matter (GM) voxel clusters associated with various dimensions of hierarchical personality; and 3) performed quantitative heritability analyses of GM values associated with personality dimensions. The current study provides an example of the way in which chimpanzees can be leveraged for multi-level, systematic investigations of the neurobiological basis of personality.

Symposium 18

Being (with) a Narcissist: A Multidimensional Approach to the Conceptualization and Social Consequences of Narcissism

Chairs: Mitja D. Back & Marius Leckelt

Location: **Khorassan Main Ballroom**

Following a multidimensional approach to narcissism, this symposium aims to provide a state of the art overview of the conceptualization, correlates, and consequences of this fascinating personality construct. First, Miller will review the current state of research on grandiose and vulnerable narcissism, highlighting their diverging nomological networks and discussing possible developmental antecedents and social consequences. Second, Wright will take a closer look on pathological narcissism's consequences in romantic relationships. Third, Lawless Desjardins looks at status attainment and its relation to facets of grandiose narcissism. And, fourth, Leckelt will zoom into the behavioral processes and timely dynamics

of the narcissism-liking relationship. Together these talks cover the breadth of the narcissism construct by considering facets of both the 'normal' and pathological expressions of narcissism, asking challenging questions about the construct itself while also trying to unravel narcissism's influence on people's social lives.

18.1: *Antecedents, Correlates, and Outcomes of Grandiose and Vulnerable Narcissism*

Joshua D. Miller

There are established theoretical and empirical literatures noting the existence of two or more dimensions or types of narcissism that can generally be grouped into grandiose vs. vulnerable presentations. In the past 10 years there has been a move to study the dimensions simultaneously so as to develop a more coherent understanding of the developmental factors, trait components, and outcomes associated with both. In the current talk, I review possible developmental antecedents, trait-based building blocks, and outcomes associated with grandiose and vulnerable narcissism and review ongoing debates regarding how to best assess these dimensions using data from 7 samples (N = 104 undergraduate romantic dyads; N = 149 newlywed couples; N = 98 outpatients; Ns = 148, 238, 274, and 361 undergraduates). Overall, these two narcissism dimensions, while sharing a generally antagonistic interpersonal approach, differ in terms of their nomological networks and the measures that should be used to assess them.

18.2: *The Effect of Narcissistic Personality Pathology on Interpersonal Interactions in Romantic Couples*

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

Although narcissism is known to have significant social costs, little research has examined narcissism's effect on intimate social relationships. Here we study the effect of clinically assessed narcissistic features on social interactions among romantic couples (psychiatric patients and their significant others). Fifty-four dyads (N=108) completed a 21-day ecological momentary assessment protocol with yoked smartphones (i.e., dyads were prompted to rate the same interactions), targeting social behavior and affect. On average, couples provided responses to 18.13 (Mdn = 16; SD = 12.53) shared interactions. Multilevel SEM was used to examine the links among social behavior and affect across interactions, and the role of narcissism in moderating these links. As predicted, NPD features amplified the momentary link between ratings of other dominance and own NA (Coeff. = .01, 95%CI = .001-.018, p = .034). This primary finding and others are discussed in the context of contemporary theories of pathological narcissism.

18.3: *Do Mean Guys Always Finish First or Just Say That They Do? Narcissists' Social Status over Time*

Nicole Lawless Desjardins & Erika N. Carlson

Narcissists crave status and believe their narcissistic attributes (e.g., arrogance) get them ahead. Are they correct when it comes to obtaining social status? In two studies (N = 133; N = 94), participants completed the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (NPI) and provided self- and peer-ratings of status and liking in small groups after an initial meeting and after four months. Results suggest that, relative to people lower, people higher in narcissism initially attained but lost status over time. They initially over-estimated their status but later realized they lost status and did not enhance after four months. In contrast, narcissists were never especially liked.

They initially over-estimated how much they were liked but did not over-estimate their popularity after several weeks. Notably, these patterns differed among facets of the NPI, suggesting that the adaptiveness of narcissism is mixed and may be due to the heterogeneity of the construct.

18.4: Behavioral Processes Underlying the Decline of Narcissists' Popularity over Time

Marius Leckelt, Albrecht C. P. Küfner, Steffen Nestler, & Mitja D. Back

We investigated the behavioral processes underlying (a) the decline of narcissists' popularity in social groups over time and (b) how this is differentially influenced by the two narcissism facets admiration and rivalry. In a longitudinal (three weeks) laboratory study, participants (N = 311) provided narcissism self-reports, interacted with each other in small groups, and provided mutual ratings regarding assertiveness, untrustworthiness, and likeability. Based on the videotaped sessions, participant's behavior was coded. Results show that (a) over time narcissists become less popular and (b) this is reflected in a decreasing positive effect of admiration as well as an increasing negative effect of rivalry. Results could be explained through two behavioral pathways (arrogant-aggressive behavior and being seen as untrustworthy vs. dominant-expressive behavior and being seen as assertive) which are differentially triggered by the narcissism facets and have a changing impact over time.

Symposium 19

The Impact of Personality throughout the Health Process

Chairs: Sara J. Weston & Daniel K. Mroczek

Location: **Regency Room**

We have long known that individual differences in personality impact health processes and outcomes, from longevity to health behaviors to biomarkers of health. This symposium aims to describe the influence of personality throughout the entire lifespan course of health: from early behaviors and predispositions which increase the risk of disease, to the responses to health events and their downstream consequences. Edmonds demonstrates that childhood personality predicts telomere length at midlife. Human describes how variability in affect has different consequences for daily cortisol profiles at different stages of the lifespan. After the onset of health events, Weston points to a potential model of response and the impact personality may play. Finally, Rao tests these hypotheses using emergency room patients. The goal of this symposium is to demonstrate both the depth of knowledge of how personality impacts some health processes and point to those areas which remain largely unexplored.

19.1: Predictors of Adult Leukocyte Telomere Length across the Lifespan: Results from the Hawaii Personality and Health Cohort

Grant W. Edmonds, Hélène C.F. Côté, & Sarah E. Hampson

Telomeres are nucleoprotein structures which cap the ends of chromosomes and maintain the integrity of our DNA. In most cells, telomeres shorten with every cell division. Leukocyte telomere length (LTL) is a marker of cellular aging, and is a predictor of mortality. Following pilot results in the Hawaii study which suggested that childhood conscientiousness predicts adult LTL in women, we tested this hypothesis in our full sample (n= 699). Other predictors including childhood betrayal trauma, adult BMI, and lifetime smoking, along with control variables including age, sex, and

paternal age at conception, were included in a path model spanning 40 years. Childhood betrayal trauma and BMI remained significant predictors of LTL. Lifetime smoking did not. In the final model, childhood conscientiousness showed no direct effect on LTL, but did show a significant indirect effect on LTL through BMI. Childhood conscientiousness additionally moderated the association between childhood betrayal trauma and LTL.

19.2: Finding the Middle Ground: Curvilinear Associations between Positive Affect Variability and Daily Cortisol Profiles

Lauren J. Human, Ashley V. Whillans, Christiane A. Hoppmann, Petra Klumb, Sally S. Dickerson, & Elizabeth W. Dunn

Trait levels of positive affect (PA) are implicated in health and well-being. However, people tend to vary around their trait levels of PA – is such intraindividual variability also important? The current studies examined how PA variability relates to physiological processes relevant to stress and health: daily cortisol profiles. Across two studies, individuals who exhibited moderate PA variability demonstrated more favorable cortisol profiles, including lower levels of cortisol and steeper slopes. For middle-aged adults (Study 1), high levels of within-day PA variability were associated with the least favorable cortisol profiles, whereas for older adults (Study 2), low levels of across-week PA variability were associated with the least favorable cortisol profiles. Collectively, these findings suggest that it may be optimal to experience a moderate degree of positive affect variability. Too much or too little variability, however, may indicate maladaptive lability or rigidity, which may have implications for stress-related physiological responding.

19.3: A Model of Reactions to Health News: How Personality Fits into the Bad News Response Model

Sara J. Weston & Joshua J. Jackson

A current model of disease response posits that characteristics of health-related news drive responses. However, personality traits should also be a driving force in the response to health events due to the relationship between personality and health. The current study examined the role of traits in shaping responses to health news. Participants (N = 298) read hypothetical situations in which they or a loved one received health news, which varied in its severity, controllability and likelihood, and then rated their likelihood of engaging in a series of behaviors. Averaged across conditions, personality traits predicted response. Conscientiousness predicted increased endorsement of taking action or seeking support. Openness to experience predicted gathering information and attending to the issue. Neuroticism positively predicted all response types. Traits did not interact with manipulated conditions to predict response. These results demonstrate that personality shapes how one views and ultimately behaves after the onset of an illness.

19.4: Personality and Emergency Medicine: Traits Predict Patient Outcomes After Discharge from Emergency Department

Mitesh B. Rao, Daniel K. Mroczek, Tedmond Schwaba, Ayla J. Goktan, Jorge A. Villarreal, & Jessica Noonan

We tested if personality traits predicted Emergency Medicine (EM) outcomes using 164 patients recruited from the ER at a major hospital. We found an interaction between extraversion and conscientiousness in predicting physician follow up. Patients high (above 75th percentile) on both extraversion and conscientiousness

were almost 14 times more likely to follow up with a physician post ED discharge than patients without this combination. Personality traits did not predict ED returns or prescription filling. Openness was associated with lower likelihood, and extraversion with a marginally higher likelihood, of having a PCP. Openness was associated with lower frequency of seeing a PCP over the past 3 years and extraversion was marginally associated with higher frequency. Emotional stability and openness were associated with greater health literacy. It is clear personality plays a role in EM outcomes, and could be of great use in predicting post-visit care compliance and potential patient outcomes.

Symposium 20

The Dynamic Self: Examining the Consequences of Short-Term and Long-Term Change in Self-Related Variables

Chairs: Katharina Geukes & Jenny Wagner

Location: **Khorassan West Ballroom**

Our sense of self remains constant throughout the lifespan, yet this does not mean that the self is static. Part of life is to adapt to our daily surroundings and adjust our self-perceptions over time. In this symposium, we present research that examines self-related dynamics and their consequences using novel methods, zooming in from yearly changes to daily fluctuations. On a macro perspective, Joanne Chung will explore change in ethnocultural labeling in Mexican-origin adolescents within the family context, and Jenny Wagner will examine self-esteem change in elderly adults within spousal relationships. Regarding micro processes, Katharina Geukes will discuss the variability of self-esteem of narcissists in different social situations, and Robert Wilson will describe the extent to which personality signatures and their situational triggers are universal. In short, this symposium highlights how we can better understand changes in the self and the consequences of these changes by using innovative longitudinal designs.

20.1: Preferences for Ethnocultural Labels from Childhood to Adolescence: A Longitudinal Study of Mexican-Origin Youth and their Families

Joanne M. Chung, Verónica Benet Martínez, Richard W. Robins, Rand D. Conger, & Keith F. Widaman

Ethnocultural labeling refers to identification with one or more racial, ethnic, or cultural groups. Previous research suggests that individuals who identify with both heritage and mainstream cultures (i.e., biculturals) are better adjusted. Little is known about how this aspect of identity develops across the transition from childhood to adolescence, a period characterized by considerable change in self-concept. The present study examined ethnocultural labeling in a sample of Mexican-origin youth and their families ($N = 674$) followed annually during the transition from late childhood (age 10) to adolescence (age 15). Children preferred a bicultural label at age 10, but declined in this preference. Children and mothers tended to endorse the same ethnocultural label more so than children and fathers did. Furthermore, ethnocultural labeling was linked to a range of socio-demographic variables, and children who decreased in their preference for a bicultural label were at greater risk for substance use in adolescence.

20.2: We Are in This Together: Dyadic Patterns of Self-Esteem Change in Late Life Couples

Jenny Wagner, Denis Gerstorf, Manuel Voelkle, Christiane Hoppmann, & Mary A. Luszcz

Drawing from life-span theoretical notions, capacities of the self are expected to be relatively robust well into old age. This general trend notwithstanding, people differ substantially in their self-esteem level and change trajectory. Spouses may be particularly important for each other's self-esteem in reduced social networks of late life. We examine patterns and conditions of spousal interdependencies of self-esteem development in late life couples. Based on longitudinal dyadic data of the Australian Longitudinal Study of Aging ($N = 382$ couples; at T1 age $M = 75.5$ yrs., $SD = 5.3$) we explore the dyadic interplay of self-esteem development across up to 16 years. Using Continuous Time modeling, we found that developmental trajectories of wives and husbands are interrelated with husband's self-esteem predicting their wife's self-esteem across time, but not vice versa. We discuss potential conditions and challenges of dyadic relatedness in late-life self-esteem changes.

20.3: Strong but Fragile: Self-Esteem in Narcissists

Katharina Geukes, Steffen Nestler, Roos Hutteman, Michael Dufner, Albrecht C.P. Küfner, Boris Egloff, Jaap J.A. Denissen, & Mitja D. Back

Theoretical conceptualizations of subclinical narcissism characterize narcissists by high levels of state self-esteem that are, however, comparably fragile over time and situations. We add to the few prior empirical studies by distinguishing theoretically distinct aspects of narcissism (agentic vs. antagonistic) and self-esteem fragility (across time, contexts, interactions). We conducted 3 field studies and a laboratory study (total $N = 1,522$) in realistic social contexts, zooming into self-regulatory processes from a macro-perspective (temporal fragility) to a micro-perspective (situational fragility). Findings of these studies generally support the notion of narcissism being positively associated with both self-esteem levels as well as fragility. We demonstrate an interesting dissociation between narcissism aspects: While agentic facets of narcissism are positively associated with the level of state self-esteem, antagonistic aspects relate to its temporal and especially to its situational fragility. These findings provide deeper insight into important differential effects of narcissistic dimensions on self-evaluative and self-regulatory processes.

20.4: To Be Is to Vary: How Fluctuations in Daily Life Inform our Understanding of the Self

Robert Wilson & Simine Vazire

What makes a person unique is not just their general tendencies but also how and why their personality fluctuates from situation to situation (i.e., their 'personality signatures'). Examining personality signatures provides a promising new direction for going beyond global traits in understanding personality. However, little is known about why people fluctuate (i.e., the 'triggers' of personality fluctuations) and whether these triggers are idiosyncratic (i.e., do they vary from person to person?). The present study examines situational variables (i.e., triggers) and personality states over time using ESM and EAR methods (Sample 1 $N = 123$; Sample 2 $N = 385$). First, we examine the degree to which situational triggers can account for daily fluctuations in personality states. Second, we examine whether these personality signatures are universal or idiosyncratic. Finally, we explore the intra-personal consequences (e.g., self-esteem) and inter-personal outcomes (e.g., liking) associated with these personality signatures.

Data Blitz Symposium

Time: Saturday, June 13, 2015, 1:15pm-2:30pm

Location: **Khorassan Main Ballroom**

Moderated by: Fred Oswald

1. *Examining the Contextual Predictors of Perception of Personality: Income Inequality is Associated with Lower Perceived Agreeableness in Others*

Felix Cheung, Jessica Santoro, & Richard E. Lucas
Michigan State University

The widening gap in income among the poor and the rich is a rising social issue globally. Income inequality has been linked with reduced social capital and increased distrust and competitiveness (Kawachi & Kennedy, 1999; Oishi, Kesebir, & Diener, 2011), and thus, individuals who live in places where income inequality is high may see others as being less trustworthy and cooperative. In the current study, greater income inequality is hypothesized to be associated with lower perceived agreeableness in others. Using a sample of 73,401 working adults from 1,650 counties across the United States, a multilevel analysis showed that respondents perceived generalized others as significantly less agreeable in counties with higher income inequality than in counties with lower income inequality, controlling for individual- and county-levels demographics and personalities. The current study suggests that where you live is linked with how you see others.

