Reconciling Our Past, Imagining Our Future: Toward a More Inclusive Personality Science



Association for Research in Personality 7th Biennial Conference

Virtual Conference July 9, 16, 23, 2021 Note: Artwork created by Joanne M. Chung. We thank Victoria Pringle for her assistance in putting the program together.

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Welcome to ARP 2021!

Welcome to the 2021 Association for Research in Personality (ARP) research meeting. This year's conference was originally scheduled to be held in Evanston, Illinois, but—as was the case with many academic meetings over the last year—had to be moved online due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Despite the unique conditions of this year's meeting, we are excited to present a full program with three invited symposia, an invited discussion forum sponsored by the European Association for Personality Psychology (EAPP), 48 data blitz talks, and 79 poster presentations. We thank Laura Blackie, Ted Schwaba, Surizaday Serrano, Isabel Thielmann, Manon van Scheppingen, and Rebekka Weidmann for their assistance in reviewing conference submissions.

The theme of this year's meeting is "Reconciling Our Past, Imagining Our Future: Toward a More Inclusive Personality Science". In addition to inequities both exposed and deepened by the COVID-19 pandemic, the devastating murder of George Floyd in Minneapolis in May 2020 has heightened our consciousness and catalyzed necessary and ongoing global conversations about equity and justice for people who have historically been and continue to be marginalized. It is time for us to come together as a field to join these important conversations. The time is right to critically reflect on our field's history and reckon with the lack of diversity in our membership and research activities. For instance, how do the questions we ask, the methods we use to address them, and the manner in which we contextualize our