2. *Gene-by-environment interactions for neuroticism: A genome-wide search for novel empirical candidates*

Jaime Derringer
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Gene-by-environment interactions (GxE) are often examined in a limited set of candidate genes. Advances in genotyping have made it possible to test millions of genetic variants for potential GxE. This study investigates moderation of genetic influences on neuroticism by years of schooling (a proxy for social status). In a sample of US adult twins, the overall heritability of neuroticism increased with years of schooling. Genome-wide single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) were prioritized and tested for GxE effects of years of schooling on neuroticism in a separate sample of older Americans. SNPs were selected for GxE testing by main effects previously reported in meta-analytic genome-wide association studies (GWAS) of years of schooling and neuroticism. This limited multiple testing and allows identification of novel genes moderated by the environment. The results highlight the potential for leveraging main effect GWAS to discover novel targets for GxE research in personality.

3. *Basic Psychological Needs and Neurophysiological Responsiveness to Decisional Conflict: An Event-Related Potentials Study of Integrative Personality Processes*

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

People's abilities to develop and act from a coherent sense of self are facilitated by fulfillment of the basic psychological needs for competence, relatedness, and autonomy. The present study used event-related potentials to examine how need fulfillment influences the amplitude of the conflict-related negativity (CRN), a neurophysiological signal of decisional conflict. Ninety-one university

undergraduates completed a decision-making task (e.g., Which occupation would you prefer, dancer or chemist?) in which they made a series of forced choices according to their personal preferences. The degree of decisional conflict (i.e., choice difficulty) between the available response options was manipulated on the basis of participants' unique preference ratings for the target stimuli, which were obtained prior to scanning. Need fulfillment predicted larger CRN amplitudes in high-conflict relative to low-conflict situations, suggesting that one way need fulfillment may promote self-coherence is by increasing people's neuroaffective responsiveness to decisional conflicts.

4. *PIRATS – sailing uncharted waters. Adolescent personality development and social relationship experiences during a year abroad.*

Henriette Greischel, Peter Noack, & Franz J. Neyer
Friedrich Schiller University Jena, Germany

How does international student exchange effect personality development (Big Five) and social network changes in adolescence? We aim to answer this question in our ongoing 2-year-longitudinal study (PIRATS - Personality, Identity, and Relationship Experiences in Adolescent Trajectories) using a prospective control group design (420 sojourners; 282 controls; Mage = 15.64, SD = .80). The data include information from measurement occasions at six weeks before departure, two and seven months into the exchange, and two months after return. Concerning selection effects, exchange students showed higher pre-departure levels of Extraversion and Agreeableness and lower levels of Neuroticism. Longitudinal results indicate socialization effects for Agreeableness and Openness; exchange students showed a steeper increase in both trait trajectories. Social network analyses revealed larger network size (overall, international contacts) and higher relationship fluctuations (gains and losses) for exchange students. Initial longitudinal results suggest a dynamic interplay between international mobility experiences, personality, and social network constellation.

5. *Examining the Situational Specificity of Openness-to-Experience in Childhood*

Kathrin Herzhoff & Jennifer L. Tackett
University of Houston

This study examined evidence for (and potential utility of) the situational specificity of childhood Openness-to-Experience (OE). Thin-slice ratings of OE were measured for 326 8-12-year-old children across 15 situations. Fathers and mothers reported on their child's OE and behavioral outcomes. Stepwise regressions predicting father and mother OE suggested situational OE variance common to informants (observed OE when the child defined neologisms) and specific to informants (mother OE was uniquely predicted by observed OE when the child completed memory, spelling, or math tasks; whereas father OE was uniquely predicted by observed OE when the child told a story based on a picture). Situational OE also showed differential associations with behavioral outcomes (internalizing problems were uniquely predicted by observed OE when the child recalled a sad memory). Assessing situational specificity of child personality via thin-slice ratings may be a useful tool to clarify informant differences and understand trait associations with behavioral outcomes.

6. *State Processes of Trait Self-Esteem Development in Adolescence and Young Adulthood: Findings From Two Longitudinal Studies*

Roos Hutteman
Utrecht University, Netherlands

Research consistently reveals changes in self-esteem from adolescence to young adulthood, but the processes underlying these changes are still not well understood. In two intensive longitudinal studies (total N = 1,003) we examined the short-term state processes underlying long-term trait changes in self-esteem. In both studies, we investigated participants who entered new social situations. In Study 1, we investigated 876 German high school students participating in an exchange year. In Study 2, we studied a complete cohort of psychology freshmen (N = 127). Both samples provided multiple waves of trait and state assessments. Results showed that trait changes in self-esteem were mediated by state-changes. These fluctuations in state self-esteem were predicted by feelings of social inclusion and vice versa. Our findings emphasize the importance of incorporating short-term as well as long-term approaches when investigating self-esteem development by showing that state changes trigger long-term changes in this relatively stable personality trait.

7. Growth Curve Modeling of Personality and Relationship Outcomes Over Time

Amber M. Jarnecke & Susan C. South
Purdue University

Personality traits are associated with an array of romantic relationship behaviors and outcomes. For example, neuroticism is associated with decreased likelihood of providing support to a romantic partner (Karney & Bradbury, 1997) and antagonism predicts assertive and uncooperative conflict resolution techniques (Wood & Bell, 2008). Few studies, however, have examined how personality is related to relationship behaviors and functioning across time. The current study seeks to understand the associations between personality traits and relationship outcomes (i.e., couple conflict and global relationship satisfaction) at three time points across one year. Participants were newlywed heterosexual couples, married 12-months or less at the time of the initial intake. Growth curve modeling is used to test the hypothesis that personality predicts changes in subsequent self- and spouse-reports of couple conflict and relationship dissatisfaction at each time point. Findings will provide explanations regarding how personality promotes and alters negative relationship behaviors over time.

8. Developmental Change and Stability in Self-Concept: A 4-year Longitudinal Study in Young Adulthood

Alexandra N. Lord, Michael J Strube, Peter D. Harms, & Joshua J. Jackson
Washington University in St. Louis

The current research examined self-concept development in young adulthood using the Twenty Statements Test. Participants (507 male college students) provided 20 answers to the question "who am I?" four times across four years. We tallied the number of times participants used each of the seven categories (loci, activities and interests, traits, self-evaluation, achievement, ideology, and study) to define themselves as well as the number of different categories each participant used (self-complexity). Hierarchical linear modeling revealed that changes occurred in the frequency of all seven categories, but not in self-complexity. In particular, participants decreased in loci, traits, self-evaluation, and ideology; decreased and then increased in achievement and activities and interests; and

increased and then decreased in study. The results suggest that, although the overall complexity of the self-concept remains stable, the specific elements of the self-concept change in their prominence during the college experience.

9. What Buffers the Decline of Openness across the Lifespan? The Role of the Macro-Context

Anne K Reitz, David Weiss, & Ursula M Staudinger
Columbia University

Openness to Experience, including traits like having wide interests and being imaginative, steadily declines after the age of 50. As Openness is considered a core resource for successful aging, there is a great need to understand whether and how its decline can be buffered. We examine the role of the macro-social context and its historical change for the plasticity of Openness. We use a representative sample of over 20,000 50- to 90-year-olds from the European Social Survey. Using multi-level modeling, we found that socio-structural factors (i.e., older adults' opportunity structures for working, volunteering, and learning) and socio-cultural factors (i.e., positive images of aging) buffer the decline of Openness. Accounting for social change over a decade, positive plasticity of Openness was found in countries that increase the opportunity structures for older adults. In sum, the findings underscore the need to account for macro-social contexts to understand the positive plasticity of Openness.

10. Relationships and Personality Development in Adulthood

Allison M. Tackman, Sanjay Srivastava, John C. Flournoy, & Gerard Saucier
University of Oregon

Social-transactional theories of personality propose that relationship roles and investments are an important influence on personality development. Using an accelerated longitudinal design, we examined how relationships with romantic partners and children are associated with personality development. At four annual assessments, participants (N = 1,154, Ages = 18 to 63) provided self-reports of the Big Five domains and aspects and nominated up to six informants (e.g., family, friends, and romantic partners) to report on their personality. Using both self- and informant-reports, we report results on how relationship role status (e.g., married vs. never married, parented vs. never parented), role transitions during the study period (e.g., starting a romantic relationship, becoming a parent), and psychological investments and goals affect personality levels and change. The benefits of assessing personality change from multiple perspectives and collecting multi-wave data on relationship events will be discussed.

11. Personality Traits and Self-Esteem: Intra- and Intergenerational Associations

Rebekka Weidmann, Dina Horowitz, Veronica Gomez, & Alexander Grob
University of Basel

Few studies have examined the association between Big Five personality traits and self-esteem, mostly employing an individual approach. The aim of our study is to investigate the intra- and interpersonal associations between Big Five traits and self-esteem within parents and their young adult children. Using the data of 191 families we examined the associations with a three-person actor-

partner interdependence model. Concurrent results affirm actor effects between all Big Five traits and self-esteem with a single exception, i.e., conscientiousness was not related with self-esteem in children. Only one partner effect emerged, mothers' agreeableness and the child's self-esteem were significantly associated. Longitudinal results suggest that both self-esteem and Big Five traits influence each other over time, e.g. mothers' neuroticism had an influence on father's self-esteem whereas father's self-esteem predicted mothers' extraversion. This evidence underlines the importance of investigating the reciprocal relationship between Big Five traits and self-esteem.

J.S. Tanaka Personality Dissertation Award Symposium

Time: Saturday, June 13, 2015, 10:30am-11:45am

Chairs: Lucas & Mroczek

Location: **Khorasson Main Ballroom**

2012 Winner

Dissertation: *The Health Behavior Model of Personality*

Nicholas A. Turiano

West Virginia University

2013 Winner

Dissertation: *Development of Cultural Identity and Well-Being of Immigrants: Analysis of a Longitudinal Study of Immigrants to Germany*

Ivana Anusic

Michigan State University

Poster Session I

Friday, June 12, 2015, 5:00pm-7:00pm

Location: **Lindell Ballroom**

Assessment

Poster 1.01

Mapping the Mind and its Traits

Bonnie Barlow & John D. Mayer

University of New Hampshire

Psychologists have long sought a means to organize personality functions. Different theorists have proposed models of mental functions that employ different dimensions. For example, Freud's topological model had an unconscious—conscious dimension. Perhaps the most commonly-mentioned dimension, however, is the molecular—molar dimension (smaller versus larger systems). The study reported here is the third in a series exploring how people actually employ dimensions in thinking about the mind; this new study uses 60 personality functions and then arranges traits among them. Undergraduate participants (N=362) sorted 60 personality functions into groups according to their conceptual similarity. We used multidimensional scaling to identify the dimensions participants used to organize personality functions. The study replicated the "Molecular versus Molar" and "Inner versus Outer" dimensions of the previous two studies. The map based on these dimensions rests on a more solid empirical foundation than earlier depictions of personality, and may help researchers organize traits.

Poster 1.02

Assessing the evaluative content of personality questionnaires using bifactor models

Michael D. Biderman¹, Samuel T. McAbee², & Zhuo Chen³

¹ University of Tennessee at Chattanooga

² Illinois Institute of Technology

³ University of Oregon

Personality questionnaires are typically designed to reduce the evaluative content of personality items, yet recent research has identified a general factor present in personality measures that is related to the desirability of the items themselves. To examine this finding, the present study applied confirmatory bifactor analysis to responses on the NEO-FFI-3 and HEXACO-PI-R. A general factor was found for both inventories, and relationships between this general factor and measures of positive and negative affect were assessed. Across scales, this general factor demonstrated strong negative correlations with measures of negative affect (negative affect and depression) and strong positive correlations with measures of positive affect (positive affect and self-esteem). Factor loadings on this general factor were strongly related to third-party item valence ratings, suggesting that the general factor present in both Big Five and Big Six data assesses the evaluative aspects of personality items and is highly related to general affective state.

Poster 1.03

Factor Structure of the Hypersensitive Narcissism Scale

Jonathan M. Cheek¹, Cassandra W. Pattanayak¹, & Nathan N. Cheek²

¹ Wellesley College

² Swarthmore College

The Hypersensitive Narcissism Scale (HSNS; Hendin & Cheek, 1997) has become widely used as a measure of covert, vulnerable narcissism. In the original scale construction article, the 10 items were interpreted as forming a single factor based on loadings on the first unrotated factor. More recently, however, researchers studying an Italian translation of the HSNS interpreted a two-factor structure for the 10-item scale (Fossati et al., 2009). The purpose of the present research was to explore the factor structure of the HSNS in two large English language samples (total N = 28,791). Statistical tests for the number of factors to rotate indicated two factors for both of these samples. Interpretation of the two English language factors was congruent with the naming of the two Italian factors as Oversensitivity to Judgment and Egocentrism. The two factors' patterns of correlations with other relevant measures suggest that the HSNS should be revised.

Poster 1.04

Beyond General Demographics: Participant Characteristics to Consider when Utilizing Crowdsourcing Techniques

Douglas E. Colman, Jared Vineyard, Dolan Ward, & Tera D. Letzring
Idaho State University

Amazon's Mechanical Turk (MTurk) is increasingly relied upon by psychological researchers and has prompted evaluation of data sourcing costs, psychometric inquiry of crowdsourced data, and motivations of crowdsourced participants (Buhrmester et al., 2011; Casler, et al., 2013; Mason & Suri, 2012). However, information is limited comparing traditional and crowdsourced participants on psychological measures. In this study, undergraduates in the laboratory (n = 98) and MTurk participants (n = 249) completed demographics and several psychological measures, including the Big

Five Inventory (John & Srivastava, 1999) and the Interpersonal Reactivity Index (Davis, 1980), using a web-based survey. The laboratory sample scored significantly higher on extraversion, agreeableness and empathic concern (d 's = .44, .29, and .25, respectively), was younger (d = 1.26), and had less leadership experience (d = .64) than the MTurk sample. We advise researchers to consider such characteristics when designing and conducting psychological studies utilizing crowdsourcing.

Poster 1.05

Convergence of Alternative Measures of Maladaptive Personality Traits
Cristina Crego
University of Kentucky

The purpose of the current study was to test empirically the convergent and discriminant validity of three recently developed, alternative measures of maladaptive personality functioning: the Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5), the Computerized Adaptive Test-Personality Disorder Static Form (CAT-PD-SF), and Five Factor Model Personality Disorder scales (FFMPD). These measures were constructed with different rationales and intentions, yet the end result was highly congruent. The PID-5 and CAT-PD-SF were administered to 286 community adults; the CAT-PD-SF and FFMPD scales to 262 such adults; and the PID-5 and FFMPD scales to a sample of 266 adults, all of whom were currently or had a history of mental health treatment. The results indicated good to excellent convergent and discriminant validity, with a few notable exceptions. Suggestions for future research are provided, including an exploration of the differences across the measures in scale placements within their common higher-order domains.

Poster 1.06

Facets of acquiescence
Daniel Danner & Beatrice Rammstedt
GESIS - Leibniz Institute for the Social Science

The present research investigates two facets of acquiescence: agreement is agreeing to all items (I am reserved, I am outgoing, I am not reserved, I am not outgoing) whereas acceptance is accepting opposite but non-negated items (I am reserved, I am outgoing) but not negated items (I am not reserved, I am not outgoing). 396 participants (20-82 years) completed 96 items of different domains. The data were analyzed using structural equation models. The results indicate that (1) there is a general agreement factor that can explain 2% of total item variance, (2) there are also domain-specific agreement factors that can explain up to 29% of item variance, and (3) there is no general acceptance factor but domain specific acceptance factors that can explain up to 4% of item variance. This suggests that acquiescence is not a general, uni-dimensional response style but has different facets which have different impact on items.

Poster 1.07

Development of a Short Form of the Five Factor Borderline Inventory
Hilary DeShong
Oklahoma State University

The Five Factor Borderline Inventory (FFBI; Mullins-Sweatt et al., 2012) is a 120-item dimensional measure of borderline personality disorder (BPD) that was based on the Five Factor Model. The current study created a short form of the FFBI (FFBI-SF) using item response theory analyses based on a large undergraduate student sample ($N=1,896$) that completed the FFBI. Based on the results, the

final FFBI-SF included 48 items, with 4 items per subscale. The construct validity of the short form was compared to the original FFBI (120 items, 10 items per subscale) in five additional samples ($N=486$). The FFBI-SF showed strong convergence with other BPD scales and comparable convergent and discriminant validity with the FFM compared to the FFBI. The correlational profiles generated by the total score and subscales were highly convergent. Results of the current study suggest that the FFBI-SF may be an accessible and useful assessment tool of BPD.

Poster 1.08

Can the facets of a brief FFM measure capture the nuances of impulsivity?
Sarah A. Griffin, Douglas B. Samuel, & Donald R. Lynam
Purdue University

The Five-Factor Model Rating Form (FFMRF) is a brief, faceted measure of the Five Factor Model (FFM). Although previous research has shown the FFMRF to relate well to other measures of the FFM and to have strong temporal consistency, most of this work has focused on measurement at the domain level whereas the true promise of the FFMRF is at the lower-order facets. In order to assess the specificity of the facet scales, this study analyzes the relationship between four specific FFMRF facets and the theoretically linked aspects of impulsivity as assessed by the UPPS model within a large sample of undergraduates oversampled for individuals at high-risk for substance abuse. Results suggest that four FFMRF facets of impulsiveness, deliberation, excitement-seeking, and dutifulness demonstrate large and specific relations with the respective UPPS scales, indicating that the FFMRF has utility as an omnibus measure of the FFM and fine-grained impulsivity.

Poster 1.09

How to Use the Contrast Analysis of Semantic Similarity for Personality Research
Nicholas S. Holtzman
Georgia Southern University

Text-analysis is becoming a major mode of inquiry in the social sciences. Its application in personality psychology, however, has been largely limited to word-counting approaches, such as the Linguistic Inquiry and Word Count. The goal of this poster presentation is to guide the audience through a relatively novel method of text-analysis that goes beyond word-counting, called the Contrast Analysis of Semantic Similarity (CASS; www.casstools.org). A total of 86 Senators' speeches (approximately 150 million words) were analyzed using the CASS software. Results indicated that, above and beyond word counts, CASS accounted for variance in political ideology of the Senators. This result helps to validate the CASS system. It also suggests that, at least with very large text databases, CASS can capture an important individual difference. Future research will explore the extent to which CASS can be applied to other texts, such as psychobiographies and life stories.

Poster 1.10

Race and gender differences in regulatory focus: Examining measurement invariance
Lauren LaBat¹, Heidi M. Kuehn¹, John P. Meriac¹, & C. Allen Gorman²

¹ University of Missouri - St. Louis

² East Tennessee State University

We investigated race and gender differences in regulatory focus, which distinguishes between two modes of motivational regulation: promotion and prevention focus. Item response theory was used to examine measurement equivalence/invariance and mean differences across groups were examined. Several items functioned differently across groups, but differences cancelled out at the test-level. Analyses using an undergraduate student sample ($N = 1,845$) revealed that females were significantly more promotion and prevention focused than males and African Americans were significantly more promotion and prevention focused than Caucasians. Interestingly, both gender and racial minority groups scored higher on regulatory focus indicators than the majority groups. Arguably, unlike minority group members, majority group members would have less of a necessity to prevent failure or to promote their own success. Implications for these motivation regulation differences can be applied to workforce settings in which managers seek to provide equal opportunities for both genders and racial groups.

Poster 1.11

The importance and utility of general personality functioning and assessment feedback

Gregory J. Lengel & Stephanie N. Mullins-Sweatt
Oklahoma State University

There is evidence for the utility of personality trait assessment. Traits have been associated with positive life outcomes (Ozer & Benet-Martinez, 2006), problems in living (Mullins-Sweatt & Widiger, 2010), and may be useful clinically (Harkness & Lilienfeld, 1997). Assessment of both general and maladaptive personality traits may be beneficial, as they may complement each other to more comprehensively and accurately describe one's personality. Notably, while examiners should strive to utilize assessment feedback strategies that individuals find informative and acceptable, personal preferences regarding assessment feedback have not been studied. The current study examined personality assessment feedback utility from the examinee's perspective. Treatment-seeking participants ($N=90$) were provided general and maladaptive personality trait feedback and indicated which aspects they found most useful. Further, correlations of general and maladaptive trait measures with life impairment measures were examined. Results may further clarify the utility of personality trait assessment.

Poster 1.12

Validation of a new Defensive Pessimism Questionnaire-Short Form

Julie K. Norem, Sydney Butler, & Brigid Prayson
Wellesley College

Defensive pessimism is a strategy can help manage anxiety as people pursue their goals. Since the first published measure of defensive pessimism (OPPQ, Norem & Cantor, 1986), there has been one significant revision of the scale (DPQ-R, Norem, 2001). The DPQ-R has adequate reliability and validity, but theoretical modifications and some persistent measurement issues suggest that an updated version is desirable. This poster presents a new version of the DPQ that is shorter, has simplified item wording, and a clearer factor structure. Data from two M-Turk studies ($N1=788$; $N2=600$) on a 7 item version (DPQ-Short) produce reliabilities comparable to longer versions of the scale (Study 1 $\alpha=.78$; Study 2 $\alpha=.82$), and strong, consistent correlations with the DPQ-R. Convergent and discriminant validity data from each study suggest that the DPQ-

Short is a useful alternative measure for researchers interested in defensive pessimism.

Poster 1.13

Do the Nomological Networks of Facets Clarify the Relationship between FFM Openness to Experience and PID-5 Psychoticism?

Takakuni Suzuki & Douglas B. Samuel
Purdue University

The Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5) is an operationalization of the DSM-5 Section III personality disorders (PDs) dimensional traits. Research has suggested that the PID-5 converges especially well with the five-factor model (FFM) as four out of five domains share a common latent construct and comparable nomological network. Results for the FFM openness and PID-5 psychoticism domains have been less consistent. The current study explored the facets of these domains to better understand the relationships between them. The PID-5, NEO PI-R, and personality outcome measures were completed by 336 undergraduate participants. The relationships of the facets to behavioral measures indicate that only one openness facet was similar to all three psychoticism facets and the other openness facets showed varying degrees of relationships. The results suggests a complicated relationships between openness and psychoticism domains, but that facet-level findings are informative in understanding the conceptually similar, yet inconsistently-related domains.

Poster 1.14

Development and Validation of the Affiliation Scale

Yanna J Weisberg¹ & Colin G. DeYoung²

¹ Linfield College

² University of Minnesota

Previous work demonstrated the association between the Compassion aspect of Agreeableness and the Enthusiasm aspect of Extraversion and how it can be understood using a circumplex structure. Trait affiliation, due to its association with both warmth and sensitivity to reward, lies between the two aspects. We sought to develop a new measure of trait affiliation to integrate into this model of interpersonal behavior, fully encompassing its dual nature. Using factor loadings from the Eugene-Springfield community sample (ESCS) and items from the International Personality Item pool (Goldberg, 1999), we constructed a measure of trait affiliation which was then validated in a second, larger sample using synthetic aperture personality assessment (SAPA). Additional data on scale validation including behavioral prediction show positive preliminary results. This new scale builds upon our previous model integrating the Big Five with interpersonal behavior, and allows further research investigating precursors, association, and outcomes related to trait affiliation.

Poster 1.15

Evaluating the Invariance of the Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure across Foreign-Born, Second-Generation and Later-Generation College Students in the United States

Stevie C. Y. Yap¹, M. Brent Donnellan², & Seth J. Schwartz³

¹ Michigan State University

² Texas A&M University

³ University of Miami

Past research has established that the Multigroup Ethnic Identity Measure (MEIM; Phinney, 1992) exhibits measurement invariance

across diverse ethnic groups, but relatively little research has evaluated whether this measure is invariant across generational status. The present study evaluates the invariance of the MEIM across foreign-born, second-generation, and later-generation respondents in a large, ethnically diverse sample of college students ($N = 9,107$). Results suggest that there is configural and metric invariance, but that there is little evidence of scalar invariance across generational status groups. This indicates that the MEIM has an equivalent factor structure across generation groups with similar factor loadings, implying it is appropriate to compare the magnitude of associations between the MEIM and other variables across foreign-born, second, and later-generation individuals. However, the lack of scalar invariance suggests that mean level differences across generational status may not be appropriate and must be interpreted with caution.

Poster 1.16

Detecting Dirty Data: The Prevalence and Effect of Low-effort Responding in Survey Research

Justin A. DeSimone & P. D. Harms
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Participants respond to survey questions with varying levels of attention and thoughtfulness. Lack of effort by respondents can lead to corrupted data and incorrect conclusions. A variety of data screening techniques exist for the purposes of identifying respondents who exert insufficient effort. Each technique rests on different assumptions and defines insufficient effort in a different way. This project compares the performance of various techniques, examines the distributional characteristics of screening indices, and estimates the impact of data screening on internal consistency and inter-item correlations. Results indicate that each technique screens a different proportion of respondents with small to moderate overlap between screening techniques. Employing data screening techniques may influence inter-item correlations, inter-scale correlations, and estimates of internal consistency. Researchers are advised to anticipate potential forms of insufficient effort responding through pilot testing and to plan appropriate data screening techniques when designing research.

Well-Being/Emotion

Poster 1.17

Development and Validation of the Five-by-Five Resilience Scale

Justin A. DeSimone & P. D. Harms
University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Resilience is a key component of positive psychology that has been linked to health and wellbeing. Resilience is a protective factor which allows individuals to adapt to and manage stress or adverse circumstances that arise during the course of life. The purpose of the present manuscript is to describe the development and validation of a short, targeted measure of five components of resilience. The International Personality Item Pool was used to identify and classify items into five resilience component subscales with the goals of ensuring adequate content coverage and minimizing redundancy. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses were conducted on two samples to evaluate structural validity. These samples were also used to establish norms, examine relationships with demographic characteristics, estimate internal consistency, and provide evidence of convergent and construct validity. Results

indicate that the scale is a valid, reliable measure of adaptability, emotion regulation, optimism, self-efficacy, and social support.

Poster 1.18

Individual Differences In Interpersonal Emotion Regulation Processes Show Healthier Patterns Than Intrapersonal Processes

Fausto Gonzalez & Oliver P. John
University of California, Berkeley

Most emotion regulation research has focused on intrapersonal processes, rather than on the interpersonal aspects of emotion regulation. We address individual differences in the ways people try to regulate the emotions of others with the ERQ-Other, a version of the Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (ERQ; Gross & John, 2003) adapted to study interpersonal regulation. Further, because we expected Acceptance to be a particularly common strategy in interpersonal regulation, we added it as a third strategy. A total of 950 students completed the original ERQ, the new ERQ-O, and psychological and social outcome variables. The 3 new "other regulation" scales were internally consistent and formed three distinct factors. Attempts to regulate the emotions of another person showed a healthier pattern than self-regulation (John & Gross, 2004): healthy strategies (reappraisal and acceptance, about 70% endorsement) were used more often for other than self, and unhealthy strategies (suppression, about 25%) less often.

Poster 1.19

The Emotions Stroop: Individual differences in tuning into and out of emotions.

Hillary Anger Elfenbein¹, Daisung Jang¹, Sudeep Sharma¹, & Jeffrey Sanchez-Burks²

¹ Washington University in Saint Louis

² University of Michigan

Emotional abilities are key to functioning in social life, and for this reason much there is much interest in measuring emotional intelligence (EI). However, a challenge that remains is a relative lack of measures that assess individual differences in EI ability (Roberts, MacCann, Matthews, & Zeidner, 2010). To address this issue, we outline the development of a measure of emotion recognition and regulation, by adopting a classic task in psychology – the Stroop task. In the Emotional Stroop (ES) we develop, we measure one's ability to recognize emotions under duress ("Tuning into emotions"), and the ability to screen out task irrelevant emotional cues ("Tuning out emotions"). We demonstrate evidence that the ES we developed shows evidence of capturing individual difference in EI, namely by showing convergent validity with established measures of EI, show that it predicts life satisfaction, does not overlap with personality, and demonstrates significant test-retest reliability.

Poster 1.20

Personality Traits and Affective States: Relationships With and Without Affect Induction

Tera Letzring
Idaho State University

Substantial evidence shows that extraversion is related to positive affect (PA) and neuroticism is related to negative affect (NA). The goals of the current study were to examine relationships between other Big Five traits and general positive and negative states, both with and without inducing affect. In Study 1, traits and general affect

were assessed with self-report (N=257 undergraduates). Agreeableness was negatively related to NA, while conscientiousness and openness were positively related to PA. In Study 2, state affect and traits were assessed; positive, negative, or neutral affect was induced with visual imagery; and state affect was assessed again (N=262 undergraduates). Extraverts experienced increased PA following a positive induction; and low conscientiousness predicted a larger increase in NA following a negative induction than high conscientiousness. These findings support some theoretical understandings of traits and their relationships to affect, and also suggests refinements for neuroticism and conscientiousness.

Poster 1.21

Trait self-reinforcement predicts responses to threat.

Jannay Morrow, Shanice Garwood, & Laura K. Smith
Vassar College

In undergraduates, higher levels of trait self-reinforcement (TSR: Heiby, 1982) predicted responses to threat that tend to be associated with better emotion regulation. TSR moderated the relationship between trait behavioral inhibition (BIS) and threat hypervigilance (Study 1). Individuals who were low in both BIS and TSR showed relatively high levels of threat-biased attention during a dot-probe task. In study 2, self-reinforcement helped mitigate threats to belonging and self-esteem posed by social exclusion. Even after controlling for trait need to belong, individuals relatively high in TSR reported higher state belonging and self-esteem and lower dysphoria after being ostracized while playing Cyberball (Williams & Jarvis, 2006). In response to academic and interpersonal threat vignettes, individuals with higher TSR were more likely to engage in active coping and benefit-finding and less likely to report self-criticism and negative affect. By decreasing threat reactivity, self-reinforcement may promote more resilient responses to potentially stressful circumstances.

Poster 1.22

Curvilinear Relationships Between Conscientiousness and Health, Work, and Romantic Relationship Variables

Lauren B. Nickel & Brent W. Roberts
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

Previous research has found a curvilinear relationship between conscientiousness and job performance (Le et al., 2011). This study seeks to discover if a similar relationship exists between conscientiousness and variables related to health, work, and romantic relationships. Data was collected from a nationally representative sample (n = 2136); two measures of conscientiousness were used along with health measures from the SF-36, investment in work, and relationship satisfaction. Using regression analyses, curvilinear relationships were found between conscientiousness and some health variables, such as physical functioning and mental health. However, there appears to be a linear relationship between other health variables, such as general health and vitality, investment in work, and relationship satisfaction. These results indicate that higher levels of conscientiousness may be beneficial in some areas but detrimental in others.

Poster 1.23

Birth cohort and age changes in self-esteem of Japanese people: A cross-temporal meta-analysis, 1984-2012

Atsushi Oshio¹, Ryo Okada², Madoka Mogaki³, Tsutomu Namikawa⁴, & Takafumi Wakita⁵

¹ Waseda University, Japan

² Kagawa University

³ Rikkyo University

⁴ Niigata University

⁵ Kansai University

This study examines birth cohort and age changes in self-esteem scores in Japan. A cross-temporal meta-analysis was conducted on 270 samples of Japanese people who had completed at least one Japanese versions of the Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale between 1984 and 2012 (total N = 50,801). Their mean ages ranged from 13.1 to 83.5 years. Multiple regression analysis revealed that the effects on self-esteem scores of both age levels and year of data collection were significant when controlling for sample size, translation version, and number of response categories in the scale. The negative correlation between self-esteem score and year of data collection was significant. The adults and older adult age groups showed higher self-esteem scores than did younger age groups. While the birth cohort self-esteem trend in Japan is different from that found in the US, the development trends are similar in the two countries.

Poster 1.24

How Perfect Are You? Exploring the Link Between Perfectionism and Self-Esteem Across Life Domains

Molly Wylie & Christopher J. Soto
Colby College

Do perfectionists tend to feel good or bad about themselves? Does the answer to this question vary across important life domains, such as social relationships, work, and morality? This study investigates (a) the extent to which perfectionism and self-esteem are consistent across life domains, (b) the relations of overall perfectionism with global and domain-specific self-esteem, and (c) the relations of internally and externally focused perfectionism facets with self-esteem. A sample of 227 adults completed measures of perfectionism and self-esteem in five life domains. Results supported three key conclusions. First, perfectionism was highly consistent, and self-esteem moderately consistent, across life domains. Second, overall perfectionism negatively predicted global self-esteem, but its relations with domain-specific self-esteem varied across life domains. Lastly, externally focused perfectionism facets predicted low self-esteem, whereas internally focused facets predicted high self-esteem. These findings have important implications for understanding the influences of perfectionism on subjective well-being and psychological functioning.

Poster 1.25

Religious and Spiritual Struggles in Relation to Stress and Religiosity

Nick Stauner¹, Joshua Wilt¹, Kenneth I. Pargament², & Julie J. Exline¹

¹ Case Western Reserve University

² Bowling Green State University

Religious and spiritual struggles arise in various forms and circumstances. The newly developed Religious and Spiritual Struggles (RSS) scale reveals a coherent, multidimensional structure in these domain-specific problems that applies to religious and nonreligious people alike. Thus new questions emerge. Do religious people struggle less with religion, or more? Struggles and stress seem likely to coincide, but might stress give rise to fewer religious

struggles among religious people? We tested this moderation hypothesis in a large sample of American undergraduates, who completed the RSS and measures of stressful life events, religious belief salience, and religious participation. A hierarchical regression of factor scores based on a structural equation model of polychoric correlations found support for the hypothesis. Religion and stress related positively to all subscales of the RSS and their overall mean, but a small, negative interaction also manifested, which suggested a weakening relationship between struggles and stress as religiousness increases.

Cognition/Intelligence

Poster 1.26

The distinguishing personality traits of intelligent fresh graduates. A comparison study of high and low GMA individuals

Marwan Al-Zoubi

University of Jordan

The aim of this study was to explore the relationship between mental ability and personality traits and to decide whether there are differences in some personality traits between individuals who were classified as having high versus low general mental ability (GMA). 209 individual who achieved high score (percentile 84 or higher) on a general mental ability test were compared with 136 individuals who achieve low score (percentile 16 or less) on the same test. 15 personality characteristics were measured in both groups using the Jackson Personality Inventory.

The results indicate that there are significant differences between high and low GMA individuals on the personality traits. Fresh graduates with high GMA have higher levels on the following traits: innovation, traditional values, responsibility, complexity, tolerance, breadth of interest, organization, energy level, social confidence, and risk taking. On the other side, low GMA have higher levels on traits of anxiety and cooperation.

Poster 1.27

Predicting Short-Term Memory Performance from the Big Five Personality Traits

Elizabeth A. Edershile, Michael Boudreaux, Thomas Oltmanns
Washington University in St. Louis

Research has demonstrated personality is associated with intelligence. Specifically, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, and Openness to Experience are positively associated with scores on intelligence tests. There is little research on whether similar effects are found with other cognitive skills, such as short-term memory capacity later in life. In the present study, we administered a short-term memory task to adults (ages 56 to 65) participating in the St. Louis Personality and Aging Network study (N = 1395). We also collected self and informant ratings of personality using the NEO-PI-R. Results indicated that low Neuroticism ($\beta = -.07, p < .05$) and high openness ($\beta = .23, p < .01$) were significant predictors of higher scores on the short-term memory task. interestingly, this relation also held for informant rated openness ($\beta = .16, p < .01$). these results suggest that openness may act as a buffer against impaired cognitive functioning in later life.

Poster 1.28

Believe in your skills, no matter how dumb you are? A Response Surface Analysis approach to the consequences of intellectual self-enhancement.

Sarah Humberg¹, Michael Dufner², Felix Schönbrodt³, & Katharina Geukes¹

¹ University of Münster

² University of Berlin

³ Ludwig-Maximilians-Universität München

Is it beneficial to enhance your own cognitive abilities? Empirical research on the intra- and interpersonal consequences of intellectual self-enhancement (iSE) provided mixed and even contradictory findings. Here, we show that part of this confusion is due to methodological factors, and we propose a new method, based on Response Surface Analysis (RSA), that solves these issues. Four longitudinal studies (laboratory and field, total N = 1,007) indicated positive effects of self-enhancement in verbal intelligence on self-esteem and well-being. For reasoning ability, however, intrapersonal outcomes were only predicted by participants' self-ratings, not by iSE. For interpersonal outcomes (status, liking, relationship quality), no iSE effects were detected either. These results contradict the interpretation of prior findings, underline the need for a careful choice of method investigating iSE-effects, and they illustrate the utility of the novel RSA approach to investigate consequences of intellectual self-enhancement.

Poster 1.29

Social Support Mediates the Relationship between Personality and Cognitive Functioning

Magdalena Leszko

Northwestern University

Rationale: Previous studies have either investigated the relationship between personality traits and cognitive functioning or between personality traits and social support but few have examined whether these three factors are linked. We tested whether perceived social support mediates the relationship between personality traits and cognitive functioning.

Method: Data come from four waves of the Health and Retirement Survey (HRS). Separate mediation models were tested to examine the role of Perceived Social Support in the relationship between each of the Big Five personality trait (Extraversion, Openness, Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, Neuroticism) and cognitive functioning.

Results: We found that all the personality trait predicted cognitive functioning. The relationship between Neuroticism and cognitive functioning was mediated by social support received from spouses, children, and friends but not from family members.

Conclusion: Perceived social support appear to be an important protective factor in maintaining cognitive functioning.

Poster 1.30

Big Five Personality Traits Associated with Level of Cognitive Development and Belief in the Paranormal

Thomas Reiner & Tylar Foust

Troy University

This study examined the relationship between big five personality traits, level of cognitive development, and belief in the paranormal. The sample consisted of 530 Troy University students. Participants completed an online survey which included 10 demographic questions, the 45-item Perry Scale of Cognitive Development, the 20-item Mini-IPIP, and a 30-item Belief Questionnaire developed by the principal investigator. Big five personality traits were correlated

with demographic characteristics, Perry Scale factors, and Belief Questionnaire factors. Students who scored high on conscientiousness endorsed fewer paranormal beliefs and were less dualistic in their level of cognitive development than those who scored high on neuroticism. Dualistic thinking might help people cope with anxiety since it is a concrete way of thinking than other more flexible ways of thinking. Future research could explore whether these results are reliable with other populations. The relationship between neuroticism and dualistic thinking should also be further explored.

Poster 1.31

The relationship between Need for Cognition and academic achievement – Mediated by goal orientations?

Ricarda Steinmayr

TU Dortmund, Germany

Need for cognition is an important predictor for the acquisition of knowledge and thus for academic achievement. Yet it is unknown which motivational processes mediate this relation. The present study examines the influence of need for cognition on goal orientations and academic achievement using a longitudinal design. Need for cognition (Bless et al., 1994), goal orientations (Spinath et al., 2002), and academic achievement of 483 11th-grade students (age: $M = 16.43$; $SD = 0.55$) were assessed twice within 6 month. Results of SEM cross-lagged models demonstrated that the influence of need for cognition on change in academic achievement was partially mediated by students' learning goal orientations (goal to expand once competencies). Academic achievement was a significant predictor of change in need for cognition but not of change in learning goals. Results are discussed in the light of the relevance of need for cognition in academic achievement contexts.

Poster 1.32

Who Maintains Cognitive Functioning in Old Age? The Big Five Personality Traits as Predictors of Cognitive Trajectories in the Health and Retirement Study, 1992-2012.

Eli Tsukayama & John J. McArdle

University of Southern California

We examined the Big Five personality traits as predictors of cognitive trajectories in the Health and Retirement Study. The aging population poses major social, economic, and public health challenges. Identifying risk and protective factors for consequential life outcomes—such as cognitive decline—is crucial because such knowledge can inform public policy as well as efforts in prevention and intervention. Much of the extant research on this topic has been limited by examining relatively small non-representative samples and/or examining outcomes at one time point. In the current investigation, we use longitudinal latent curve analyses with a national sample of older adults. The reported analyses are based on $N = 11,642$ participants with 77,621 observations. All of the Big Five traits were associated with individual differences in cognitive ability at age 65, and extraversion was associated with individual differences in changes in cognitive ability. Substantive implications are discussed.

Poster 1.33

A Vanishing Relation between Intelligence and Religiosity? New Meta-Analytic Evidence for a Decline Effect and Partial Mediation by Education

Gregory D. Webster & Ryan D. Duffy

University of Florida

A recent meta-analysis suggested a negative intelligence–religiosity relation (Zuckerman, Silberman, & Hall, 2013). Nevertheless, it remains unclear if this link is stable over time or explained by education. We re-analyzed correlations from Zuckerman et al.'s (2013) meta-analysis, and after controlling for sample differences in age and intelligence measures, we found that the negative intelligence–religiosity link became weaker over time, especially after accounting for between-study gender differences; by 2010, the weighted-mean intelligence–religiosity correlation no longer differed from zero. The intelligence–religiosity association was also indistinguishable from zero among samples using (a) men, (b) pre-college participants, and (c) grade point average as an intelligence measure. Moreover, education partially mediated the intelligence–religiosity link, and intelligence partially mediated the education–religiosity link. Although the negative intelligence–religiosity link appears robust in aggregate, multiple variables moderate or mediate its effect-size magnitude, and hence, limit its generalizability across samples, measures, and time.

Relationships

Poster 1.34

Changes in Attachment Orientation over a 59-year period: Determinants of Change and Implications for Health

William J. Chopik¹, Robin S. Edelstein¹, & Kevin J. Grimm²

¹ University of Michigan

² Arizona State University

Although attachment dynamics are thought to be important across the lifespan, few studies have examined attachment processes beyond young adulthood. There are few longitudinal studies on how attachment fluctuates across the lifespan, what predicts these changes, and the implications of attachment for health in adulthood. We examined longitudinal changes in attachment orientation from age 3 to age 62 using data from the Block and Block Longitudinal Study, the Intergenerational Studies, and the Radcliffe College Class of 1964 Sample. Attachment anxiety increased during childhood and adolescence before decreasing in adulthood. Attachment avoidance increased slightly until middle age before declining in older adulthood. Being in a relationship and higher marital quality predicted lower levels anxiety and avoidance across adulthood, particularly in old age. Finally, anxiety was consistently associated with poorer health across adulthood. The mechanisms underlying changes in attachment orientation and implications for health and well-being across the lifespan will be discussed.

Poster 1.35

The Well-Being of Romantic Partners is Interdependent: Five Longitudinal Studies

Ruth Yasemin Erol¹, Ulrich Orth¹, Thomas Ledermann², & Alexander Grob²

¹ University of Bern, Switzerland

² University of Basel, Switzerland

Although common sense suggests that the well-being of romantic partners is interdependent, there is a lack of longitudinal data to evaluate this hypothesis. We therefore examined the degree of interdependence in the well-being of individuals, who are in a romantic relationship with each other, using longitudinal data from five samples of couples (overall $N = 2,058$ couples). Well-being was assessed with measures of life satisfaction, positive affect, negative

affect, depression, and self-esteem. Using the actor-partner interdependence model, we tested for cross-lagged effects between partners and then meta-analyzed the findings across studies. The meta-analyzed results showed small but significant effects between partners in life satisfaction, positive affect, negative affect, and depression, but not in self-esteem. The findings suggest that partners mutually influence each other in their well-being over time. Although the effect sizes tended to be small, the effects are important because they may accumulate to substantial changes over longer periods.

Poster 1.36

Relationship Satisfaction and Health Outcomes in the Context of Personality

Janine Galione & Thomas Olthmanns
Washington University in St. Louis

Social relationships play an important role in physical well-being. In particular, romantic relationships are a key source of social support, and relationship quality is associated with subjective and objective physical health outcomes. Most research has focused on identifying the mechanisms that could potentially explain this link, and few studies have included personality as a predictor of health outcomes alongside relationship quality. This report will investigate whether personality factors from the five-factor model will moderate the effect of relationship satisfaction when predicting three health outcomes: health perceptions, the occurrence of a health event, and healthy behaviors.

A representative, community-based sample of participants previously collected for the SPAN study will be analyzed for this report.

Preliminary results indicate that neuroticism moderates the relationship between relationship satisfaction and self-reported general health measures. These findings highlight the importance of personality in understanding the relationship between social support and perceived health.

Poster 1.37

Partner Personality is Associated with Relationship Satisfaction and Satisfaction with Life

Jacob S. Gray & Daniel J. Ozer
University of California, Riverside

The present study sought to examine the effects of a partner's personality traits on an individual's relationship satisfaction and satisfaction with life in a small sample of undergraduate heterosexual dating couples. Male relationship satisfaction was predicted by female partner conscientiousness ($r = .33, p = .05$) and female partner agreeableness ($r = .48, p = .003$), the latter effect surpassed that of any of the males' own personality traits. Male satisfaction with life was predicted by female partner agreeableness ($r = .60, p < .001$), again an effect that surpassed any effect of the males' own personality traits. Female relationship satisfaction was predicted by male partner neuroticism ($r = -.33, p = .047$), male partner agreeableness ($r = .36, p = .03$), and male partner conscientiousness ($r = .36, p = .03$). Female satisfaction with life was predicted by male partner conscientiousness ($r = .349, p = .037$), an effect comparable to females' own personality traits. These findings suggest that a partner's personality traits may have effects on relationship and life satisfaction similar to an individual's personality.

Poster 1.38

Personality change over 10 years predicts marital relationship quality

Amanda Hemmesch¹ & Eileen Kranz Graham²

¹ St. Cloud State University

² Northwestern University

Whereas previous research has found associations between the Big Five traits and global measures of social well-being, few have examined the role of personality level and change in measures of marital well-being. We investigated how changes in the Big Five personality traits affected marital relationship quality over a 10 year follow-up in the MIDUS study. After controlling for covariates, regressions showed that higher baseline conscientiousness and lower neuroticism were associated with better marital outcomes at follow-up. As expected, decreasing conscientiousness and agreeableness, and increasing neuroticism were associated with significantly worse marital quality (more disagreement, strain, risk of dissolution). In contrast, increasing conscientiousness and agreeableness were associated with significantly better marital quality (more affectual solidarity, support, and joint decision making). Neither extraversion nor openness were consistently associated with marital outcomes. These results suggest that individuals who become more conscientious and agreeable, and less neurotic are generally happier in their marriages.

Poster 1.39

Text Messaging, Attachment and Romantic Relationships

Kelsey Kurtz, Jennifer Lodi-Smith, & Melissa Bekelja Wanzer
Canisius College

Through an ongoing online study, the present research examines the association between anxious and avoidant romantic attachment styles and mobile text messaging behavior in the context of romantic relationships. While data collection is ongoing and will be presented with a larger sample, results from the 377 participants (age 18 to 61, $M = 25.44$, $SD = 10.06$) available to date, are consistent with previous work suggesting that individuals with anxious and avoidant attachment have lower relationship satisfaction and commitment. Further, while frequency of texting was relatively unrelated to either attachment styles or relationship evaluation, results suggest that feelings about texting in the relationship, particularly feeling entrapped by one's partner's texting expectations, may mediate the relationship between attachment and relationship quality. Results are discussed in context of how the texting behavior of individuals in romantic relationships may affect overall relationship quality.

Poster 1.40

A Cost/Benefit Analysis of Relationship Status: Can Social Exchange Theory Be Applied Broadly?

Mackenzie Mahler & Sara Gorchoff
Monmouth College

The current research applied social exchange and attachment theories to examine why people are single and who is most likely to be satisfied with being single. More specifically, we tested a hypothesis based on social exchange theory that both single and coupled individuals would base their satisfaction with being single or coupled on the ratio of the costs to benefits associated with their relationship status. Based on attachment theory, we hypothesized that individuals who were high in attachment avoidance would be more satisfied with being single than individuals who were lower in attachment avoidance. Data were collected via online surveys with an adult sample ($n = 100$, mean age = 24). Both hypotheses were supported, suggesting that being single may represent a rational and

satisfying option for some individuals and suggesting that social exchange theory and attachment theory have utility for explaining singleness.

Poster I.41

Personality Traits and Daily Aspects of Relationship Functioning
Susan C. South & Amber M. Jarnecke
Purdue University

Research demonstrates that personality has a significant effect on marital quality. In this vein, we know that greater neuroticism is related to lower levels of marital satisfaction (Karney & Bradbury, 1995). Much of this research has focused on documenting associations between personality and relationship satisfaction. In the current project, experience sampling methodology is used to examine daily processes between personality and marital functioning. Participants were newlywed couples (married < 12 months at wave one) recruited from the community for a longitudinal study of personality and well-being. All data for the current analyses were collected at wave one. Each member of the couple separately completed self-report measures of personality and subsequently completed a one-week diary study. Multilevel modeling is used to examine personality as a predictor of daily verbal and nonverbal behaviors, support, and conflict. Findings from this study have the potential to elucidate the mechanisms between personality and marital functioning.

Poster I.42

Does knowing me help us? Spouse-self agreement in the prediction of marital satisfaction 20 years later.
Ruth Chen, Matthew Wong, Sara J. Weston, & Joshua J. Jackson
Washington University in St. Louis

We like to believe that if our spouses know us as we view ourselves, we will have a better marriage. However, few have looked at agreement in the prediction of marital outcomes. Newly wedded couples (N = 470, 235 couples) completed personality ratings of themselves and their spouses. Multilevel modeling was used to assess agreement on the actor's personality, with both the husband and wife acting as actor and partner once. Overall agreement did not predict satisfaction at the 20-year follow-up. However, marital quality was higher among those whose spouses agree with them at the 20-year follow-up. Having a spouse who knows you early does not matter, so long as they agree with you later on. Future research should examine how agreement may be used to understand processes linking personality with important outcomes such as marital satisfaction.

Poster I.43

Individual differences in how ideal partner preferences and partner perceptions guide dating decisions
Stefanie Wurst & Mitja D. Back
University of Muenster, Germany

Prior research speaks against a strong impact of explicitly stated partner preferences (=ideals) on initial romantic attraction in real-life encounters. But do people really not consider their ideals when choosing a potential mate? We argue that this quest can partially be resolved when examining the match between partner ideals and perceived partner characteristics (=ideals-perceptions-match) from an individual differences perspective. In 3 experience-sampling studies (total N=106) participants rated 8 to 23 potential romantic

partners they encountered in their daily lives (amounting to a total of 1,662 dyadic interactions) on an extensive set of partner characteristics. In all studies, (a) the ideals-perceptions-match predicted romantic attraction and (b) individuals differed in the strength of this relation. Results indicate that partner preferences can predict romantic attraction in real-life encounters as long as they are analyzed in conjunction with people's partner perceptions. Potential consequences of the observed individual differences for relationship development are discussed.

Situations/Context

Poster I.44

The Nonlinear Interaction of Person and Situation (NIPS) Model
Gabriela Blum
University of Koblenz

Since 1928, when Hartshorne and May published their famous study concerning the moral behavior of children, the person-situation-debate never vanished completely from psychological research. An important lesson we learned from this debate is behavior being influenced by person and situation. However, the exact form of the interplay of person and situation was not answered over all these years.

The Nonlinear Interactions of Person and Situation (NIPS) Model has specific assumptions concerning the form of the relationship and psychological mechanisms being responsible for the pattern of person-situation interactions.

In a first step, data of 5 studies demonstrate the superiority of the NIPS model over competing linear models in predicting human behavior.

In a second step, possible psychological mechanisms will be introduced and put up for discussion.

Poster I.45

Measuring Person × Situation Interactions in Everyday Life: Preliminary Results from a Lifelogging Study
Nicolas A. Brown, David G. Serfass, Ashley Bell Jones, & Ryne A. Sherman
Florida Atlantic University

What kinds of situations do people experience and how does personality influence how people behave, think, and feel? Prior research has primarily relied upon retrospective self-reports of situations, which may be susceptible to memory biases. The current research employs new technology – “lifelogging” devices – to capture everyday situations as they are experienced in vivo. Fifty-nine participants, from the first wave in a larger data collection effort, completed several personality measures (e.g., Big Five Aspects) in an initial lab session. Next, participants wore a small digital camera during their waking hours that automatically captured photos every 30 sec. In a subsequent lab visit, participants segmented their images into meaningful situations, and rated each situation on a number of psychological dimensions (e.g., behavior, goals). Analyses employing multilevel modeling demonstrate the effects of personality, situations, and person × situation interactions on behavior. Implications for future research using lifelogging devices are discussed.

Poster I.46

The Intrapersonal and Interpersonal Expressions of Shyness in a Sample of Shy Arabic Teens

Bernardo J. Carducci¹, Salman Elbedour², & Futiem N. Alsubie²

¹ Indiana University Southeast

² Howard University

Cross-cultural examinations of shyness tend to focus on shy adults in Western, Eastern, and European cultures (cf. Carducci, 2013). The present study attempted to extend these cultural considerations by examining shyness in a sample of shy Arabic teens (SATs). SATs (N = 155) attending a high school in the Palestinian city of Ramallah completed an Arabic translation of the Survey on Shyness, which assessed various affective, cognitive, and behavioral aspects of shyness. Replicating previous research, SATs reported the types of people who make them feel shy are strangers and persons of the opposite sex in a group and one-to-one interactions while the most frequently used strategies to deal with their shyness included "forces extraversion" (e.g., going to social events and trying to talk to individuals). The overall pattern of results documents the extent to which SATs report and respond to their in a manner similar to those in other cultures.

Poster I.47

Personality Traits and Social Correlates at the Zip Code Level

Lorien Elleman, David M. Condon, & William Revelle

Northwestern University

There is substantial evidence for U.S. regional differences in Big Five personality traits (e.g., Rentfrow, 2010), but limited research regarding causes or correlates of those differences. The diversity of one's community and the frequency of one's interaction with others in that community likely impact or at least are related to the personality of an individual. The current study examines the correlations between Big Five personality scores and three measures of an individual's social environment at the zip code level: population density, ethnic diversity, and disparity of income. The study uses a cross-sectional sample of over 40,000 participants from across the U.S. Results indicate that the Openness/Intellect trait is positively correlated with all three social environment variables. This begs the question as to whether this relationship is due to self-selecting migration patterns (Jokela, 2009) or whether an individual adapts to a dense, diverse social climate by being more open.

Poster I.48

Introversion in Online Articles

Sara Gorchoff

Monmouth College

The internet is currently replete with media articles about introversion. What effect do these articles have on their readers? Self-verification theory leads to the prediction that introverted individuals who read these articles will feel understood. A normative social-influence perspective suggests that reading articles about introversion may increase perceptions of introversion as common and lead to increases in introversion. The current study tested these predictions by having participants report on their introversion before reading an online article about introversion (or a control article about happiness) then report on their perceptions of introversion as normative, how understood they felt, and their introversion after reading the article. Results were consistent with self-verification theory. In the introversion condition, but not the happiness condition, higher levels of introversion were associated

with feeling more understood. There was no evidence that reading an article online changed participants' levels of introversion.

Poster I.49

Personality and within-person variability in behavior and situations

Ashley Bell Jones, David G. Serfass, Nicolas A. Brown, & Ryne A. Sherman

Florida Atlantic University

Variability in behavior is a stable individual differences characteristic (Fleeson, 2001). Personality characteristics have been shown to predict within-person variability in behavior (Sherman, Nave, & Funder, 2010). Prior research has demonstrated that the situations that people experience in their lives are a product of personality. This includes situation selection (Buss, 1987) and the construal of situations (Sherman, Nave, & Funder, 2013). Thus, it is possible that personality is also related to within-person variability of situations experienced throughout the day. Undergraduates (N = 210) completed the HEXACO and California Adult Q-Set personality questionnaires and then responded to smart phone surveys assessing their daily situations and behaviors in real time, 8 times per day, for one week. Regression analyses demonstrated that personality predicts within-person variability in both behaviors and situations. Certain personality characteristics, such as emotional instability, are more related to variability in situations and behavior than others.

Poster I.50

Relationships between Personality, Situational Construal, and Social Outcomes Relationships between Personality, Situational Construal, and Social Outcomes

Patrick Morse

University of California, Riverside

Situational construal, or one's unique perception of a situation, is an understudied personality process, and we explore its relationships to personality and social outcomes. We assess construal here in terms of the degree to which one's construal of a situation is distinct from others' and the degree to which it is negatively valenced. Participants (N = 256) provided information about their personality and described their construal of three, three-person laboratory interactions, each spaced roughly one week apart. Consistent with our expectations, personality was related to social outcomes, as reflected in participants' behaviors rated from video-recordings. Additionally, personality was related to construal, and, to a lesser extent, construal was related to social outcomes. This work illustrates the relationships between personality and construal and suggests that construing situations normatively and positively may elicit better social outcomes.

Poster I.51

University Students' Personality and Daily Activities

Kristina Mouzakis & Daniel J. Ozer

University of California, Riverside

The present research seeks to identify how the daily activities in which university students engage (n = 168) are related to personality traits. Academically oriented activities, such as attending class and studying, were expected to relate the strongest to traits related to academic achievement (i.e., conscientiousness, agreeableness, and inverse neuroticism) (Poropat, 2009). Studying was related to conscientiousness and weakly to neuroticism, and attending class was negatively related to conscientiousness and neuroticism.

Additionally, social and recreational activities, such as activities with friends and exercising were expected to relate most to known interpersonal traits, that is, extraversion and agreeableness (John & Srivastava, 1999). Though exercising was positively related to agreeableness, it showed a small negative relation to extraversion, and activities with friends was weakly negatively related to extraversion and agreeableness. More detailed studies need to be conducted to obtain a better understanding of students' daily activities, and how those relate to personality.

Poster 1.52

Beyond Self-Reports of Personality: Personality Correlates of Life-logged Daily Behaviors and Social Interactions

Laura P. Naumann

Nevada State College

This study explores the relationship between the Big Five dimensions and actual daily behaviors. Participants wore the Narrative camera, a "life-logging" device that captures a photo every 30 seconds, around their neck or on their shirt collar for up to 24 hours. Research assistants coded the days' worth of photographs (taken from the target's point-of-view) for time spent in various locations (indoor/outdoor), interactions (alone; dyad; group), and activities (in transit; on phone/tablet/PC; watching TV; and eating/drinking). Correlations between the Big Five dimensions and coded behaviors will be reported. This study aims to capture objective behavioral data that is less subject to response or memory biases to demonstrate the validity of self-reported personality measures.

Poster 1.53

Construal Consistency and Mental Health

Kyle Sauerberger & David Funder

University of California, Riverside

Previous studies have found that behavioral consistency, within reason, is positively related to mental health. However, the degree to which consistency of construal – one's perception of a situation – is related to mental health has seldom been examined. Participants (N = 236) came into the lab on three separate occasions and participated in social interactions with two partners. Research assistants rated the participants' behaviors from these video-recorded interactions, and situation ratings were obtained from participants. Consistent with previous research, we found that behavioral consistency is negatively related to depression. In line with our expectations, consistency of construal was also negatively related to depression, and behavioral consistency and consistency of construal were moderately positively related. Patterns among behavioral items in their relationship to depression are discussed. This study suggests that seeing situations similarly may be related to mental health, and that these two forms of consistency are largely independent.

Poster 1.54

The Types of Situations Shared over Social Media

David G. Serfass, Nicolas A. Brown, Ashley Bell Jones, & Ryne A. Sherman

Florida Atlantic University

Despite decades of research arguing that situations influence behavior (Bowers, 1973; Mischel, 1968), researchers are only now beginning to untangle the complexities of the personality triad (e.g.,

Fleeson, 2012; Funder, 1996; Sherman, Nave & Funder, 2010). Using a newly developed taxonomy of situation characteristics, DIAMONDS (Rauthmann et al., 2014), we used a lexical procedure (Pennebaker; 2011) to assess situation characteristics from over 25 million Tweets from across the US (Serfass & Sherman, under review). This project analyzes the covariation of situation characteristics of these 25 million Tweets to create a new typology of the situations that people experience in their everyday life. Several researchers have created typologies of situations (e.g. Van Heck, 1984); however, this study uses possibly the largest sample of situation ratings ever collected. Results show a new classification of the different types of situations that people share over social media.

Poster Session 11

Saturday, June 13, 2015, 4:30pm-6:30pm

Location: **Lindell Ballroom**

Development

Poster 2.01

Childhood Personality Development and Adjustment in the Context of Maternal Depression

Timothy A. Allen¹, Assaf Oshri², Fred Rogosch³, & Dante Cicchetti¹

¹ University of Minnesota

² University of Georgia

³ University of Rochester

Offspring of mothers suffering from depression (O-MD) are at risk for a variety of maladaptive outcomes. Examining individual differences in childhood personality development may help identify disturbances in normative developmental pathways, which are likely to portend later maladjustment in this population. We use latent growth curve analysis of the Big Five, derived from the California Child Q-Sort, to evaluate whether childhood personality development mediates the relationship between the presence of maternal depression and childhood adjustment. O-MD demonstrate an absence of normative age-related increases in Agreeableness and Conscientiousness during early childhood. These differences in personality development, in turn, mediate the relationship between the presence of maternal depression and academic, social, and behavioral outcomes measured during later childhood. Our results underscore the utility of a developmental perspective, and highlight the potential value of personality-based assessment in identifying children most at risk for later social, emotional, and cognitive difficulties.

Poster 2.02

Strategies employed during intentional personality change

Erica Baranski, William Dunlop, & Patrick Morse

University of California, Riverside

The current project is the first of its kind to examine strategies employed during intentional personality change. Participants recruited from Amazon's M-turk (N = 602) were asked if they were currently changing an aspect of their personality and, if they were (67%), what strategies they were using to do so. These strategies were quantified in terms of two non-mutually exclusive categories: behavioral (e.g., go to more parties), $\alpha = .80$, and cognitive (e.g., increase patience), $\alpha = .78$. Participants using behavioral strategies were more likely to report wanting to be more extraverted ($\chi^2 = 49.84$, $p < .001$), while those using cognitive strategies were more likely to report wanting to be more agreeable ($\chi^2 = 14.01$, $p < .01$).

.001). these results highlight individual differences that underlie the complexity of intentional personality development. future research will investigate intentional change longitudinally and focus on the factors that contribute to its success.

Poster 2.03

Big Five Personality (Co-)Development in Adolescence

Jeroen Borghuis, Jaap J. A. Denissen, & Wiebke Bleidorn
Tilburg University, The Netherlands

During the last decade, personality development has become a hot topic in the field of personality psychology and beyond. Yet, most studies focused on the period of early adulthood, and the relatively few studies that have focused on adolescents' personality development found rather inconsistent results with regard to the extent, timing, and direction of personality trait change. Using latent growth curve modeling, we examined mean-level change, individual differences in change, and rank-order stability in Big Five personality traits in a large, multi-cohort longitudinal sample of Dutch adolescents aged between 12 and 20 ($N = 1,539$). Furthermore, in a subsample of 273 dyads we examined to what extent personality development among best friends was interrelated, and to what extent correlated change and reciprocal effects in these dyads were moderated by important relationship characteristics. The results provide novel insights into the patterns and potential conditions of personality-trait development in adolescence.

Poster 2.04

Parent Personality and Internalizing Symptomatology Influences Reports of Child Temperament

D. Angus Clark
Michigan State University

There is evidence that depressed mothers have distorted views of the personalities and behaviors of their children (e.g., they over-report negative behaviors). The current study extended this literature by investigating the degree to which internalizing symptoms and personality traits influence mothers' and fathers' reports of their child's temperament. This was done by applying a recently developed modeling technique (the Tri-factor model) to data collected from the parents of 222 European American children (aged 3-5 years). Personality and psychopathological symptoms appeared to bias both mothers' and fathers' perspectives of their children. However, effects varied based on what aspect of child disposition was being assessed. These results support concerns that psychological characteristics influence parental perceptions of their children, and suggest moderators of these biases. This work helps provide guidance regarding the contexts in which parents may not be ideal informants of child temperament (e.g. when depressed parents report on child negative affectivity).

Poster 2.05

Taking a Developmental View of the Big Five Correlates of Adult Political Orientation

Brent Donnellan¹, Kimdy Le², April Sanders Masarik³, & Michael Stallings⁴

¹ Texas A & M University

² Indiana University-Purdue University Columbus

³ University of California, Davis

⁴ University of Colorado

Do liberals and conservatives differ in their basic personality traits and developmental histories? We addressed this question using data from 386 members of an ongoing longitudinal study followed from 1990 to 2010. Adult conservatism assessed in 2010 was regressed on adolescent measures of the Big Five traits, parental liberalism, and parenting practices assessed between 1990 and 1994. Self-reports of adolescent Openness were associated with self-reports of adult conservatism ($r = -.19$), an effect nearly identical to meta-analytic results reported by Sibley et al. (2012). Parental liberalism was related to adult conservatism ($r = -.19$). These effects held while controlling for the other Big Five traits, parenting, school achievement, and family of origin SES. Gender did not moderate these effects and no other effects were statistically detectable. Altogether, we concluded that Openness and parental political values were independent predictors of adult political orientation.

Poster 2.06

A Network Approach to Longitudinal Personality Change

John C. Flounoy, Gerard Saucier, & Sanjay Srivastava
University of Oregon

Dominant models of personality structure posit latent variables that give rise to patterns of correlation evidenced in measurements. Recent work has challenged this approach, suggesting that the direct interactions between measured variables give rise to these correlations (e.g., Borsboom & Cramer, 2013). Even if this is not the case, network analysis may yield insights not possible with factor models (Costantini et al., 2014). While work in this area has largely been done on cross-sectional samples, this method is also applicable to longitudinal measurements. Analyses are reported on two samples that provided Big Five/Six personality traits in 4 annual assessments: an adult sample ($N = 875$, ages 18-63) and an emerging adulthood sample ($N = 279$, ages 19-22). A directed, adaptive LASSO network approach is taken to modeling the temporal structure of correlations in this dataset. A number of node and network properties with relevance for characterizing personality change are presented.

Poster 2.07

Preschool children in a changing world

Egorova M.S. & Zyrianova N.M.
Lomonosov Moscow State University

The aim of the study is to fill in the gaps in our knowledge of to-day situation and to describe how changes in the society are reflected in children's images of the world. The study is a part of an ongoing research project that started in 1992 (since the beginning of economic reforms in Russia). From 1992 to 2015 there were carried out 7 studies of the world images of preschool children. The main research method – is a structured interview. The hypothesis suggests that a period of intensive social changes is accompanied by children's high anxiety and the increase in children's awareness about social life. The main results demonstrate the influence of the social situation on children's fears, degree of awareness of the social events, the attitudes towards social phenomena (such as unemployment, wealth and poverty), religion, their own country and other countries.

Poster 2.08

Age and gender differences of HEXACO personality traits in a Japanese adult sample

Tetsuya Kawamoto

The University of Tokyo

The HEXACO model offers a complement to the Big-Five model, including a sixth factor, Honesty-Humility, and its four facets. Though there are many studies investigating mean-level change of the Big-Five personality in the life course (for a meta-analytic review, see Roberts, Walton, & Viechtbauer, 2006), those examining mean-level change of the HEXACO personality are scarce. The purpose of this study was to examine the HEXACO personality development by cross-sectional analyses. Participants were 2,000 Japanese adults (1,000 females, $M = 40.94$, $SD = 5.35$, range 30–50). Multiple regression analyses were carried out to determine the effects of age, gender, and the interaction between the two on each HEXACO scale. The results indicated that Emotionality decreased and Honesty-Humility increased throughout early and middle adulthood. Gender differences were also found suggesting that females have higher levels of Conscientiousness, Emotionality, Openness, and Honesty-Humility. No age \times gender effect were found.

Poster 2.09

A longitudinal investigation of childhood grandiose and vulnerable narcissism

Joanna Lamkin¹, Joshua D. Miller¹, & Donald R. Lynam²

¹ University of Georgia

² Purdue University

The goal of the present study is to examine the concurrent correlates and long-term outcomes of grandiose and vulnerable narcissism. Narcissism has primarily been studied in separate adult and child samples, and these studies have infrequently differentiated between grandiose and vulnerable narcissism, which may lead to different outcomes due to their disparate features. In the present study, measures of narcissism will be created by correlating common measures of narcissism with items from a personality measure used in a longitudinal study of at-risk boys in Pittsburgh. These scales will then be compared to reported childhood and adult outcomes. We predict that narcissism will be positively related to externalizing behaviors and later rates of criminal offending. We also expect differences in interpersonal and emotional functioning to emerge between vulnerable and grandiose narcissism. Data collection is complete and results will be discussed at the time of the conference.

Poster 2.10

Adolescent correlates of wisdom

Alan Law¹ & Ursula M. Staudinger²

¹ Bremen International Graduate School of Social Sciences

² Columbia University

Positive development in adulthood can be understood to follow two different trajectories, Growth and Adjustment, characterised by differing facets of personality and psychological well-being (Staudinger and Kunzmann, 2005). In adults, Growth is associated with higher levels of wisdom-related performance (WRP), and Adjustment with subjective well-being (Wink and Staudinger, in press). This study first investigated the factor structure of personality in a sample of 146 German adolescents who completed Big 5 personality inventories, Ryff's Psychological Well-being scale (Ryff, 1989) and the Berlin Wisdom Interview. Confirmatory factor analysis showed that Growth-related and Adjustment-related factors were present, along with a third factor reflecting prioritisation of social relations. To validate the distinction in the adolescent sample, in separate regressions, we found that adolescent Growth-related

personality predicted WRP, and that Adjustment-related personality predicted life satisfaction. We conclude that the distinction between Growth and Adjustment in adolescence is valid and discuss implications of this.

Poster 2.11

You Know Me Better? Two Longitudinal Studies on Personality Development From Multiple Perspectives

Ziyan Luan¹, Roos Hutteman¹, Jaap J.A. Denissen², & Jens B. Asendorpf³

¹ Utrecht University

² Tilburg University

³ Humboldt University-Berlin

Personality developmental studies typically rely on personality judgments from either knowledgeable informants or self-ratings. It remains unknown to what extent developmental trajectories of personality are similar when judged by self and others. The present investigation studied level and developmental trajectory of the Big Five Personality dimensions, judged by different raters, using two longitudinal studies (total $N=1303$). Study 1 examined agreement in developmental trajectories of personality of children from age 12 to 29 as judged by self and parents ($N=155$; German community sample). Study 2 investigated agreement in developmental trajectories of personality in both adolescents and their middle aged parents across three waves ($N=287$ families; Dutch two-parent families with two adolescent children, in a full round-robin design). We examined whether the development of internal personality traits (e.g. Neuroticism) diverged more across raters than external traits (e.g. Extraversion). Moreover, we illustrated how self-other judging agreement differs among judges and developmental phases.

Poster 2.12

Sources of Variation in Emotional Awareness: Age, Gender, and Socioeconomic Status

Annette Mankus

Washington University in St. Louis

Socialization and developmental processes shape emotional functioning; how demographic characteristics central to these processes relate to emotional awareness is unclear. In a representative US sample ($N=919$), we examined how age, gender, and socioeconomic status (SES) related to emotional awareness facets, including type clarity (how much one knows the type of experienced emotions [e.g., nervous vs. excited]), source clarity (how much one knows the cause of experienced emotions [e.g., heights]), emotional differentiation (complexity in distinguishing emotions [e.g., anger vs. annoyance vs. frustration]), voluntary attention (how much emotions are purposefully attended to), and involuntary attention (how much emotions are automatically attended to). We statistically adjusted for variance shared among emotional awareness facets. Age related to higher type clarity and lower involuntary attention. Females reported higher emotional differentiation, voluntary and involuntary attention. Three SES indicators positively related to type clarity. We discuss how demographic characteristics impact the socialization and development of emotional awareness.

Narrative

Poster 2.13

Narrative Components in Relation to the Regulation of Basic Negative Emotions

Jacob Billitteri, Monisha Pasupathi, Cade D. Mansfield, & Cecilia Wainryb
University of Utah

The ways that individuals narrate experiences of harm may have an impact on the negative emotions that they feel about an event. However, relatively few studies have directly examined links between the way people narrate harm and their negative emotions about that event. The current study asked young adults ($n=80$) to provide 6 narratives in which they were the victim of harm and 6 narratives where they were the perpetrator harm; resulting in stories of varied importance. Results indicated growth conclusions occurred more frequently in perpetration narratives, $F(1, 78) = 7.83$, $p < .01$. further, using hlm it was found that story type ($t = 12.48$, $p < .001$), growth conclusions ($t = 2.07$, $p = .04$) and resolution ($t = -3.19$, $p = .001$) all significantly predicted lower levels of basic negative emotions. the results will be discussed in terms of their implications for narrative emotion regulation across events of differing magnitudes.

Poster 2.14

The Self as Actor, Agent and Author: Understanding Life and Relationship Satisfaction from Three Distinct Personality Layers
Janina Buehler & Alexander Grob
University of Basel

While McAdam's view is well accepted that personality is a three-layered pattern composed of dispositional traits, characteristic adaptations, and integrative life stories, evidence focus mainly on one of these layers in predicting life and relationship satisfaction. Yet little is known about the relative importance of each layer when considering them simultaneously. Furthermore, the impact of life stories on relationship satisfaction has not been studied yet. The 'Co-Development in Personality' study assessed longitudinally a sample of 183 with life story interviews and questionnaires. Adopting regression analyses we revealed that extraversion, agreeableness and conscientiousness explain most variance in women's life satisfaction, whereas neuroticism, agreeableness and life narratives explain most of men's life satisfaction. Referring to relationship satisfaction, relationship and personal growth goals and sequences of contamination are most important for women, whereas solely agreeableness is important for men. The results thereby highlight that different personality layers are important for men and women.

Poster 2.15

The collection of life stories: An inquiry into methodology
Jen Guo¹, Sara Weston², & David M. Condon¹

¹ Northwestern University

² Washington University in St. Louis

In the last decade, researchers in the social sciences have used various methodologies to collect life narratives (the autobiographical story constructed to produce meaning, purpose, and coherence in one's life). However, there is an absence in the literature regarding the benefits and disadvantages associated with different forms of narrative collection. Presently, the dominating method involves in-person interviews conducted with a trained interviewer. Alternatively, the Internet offers researchers the opportunity to

explore online life story compilation methods. Preconceptions regarding in-person versus web-based collection are analyzed using two separate studies. The first study contains a traditional in-person sampling of midlife adults ($N = 157$) and the second includes a telemetric Internet sample ($N = 1497$). Assessments between narrative themes (redemption and contamination sequences), indices of personality, and measures of psychological well-being within both studies indicate generally similar relationships. Nevertheless, key differences in demographics, compliance, and affect, pronoun, and verbal word choices emerge.

Poster 2.16

Incremental Validity of Redemption in Self-Defining Memories in the Prediction of Self-Report Physical Health

Jennifer Lodi-Smith, Sara Cunningham, & Connor Walters
Canisius College

Individual differences in narrative processing have incremental validity as cross-sectional indicators and longitudinal predictors of psychological health above the effects of other individual and situational predictors of psychological health (Adler, Lodi-Smith, Phillippe, & Houle, under revision). While trait aspects of personality and microlevel patterns in word use are consistently linked to physical health, research investigating how macrolevel individual differences in narrative processing relate to physical health has been somewhat lacking (but see Pals, 2006). The present research investigates the relationship between narrative processing and self-reported physical health in a sample of 67 healthy adults age 21 to 84 assessed twice over a three year period. Specifically, the current research suggests that redemption in self-defining memories told at wave one predicts wave two physical health above and beyond the effects of wave one conscientiousness and health behaviors. The implications of these findings are discussed in the context of healthy lifespan development.

Poster 2.17

Examining Differences in Autobiographical Narratives Across Varying Assessment Methods

Tara McCoy & William Dunlop
University of California, Riverside

We investigated linguistic differences in autobiographical narratives as a function of assessment method. To do so, we compared narratives produced within four different experimental conditions varying in response type (written vs. spoken) and interviewer presence (absent vs. present). Participants were asked to provide high-points, low-points, and turning-points from their lives, which were then, analyzed using the Linguistic Inquiry Word Count software (Pennebaker et al., 2007). Significant differences in the content of narratives occurred frequently between the spoken and the written conditions. For example, it was found that there were significantly more present tense words, and significantly less insight, past tense, positive and negative emotion words when autobiographical narratives were spoken rather than written. The results from this study indicate that the manifestation of narratives varies as a function of the method used to collect them. As such, researchers should be mindful of the method utilized to obtain narratives.

Psychopathology/Health

Poster 2.18

Personality facets influence inflammatory markers over a 5-year follow-up

Emily Bastarache¹, Eileen Kranz Graham¹, Daniel Mroczek¹, & Nicholas Turiano²

¹ Northwestern University

² West Virginia University

The current study investigated whether Tellegen's Big 3 personality model predicted Inflammatory markers (Interleukin-6 (IL-6), C-reactive protein (CRP), Fibrinogen (FGN)) over the course of 5 years. Data included 1,035 participants aged 35 to 86 in the Midlife Development in the United States (MIDUS) biomarkers subproject. Personality was assessed by the Multidimensional Personality Questionnaire from 2004-2006 as part of the main MIDUS survey. Medication use, comorbid conditions, waist-to-hip ratio, serum levels of IL-6, FGN, and CRP were assessed in 2005-2009 as part of the biomarkers subproject. Regression analyses showed a positive effect of harm avoidance on IL-6 and CRP and a negative effect of achievement on CRP and FGN. Lastly, higher Social Potency and Control were associated with higher FGN, and lower IL-6. These results indicate that facets of personality influence inflammatory markers over time, and may have implications for downstream health outcomes.

Poster 2.19

Individual Differences in Emotional and Physiological Responses to Aesthetic Stimuli: Personality, Sleep Quality, and Resting Respiratory Sinus Arrhythmia

Daniel Bride, Paula Williams, Brian Baucom, & Sheila Crowell
University of Utah

Prior research links Openness to Experience—particularly the Aesthetics face—with stress resilience. We sought to clarify mechanisms linking Openness, aesthetic experiences, and stress regulation by measuring responses to an aesthetic film clip. Measures: NEO-PI-R Openness subscale, NEO-FFI, Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index, Differential Emotions Scale (DES), cardiac psychophysiology including resting respiratory sinus arrhythmia (RSA).

Procedure: Participants completed personality measures, then rated positive and negative affect (PA; NA) and awe following an aesthetic film clip.

Results: Regressions controlled for baseline affect. Openness predicted PA, NA, and awe β s=.13-.22, p s<.05. agreeableness also predicted awe, β =.19, p =.002. recent sleep quality and resting rsa each predicted na, β s=.15 and -.16, respectively, p s<.05, but not pa or awe. both the aesthetics facet and awe were associated with aesthetic chill (goosebump) response, p s<.05.

Discussion: results support prior findings on aesthetic experiences and stress resilience. specifically, affective and physiological responses to aesthetic stimuli can inform understanding of stress resilience.

Poster 2.20

Is schizotypy relevant variance universal in Big Five measures?

Michael Chmielewski

Southern Methodist University

There has been considerable debate regarding links between Openness/Intellect and Schizotypy. One important consideration in this debate is how Openness in conceptualized and measured (Chmielewski et al., 2014; DeYoung, Grazioplene, & Peterson, 2012). Many studies supporting links between the constructs have

relied on Openness measures that are not well established. Recently, Chmielewski et al., (2014) found variance related to schizotypy buried within the NEO PI-R Openness scales. However, it is unclear if this variance is also hidden in other "traditional" measures of the FFM. The current study examines links between various schizotypy dimensions and other traditional FFM measures (the BFI and Goldberg FFM adjective markers) in two undergraduate (N = 556 and 549) and one Mturk (N=821) samples. Associations between schizotypy and openness did not emerge with these measures. The current results suggest that schizotypy relevant variance is not a universal component of openness as conceptualized in the FFM/Big Five.

Poster 2.21

Sources of Meaning as Moderators of the Relationship between Borderline Personality Disorder and Health

Patrick J. Cruitt & Thomas Oltmanns

Washington University in St. Louis

Clinical case studies point to individual differences that potentially moderate the relationship between Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) and negative health outcomes (Paris, 2003). Among these are factors that provide the individual with a source of meaning, such as a rewarding career or a religious faith. The purpose of the current study is to examine the manner in which sources of meaning moderate the relationship between BPD and health. Interviewer-, informant-, and self-reported ratings of personality disorder features were collected from a representative sample of 1,630 older adults. Participants also filled out questionnaires regarding religiosity, occupational status and health. Moderation analyses will be conducted on the data to determine whether there is a difference in the relationship between features of BPD and health-related outcomes based on varying levels of religiosity or occupational success. These findings will enhance prediction of long-term outcomes of BPD and indicate areas of research for therapeutic interventions.

Poster 2.22

The DSM-5 Trait Measure in a Referred Sample of Adolescents: Reliability, Validity and Structure

Elien De Caluwe

Ghent University

The inclusion of a maladaptive trait model in Section III of the latest DSM edition introduces a new angle on research on the developmental antecedents of personality pathology. The traits of this model can be measured with the Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5; Krueger et al., 2012), initially developed for adults, but also demonstrating a good reliability, validity and a similar structure in community adolescents (De Clercq et al., 2014). It remains unclear, however, how the PID-5 behaves in a clinically-referred sample of adolescents. The present study examines the reliability, validity and structure of the PID-5 in 212 clinically-referred adolescents and young adults (69.5% female; 13-24 years old, M =20.06, SD =2.43), who provided self-reports on the PID-5, general personality and psychopathology measures. The results are comparable to those reported by De Clercq et al. (2014), underscoring the applicability of the PID-5 in clinically-referred adolescents and young adults.

Poster 2.23

Maternal Anxiety & infant Neurobehavioral Development: Assessing the Impact of Specific Phobias during Pregnancy on Miscarriage

Cindy Flores, Gabriella Deane, Jackie Finik, & Katarzyna Zajac
Queens College

This study examined 101 pregnant women receiving care at Mount Sinai Hospital's OB/GYN Clinic. Their clinical diagnosis of lifetime specific phobia was ascertained using a Semi-Structured Clinical Interview for Axis I diagnoses (SCID-I) by clinical interviewers. Following delivery, comprehensive obstetric medical reviews were conducted for each participant via electronic medical charts. We hypothesized a significant difference in the prevalence of past miscarriage in women with lifetime specific phobias as compared to those without. Results of Chi Square tests found that the presence of specific phobia during pregnancy was significantly associated with the occurrence of a past miscarriage ($p=0.043$). These findings suggest that either women with a history of miscarriage are at higher risk for developing specific phobia or specific phobia during pregnancy is associated with an increased risk for miscarriage. Future research focusing on evaluating the effects of maternal phobias during gestation could lead to effective treatment to prevent miscarriages.

Poster 2.24

Additive effects of maternal persistence and general intelligence on infant health

S. Mason Garrison & Joseph Lee Rodgers
Vanderbilt University

Conscientiousness and intelligence consistently predict later health outcomes (Jokela et al., 2013; Gotfredson & Deary, 2004) across the life course (Roberts et al., 2007). However, conscientiousness and intelligence are seldom tested simultaneously (Deary et al., 2010), making it difficult to determine whether both traits determine health or one measure is a proxy for the other. Intelligence and the conscientiousness facet of persistence are confounded under many assessment conditions (Duckworth, 2011). Moreover, persistence is associated with later health (Tores et al., 2001), making the persistence intelligence confound even more difficult to untangle.

Using the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1979 data, we examined the joint impact of maternal intelligence (using AFQT) and persistence (using ASVAB coding speed) when mothers were adolescents on child birth weight, using 9,848 mother-child dyads. Results suggest that persistence and intelligence are jointly predictive of birth weight, with comparable effects ($b=.3$). Effects were additive, showing no evidence of an interaction.

Poster 2.25

An Examination of Five-Factor Model (FFM) Personality Disorder Counts in Adolescence and Emerging Adulthood

Shauna Kushner
University of Toronto

Personality pathology may complicate treatment for patients with Major Depressive Disorder (MDD), underscoring the importance of personality disorder (PD) screening in clinical practice. This study examined the psychometric properties of the Five-Factor Model (FFM) PD count technique within adolescents and emerging adults with MDD. This technique was evaluated within a sample of 128 depressed and 126 matched controls (13-25 years old). Eight of 10 PD counts showed good discriminant validity between depressed and non-depressed youth. Evidence for retest and convergent reliability were examined within a subsample of depressed youth.

Retest correlations of FFM ratings at pre- and post-treatment were generally high. Five of 10 PD counts showed good convergent validity with symptoms assessed using a structured interview for PDs. Results suggest that the FFM PD count technique has utility for differentiating between depressed and non-depressed youth, demonstrating its utility as a screening tool for PDs in youth with MDD.

Poster 2.26

The extreme end of personality: Obsessive-Compulsive Personality Disorder and the Big Five personality traits.

Anissa Mike, Thomas Oltmanns, & Joshua Jackson
Washington University in St. Louis

OCPD is defined as being overly controlling, rigid, orderly, and perfectionistic. At a definition level, OCPD would appear to be highly related to the Big Five traits of conscientiousness and neuroticism. The current study explored the relationships between OCPD and the Big Five utilizing a sample of 1,630 older adults. Initial zero-order correlations revealed neuroticism, extraversion, agreeableness, and openness to be modestly related with OCPD, while conscientiousness was unrelated. We further explored these relationships using facets of the Big Five, which are more specific in nature. OCPD was positively correlated with all neuroticism facets, but only related to select conscientiousness facets. Furthermore, correlations with conscientiousness demonstrated opposing trends: OCPD was positively related to order and achievement striving, but negatively related to competence and self-discipline. Findings suggest that OCPD's relationship with personality can be more precisely explained through its relationships with specific tendencies rather than general, higher-order traits.

Poster 2.27

The Everyday Temporal Dynamics of Affect in Borderline Personality Disorder, Major Depressive Disorder, and Bipolar Disorder

Malek Mneimne¹, William Fleeson¹, Elizabeth Mayfield Arnold², & R. Michael Furr¹

¹ Wake Forest University

² Wake Forest School of Medicine

We assessed relationships among affective reactivity, inertia, and instability, and how these processes independently characterize and differentiate between borderline personality disorder (BPD), major depressive disorder (MDD), and bipolar disorder (BD). Thirty-eight participants with BPD, 15 participants with MDD, 14 participants with BD, and 62 healthy controls (HC) rated their interpersonal stressors and affect five times a day for 14 days. We found that reactivity and inertia did not correlate; guilt and shame reactivity correlated positively with guilt and shame instability, respectively; except for guilt and shame, measures of inertia and instability correlated negatively. After controlling for commonalities among these measures and mean affect, the BPD group showed increased guilt and shame reactivity compared to the other groups, while the MDD group showed blunted happiness reactivity compared to the other groups. Our findings have implications for assessment, treatment, and etiological models of BPD, MDD, and BD.

Poster 2.28

Self- and Other-Representations in Borderline Personality Disorder

Malek Mneimne¹, R. Michael Furr¹, Elizabeth Mayfield Arnold², & William Fleeson¹

¹ Wake Forest University

² Wake Forest School of Medicine

We tested predictions based upon object relations theories of borderline personality disorder (BPD) that people with BPD would have deficits in the maintenance of self-representations and problems with self-other differentiation. Two-hundred eighty-two participants, including 84 diagnosed with BPD, rated their own personality and the personality of a significant other using the HEXACO, rated their self and interpersonal problems using the General Assessment of Personality Disorder (GAPD), and completed the Ten Item Personality Inventory, a measure of Big 5 personality, on a daily basis for 14 days. People with BPD reported more problems on the GAPD and showed higher intra-individual variability of daily personality compared to clinical and healthy controls. People with BPD did not show higher self and other personality profile convergence compared to controls, however. Our findings have implications for etiological models of BPD.

(Please note: Additional analyses will control for actual similarity to address self-other differentiation more thoroughly).

Poster 2.29

Maladaptive Interpersonal Feedback Seeking and Depression: The Role of Personality

Graham Nelson & Michael O'Hara

University of Iowa

The integrative interpersonal theory of depression (Joiner & Metalsky, 1995) suggests that depressed individuals engage in excessive reassurance seeking and negative feedback seeking in their interpersonal relationships. These maladaptive forms of interpersonal behavior ultimately lead to social rejection, which in turn causes increases in depressive symptoms. While a large body of research supports the role of both excessive reassurance seeking and negative feedback seeking in the onset and chronicity of depressive symptoms, relatively little research has examined the personality correlates of these risk factors. The present study sought to determine the relationships between these forms of maladaptive interpersonal feedback seeking and the Big Five personality traits. As measured by self-report, excessive reassurance seeking was significantly positively correlated with neuroticism, and significantly negatively correlated with agreeableness and conscientiousness. Negative feedback seeking was significantly positively correlated with neuroticism, and significantly negatively correlated with extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, and openness to experience.

Poster 2.30

The Incremental Role of Sensation-Seeking in Adolescent Risk Behavior

Kathleen W. Reardon & Jennifer L. Tackett

University of Houston

Sensation-seeking is a personality trait that is related to, but not redundant with, the Big Five. The present study examined these relations in a higher-risk adolescent sample. Community youth (ages 13-17; N = 118), oversampled for their participation in risk behaviors, reported on their normative personality traits, sensation seeking, gambling and alcohol use. Goldberg's (2006) "bass-ackwards" method supported the distinctiveness of sensation-seeking in Big Five space. Additionally, regression analyses indicated that sensation-seeking incrementally predicted risk behavior beyond

the Big Five. These results indicate that sensation seeking provides unique information that normative personality may not capture, and which may be particularly relevant with regard to adolescent risk behavior.

Poster 2.31

Personality Traits and Adiposity in a Sample of Japanese Adults

Angelina Sutin¹, Yannick Stephan², Antonio Terracciano¹

¹ Florida State University College of Medicine

² University of Montpellier

Personality traits are associated consistently with body weight. Research on personality and adiposity, however, has focused primarily on Western samples; culture may shape how personality is expressed in different populations. Using the Survey of Midlife Development in Japan (MIDJA), we examine how personality is associated with body mass index and waist circumference among community-dwelling Japanese adults (N=380). Similar to Western samples, higher Extraversion was associated with more adiposity among men. In contrast, higher Neuroticism was associated with being leaner among women, and Conscientiousness was unrelated to adiposity for either sex. These findings suggest East-West differences in the weight correlates of personality. Conscientiousness may be less relevant in societies with strong social norms for eating and/or a low prevalence of obesity.

Poster 2.32

Personality and lung function

Antonio Terracciano & Angelina R Sutin

Florida State University

Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), a group of progressive, debilitating respiratory conditions, is among the leading causes of disability and death in the United States. Anxiety and depression are prevalent comorbidities in COPD and are associated with worse prognosis. The objective of this research is to examine whether personality traits predict poor and worsening lung function in COPD and healthy older adults. Using data from the Health and Retirement Study, we found that scoring higher on neuroticism and lower on Openness or Conscientiousness were associated with increased risk of peak expiratory flow < 80% of predicted values (p < .01). Similar results were obtained in individuals with and without COPD. Personality traits predicted worsening lung function in longitudinal analyses. Beyond psychiatric conditions, a vulnerable personality profile is common among individuals with COPD and predicts worse and deteriorating lung function.

Values/Goals/Beliefs

Poster 2.33

Moral Actions and Motives: Agreement on Moral Character

Maxwell Barranti¹, Erik Helzer², Mike Furr³, & William Fleeson³

¹ University of Toronto Mississauga

² The Johns Hopkins Carey Business School

³ Wake Forest University

People care deeply about moral impressions (Goodwin et al., 2014). However, few studies have examined the extent to which people agree about moral impressions and none distinguish between impressions of motivations and impressions of behaviors despite this being a key distinction in psychological and philosophical traditions.

A diverse set of “judges” (n=100) nominated six “targets” (e.g., friends, family, co-workers). Judges rated each target’s moral character, motives, and behaviors across moral domains (compassion, fairness, honesty, loyalty). Targets (n=584) reported on their own moral character, motives and behaviors in these same domains. Associations among overall impressions of moral character, motives, and actions were assessed. Further, across judge-target pairs there was significant, positive self-other agreement among these ratings. The presence of agreement speaks favorably for the presence of stable individual differences in moral behaviors and motives. Further, implications for accuracy and contents of moral character perceptions are discussed.

Poster 2.34

A social-cognitive mechanism of stability and change in justice sensitivity
 Anna Baumert & Simona Maltese
 University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany

Evidence suggests that the activation potential of injustice concepts underlies stable and consistent individual differences in justice sensitivity (JS). In a longitudinal study with 310 undergraduate students, we investigated whether frequent confrontation with injustice leads to relative increases in this disposition. JS was assessed at four times across one year. Experiences of injustice (separately for victim, observer, beneficiary, and perpetrator perspectives) were assessed via 7 weekly self-reports at the beginning of the semester. For first-year college students, JS at T1 predicted the reported frequency of experienced injustice which mediated stability in JS at the end of the semester. Additionally, frequent victim and observer experiences of injustice predicted perspective-specific increases in JS. By comparing patterns of results for first- and third-year students, we tested the assumption that entering a novel social context opens a “sensitive period” in which experiences are not fully determined by personality and trigger personality changes.

Poster 2.35

Factor Structure of College Student’s Goals Jennifer Coons & Daniel Ozer
 University of California, Riverside

The Personal Goals Questionnaire is a 65 item measure based on a taxonomy of college students’ personal goals (Reisz, Boudreaux, & Ozer, 2013). The current study describes the factor structure of this measure. Responses to the Personal Goals Questionnaire were compiled from multiple studies conducted over several years using University subject pool samples (N=1322). From the principle axis factor analysis, the scree plot suggested as few as five or as many as eleven factors. The seven factor oblimin rotated solution, where 35% of the common variance was accounted for, provided the most theoretically interpretable result. The seven factors summarizing the goal items included: Self-Improvement, Academic/Occupational, Religious/Moral, Physical Appearance, Intimate Relationships, Financial, and Social Improvement.

Poster 2.36

WHO ONLINE LEADERS ARE: INVESTIGATING PERSONALITY OF RUSSIAN BLOGGERS AND ACTIVISTS.

Tatiana A. Indina
 Berkman Center for Internet and Society, Harvard University

The goal of the study was to investigate personality differences and leadership styles of Russian online leaders (bloggers and activists). Empirical study included analysis of cases of online activism and leadership in political movements in Russia in 2011-2013. In the course of this study focus groups with Russian bloggers and activists, and online psychological surveys were conducted.

Methodology: To investigate key psychological competences and behavior patterns - Online Leadership Evaluation Survey was constructed, Shwartz Value Survey; Bass’ Transformational and Transactional Leadership Inventory; Bass motivational survey were applied.

Sample included: 300 Russian online activists and bloggers (experimental group) and 300 Russian Social media users (control group).

Research results highlight social and psychological competencies of Russian online leaders, including the characteristics of their online behavior, motivation, values and personality.

Based on this data, the typology of online leaders was built.

Poster 2.37

Who cooperates in an ambiguous situation? How personality shapes social interactions via expectancies of injustice

Simona Maltese
 University of Koblenz-Landau, Germany

The Sensitivity-to-mean-intentions (SeMI) model proposes that dispositional victim sensitivity involves a suspicious mindset that is activated by situational cues and guides subsequent information processing and behavior like a schema. Study 1 (n=54 undergraduate students) tested whether victim sensitive persons are more prone to form expectancies of unjust outcomes in ambiguous situations. Moreover, we explored whether concrete or generic expectancies mediate the relationship between victim sensitivity and cooperation in a trust-game. Results show an indirect effect of victim sensitivity on cooperation after unfair (vs fair) treatment, mediated by concrete expectancies of injustice. In Study 2 (n=97 undergraduate students) we manipulated the tendency to form expectancies of injustice to test for causality. Results confirmed that the readiness to expect concrete unjust outcomes led to lower cooperation, compared to a control condition. Results provide direct evidence that expectancy tendencies are implicated in elevated victim sensitivity and are of theoretical and practical relevance.

Poster 2.38

Are Values Judged the Same as Traits? : Examining Determinants of Agreement

Jennifer S. McDonald, Douglas Colman, Barbara Wood Roberts, & Tera D. Letzring
 Idaho State University

Personality-rating agreement is related to several factors - including the trait domain assessed, trait favorability, and judge-pair type (i.e., self-other (SOA), peer-peer (consensus); John & Robins, 1993). These factors previously have been unexamined for values. 68 triads of highly-acquainted undergraduates (Mdn = 2 years) provided self and two peer-ratings of traits and values. Another sample of 245 undergraduates rated favorability of traits and values. SOA and consensus differed across traits but not values, whereas favorability differed across values, but not traits. SOA was higher than consensus for conservation values when controlling for observability and favorability ($\eta^2 = .21$). SOA was higher than consensus for neuroticism, extraversion, and openness-to-experience traits, while

consensus was higher than SOA for conscientiousness ($\eta^2 = .30$). Some factors contributing to trait agreement also contribute to value agreement, thus furthering our understanding of personal values judgments.

Poster 2.39

Relationships or Robots? A Photographic Look at the Construct Validity of Person and Thing Orientations

Miranda M. McIntyre & William G. Graziano
Purdue University

Previous research demonstrates that individuals selectively orient toward their social environment (i.e., people) or toward their physical environment (i.e., things/objects). These orientations are key predictors of important life outcomes, including career decisions. However, research concerning the construct validity of orientations toward people and things is lacking. The present two-part study addressed this gap. In part one, participants rated their interest in person- and thing-related books (e.g., on relationships; robots). Participants then took a camera home for several days to photograph anything or anyone they considered an important part of their life. In part two, the photographs were submitted and coded for content. Results support the construct validity of Person and Thing Orientations. Greater interest was expressed in orientation-related than unrelated books; photograph content was also consistent with individuals' orientations. These findings advance theory on Person and Thing Orientations, and may also be consequential for understanding sex differences in STEM interest.

Poster 2.40

Virtual Personalities: A Neural Network Model of the Structure and Dynamics of Human Personality

Stephen Read
University of Southern California

Our recent neural network model of personality argues that the Big Five arise from the interaction between structured motivational systems and goal affordances of situations. We will examine further implications of this model. First, we will show both within and between person variability in personality related behavior can be understood in terms of the dynamics of the interaction between individual's goals, current bodily states, and goal affordances of situations. Second, we will demonstrate how the magnitude of within person variability can be equivalent to typical between person variability. Third, we will demonstrate how such structured motivational systems can transform variability in goal affordances across situations into patterns of behavior from which we can recover the structure of the Big Five, by analyzing the behavior of a large sample of models that vary in their underlying parameters. Finally, we will discuss the implications of this social computational model for person-situation interactions.

Poster 2.41

Exploring Values in a Racially and Ethnically Diverse Sample of Emerging Adults

Avante J. Smack, Kathrin Herzhoff, & Jennifer L. Tackett
University of Houston

Personal values represent a meaningful dimension of individual differences (Schwartz, 2006), yet they remain inadequately understood, particularly regarding potential configurations of specific values-based profiles. A diverse sample of 1,308 undergraduate

students (351 males, $M_{age} = 21.70$, $SD = 5.22$) self-reported on their personal values using the Schwartz Value Survey (SVS; Schwartz, 1992) and personality using the Big Five Inventory (BFI; John, Donahue, & Kentle, 1991). Latent class analyses revealed support for four groups: personal focused ($N = 83$), prevention focused ($N = 804$), promotion focused ($N = 173$), and social focused ($N = 248$). Associations between personality traits and values further validated these groups (e.g. the personal focused group was characterized by high Neuroticism, Extraversion, and Openness, and low Agreeableness and Conscientiousness), and racial/ethnic composition significantly differed across groups. These findings are discussed in terms of positioning values in a broader sociocultural context to understand their function in diverse samples.

Poster 2.42

Individual Differences in Intuitive Processing and Moral Judgment

Sarah Ward & Laura A. King
University of Missouri-Columbia

The notion that intuitive feelings can guide moral judgment is now widely accepted. However, few studies have examined whether individual differences in reliance on intuition influence moral judgment. We predicted that people who rely heavily on intuition for decision making (termed "faith in intuition" or FI) would be especially likely to condemn moral transgressions. Two correlational studies (total $N = 546$) provided support that FI was associated with increased moral condemnation. This relationship was found to be mediated by reliance on emotional reactions for decision making and concerns for upholding moral purity. In a final experiment ($N = 236$), a manipulation designed to enhance deliberation lowered overall moral condemnation (vs. control group), but did not attenuate the relationship between FI and moral condemnation. Implications for examining individual differences that affect moral decision making will be addressed.

Poster 2.43

The Psychological Structure of Humility

Aaron Weidman
University of British Columbia

Although psychologists have long considered humility an important emotional disposition, central to modesty and pro-social behavior, no studies have systematically explored its psychological structure. We conducted the first comprehensive, bottom-up examination of the content and structure of humility. Across four studies (total $N = 1440$) using cluster analyses of semantic similarity ratings, and exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis of state and trait emotional experiences, evidence for two independent humility factors emerged. The first, which we labeled appreciative humility, is comprised of items such as considerate and generous, and positively correlates with prosocial dispositions (e.g., authentic pride, agreeableness). The second, labeled self-abasing humility, is comprised of items such as meek and worthless, and positively correlates with maladaptive dispositions (e.g., shame, neuroticism). We further developed six-item scales that can be used to reliably measure each humility disposition, providing a novel instrument to assess this important emotion.

Work

Poster 2.44

Examining the Importance of Trait-Trait Interactions in Employee Selection

Bradley Brummel¹, Jeff Foster², & Leah Tecle²

¹ The University of Tulsa

² Hogan Assessment Systems

Organizational researchers have found evidence that some personality trait interactions can predict job performance. Based on these findings, they have suggested that practitioners include these interactions in their application of personality assessments to personnel selection. However, most of these studies have used small samples, the effect sizes are typically small, and the results have not been widely replicated. The present study used data from 14,744 participants from 141 validity studies to examine 10 regression models in which the incremental predictive power of each Big Five trait-trait interaction above an additive regression model including the Big Five. The multiple R increased in 3 of 10 models, and the average size of these 3 effects was a multiple R of .002. These results call into question the generalizability of previous trait-trait interaction studies. We discuss findings and suggestions for examining potential situational moderators of the predictive utility of trait-trait interactions.

Poster 2.45

Development of a Comprehensive Framework of Behavioral Skills Organized by Personality
Alex Casillas
ACT Inc.

A framework is proposed for using a personality-based taxonomy to organize and describe behavioral skills important for education and work success. The taxonomy was developed via literature review, gathering existing behavioral standards from government and workplace organizations, gathering examples of behaviors from SMEs, and input from content experts. Priority was given to dimensions that have demonstrated a relationship with important outcomes. The resulting behavioral framework is organized using HEXACO as a foundation, contains 23 facets and 50 subfacets tapping behavioral skills. For example, within the Conscientiousness domain and persistence facet, important behavioral skill dimensions include overcoming challenges, maintaining effort, and focusing on the task at hand. At the most granular level, the framework consists of behavioral performance-level descriptions (PLDs), which articulate what individuals need to know and be able to do to be successful, with an emphasis on age- and context-appropriate behaviors. Implications for educational and work settings will be discussed.

Poster 2.46

Applicant Reactions to Contextualized Personality Tests versus Non-Contextualized Tests
Sydnée Cunningham & David Fisher
The University of Tulsa

Historically, applicant reactions to personality testing for selection have been generally negative. The use of contextualized personality tests for selection has been proposed as a solution. Because contextualized personality tests introduce a specific referent for the test-taker to consider, contextualized tests are generally viewed as less invasive and more job-relevant. Because the majority of research concerning contextualization of personality tests has been conducted with students or job-incumbents, this study adds to the current literature by considering whether or not job applicants also

view contextualized tests more positively than non-contextualized tests. Data was obtained from applicants applying for police-force positions in a Midwestern police department. Results indicated that applicant reactions were not significantly more positive to contextualized tests versus non-contextualized tests. This finding has implications for research and practice concerning frame-of-reference and its affect on applicants.

Poster 2.47

Individual differences in Negotiation Behaviors
Daisung Jang, William Bottom, & Hillary Anger Elfenbein
Washington University in Saint Louis

Despite the intuition that some people are better at negotiating than others, only modest relationships have been found between individual difference variables and negotiation outcomes (Sharma, Bottom, & Elfenbein, 2013). We argue individual differences in negotiation are expressed as behavior, with negotiation effectiveness being determined by engagement in success-related behaviors. To understand the role of individual differences in negotiation effectiveness, observation of this sequence is required. As an initial step, we attempt to identify the relationship between individual differences and success-related behaviors. To identify success-related behaviors, we searched for actionable advice in 26 books on negotiations and books on activities that require negotiations, and identified 187 success-related behaviors. To attempt a theoretical mapping between individual differences and behaviors, we recruited experts (N=9) to assign each behavior to big five factors and facets. Initial analysis suggests substantial agreement among raters (ICCs = .40-.75), indicating the feasibility for creating a theoretical mapping.

Poster 2.48

Contextualized Personality Testing for Organizational Selection
Alison Kerr, David M. Fisher, & Sydnée Cunningham
The University of Tulsa

This study examines the differences between personality tests that are either non-contextualized or contextualized with an "at work" frame-of-reference for job applicants. Beyond the situational press of being a job applicant, differences in personality trait scores may result from different self-presentation strategies by job applicants seeking to represent themselves well for selection. By contextualizing personality items, this study examined mean differences on scores of four personality traits where self-presentation theories would suggest enhanced scores due to the applicant having a work-related frame of reference. This study goes beyond previous research by sampling actual job applicants who have more to gain from self-presentation than student samples and by including traits beyond conscientiousness. Results from four samples show significant differences between contextualized and non-contextualized trait scores for some traits in some samples. Specifically, the trait of agreeableness was most enhanced trait. Implications for using personality scales for valid selection are discussed.

Poster 2.49

Self-reported Socio-emotional Skills: Five Factors for 21st Century Skills?
Oliver P. John & Susan S. Mausekopf
University of California, Berkeley

Education researchers, teachers, parents, and school children have long been aware that schools are both social and emotional places.

Socio-emotional characteristics are enjoying renewed interest as 21st century skills--competencies that are considered increasingly important for individual development and functioning as individuals and jobs are becoming increasingly interconnected, complex, and collaborative. We assembled all 184 skills proposed by Fadel (2014) into a rating form and administered them to two samples (undergraduate students and middle-aged adults, N=512) with self-rating instructions, along with the Big Five Inventory. Correlational and factor analyses showed five distinct 21st Century Skills factors, which broadly resembled the familiar Big Five personality domains but differed by emphasizing positive strengths. For example, Agreeableness appeared as Reciprocal Collaboration (compassion, respect, trust, living in harmony with others). Neuroticism was defined by its positive opposite, Emotion Regulation (equanimity, tranquility; self-compassion; confidence, decisiveness; and optimism).

Poster 2.50

Learning about Personal Intelligence from the Test of Personal Intelligence--Version 1.4

John D. Mayer¹ & William Skinnyhorn²

¹University of New Hampshire

²United States Military Academy at West Point

Personal intelligence is the capacity to reason about personality—both one's own and those of other people (Mayer, 2014). The Test of Personal Intelligence (TOPI) is an ability-based measure of people's capacity in that area (Mayer, Panter & Caruso, 2012). We report preliminary findings from a sample of West Point Cadets (N = 1,102). The Test of Personal Intelligence, Version 1.4, exhibited good reliability ($\alpha = .84$) and was correlated with various scales measuring intelligence, academic performance, and leadership roles. For example, the TOPI correlated $r = .27$ ($p < .01$) with the SAT, $r = .18$ ($p < .01$) with academic performance, and $r = .20$ ($p < .01$) with ratings by the cadets' tactical officers on scores of talents related to personal intelligence. These findings help refine our understanding of personal intelligence.

Poster 2.51

Towards a More Integrated View of Student Development, Performance, and Success

Fred Oswald
Rice University

Understanding the nature of student development, performance, and success requires considering an array of critical cognitive, non-cognitive, and situational determinants. To this end, a wealth of research has examined student knowledge and learning, motivation and goal-setting, and career interests. However, much of this research has been focused within domains; relatively speaking, little research has integrated theory and data across these broad domains. We will review and discuss integrated models of academic and occupational performance, considering cross-domain relationships (e.g., how interests and behavior affect knowledge) in the context of student development and stakeholder goals. Part of this integrated model will be empirically tested on the basis of a large nationally representative data set (N=45,000+) comprising measures of achievement, motivation, and career interests predicting critical college outcomes (e.g., GPA, turnover, and graduation). The presenters will conclude by suggesting a range of future research directions using an integrated approach.

Poster 2.52

Training Preference Differences between the Sexes

Chelsea Radig & Toni DiDona
Carlos Albizu University

The intent of this research was to find if there were any differences between men and women and their preference for different training methods. It was hypothesized, that there would be significant differences in training method preferences between men and women. A researcher-created survey was given to respondents via an online survey and an N=104 respondents were obtained. Results showed that in the first section, participants most frequently chose the 'local lecture/workshop' response option. In the second section, majority of the respondents chose answers that involved interaction with others. In regards to gender, there were not many items that show significant statistical differences. However, there were some items that did support the hypothesis including women reporting that they enjoyed online training, reading and taking notes on training materials, listening to lectures from professionals in the field, and believing they learned more when interacting in group settings more than men.

Poster 2.53

Personality Traits and Negotiation Performance: A Field Study across Seven Diverse Occupations

Sudeep Sharma¹, Hillary Anger Elfenbein¹, Jeff Foster², & William P. Bottom¹

¹ Washington University in St. Louis

² Hogan Assessments

For decades, researchers have expressed pessimism about the role of personality in negotiation. Taking a new approach, this paper attempts to develop a stakeholder perspective that views negotiation in its contextualized workplace setting. Supervisor ratings were used to reflect the long-term consequences of negotiation effectiveness. Past research examined higher-order traits within the big five model. By contrast, this study examined core traits in terms of interpersonal theory, to match the interpersonal nature of negotiation. Seven different field samples were from highly diverse job roles, ranging from lawyers to marketing managers and sheriff's deputies. As hypothesized, ambition and likability predicted greater negotiation performance, even controlling for non-negotiation performance across the samples. There was further evidence for an interaction term that reflected a compensation effect, in that ambition was helpful only for individuals who were relatively less likable. Practical implications are discussed in terms of division-of-labor, person-job fit, and the state-trait distinction.

Poster 2.54

The Long Reach of One's Spouse: Spouses' Personality Influences Occupational Success

Brittany Solomon & Joshua J. Jackson
Washington University in St. Louis

You marry your spouse "for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer," but does your choice of partner make you richer or poorer? It is unknown whether a partner's dispositional characteristics can seep into one's own workplace. Using a representative, longitudinal sample of married individuals (N = 4,544), we examined whether Big Five personality traits of participants' spouses predicted subjective and objective measures of

participants' occupational success. For both male and female participants, partner conscientiousness predicted future job satisfaction, income, and likelihood of promotion, even after accounting for participants' own conscientiousness. Mediation analyses indicated that these associations occurred because highly conscientious partners perform more household tasks, exhibit more pragmatic behaviors that their spouses are likely to emulate, and promote a more satisfying home life, enabling their spouses to focus more on work. These results demonstrate that the dispositional characteristics of who one marries influence important aspects of one's professional life.

Poster 2.55

Examining Developmental Trends of Student Behavior and Relationships with Academic Outcomes

Jason Way
ACT Inc.

Research based on ACT Engage (a measure of student motivation, social engagement, and self-regulation) is presented that examines patterns of personality and behavior in adolescents over time. The developmental literature shows that the maturation of personality traits tends to recess briefly in early adolescence (Soto et al., 2011). This pattern also was seen for Engage. For a set of national cross-sectional samples (N=82,400), students in 9th grade had lower average scores compared to students in 7th grade. However, results from a longitudinal sample of students who took Engage (N=5,577) and were involved in programs designed to increase preparation for college showed a smaller drop in Engage scores from 7th to 9th grade as compared to the national sample. These data provide support for the potential value of programs for improving student behavior. Implications for how programs can be designed to drive growth in behavioral skills will be discussed.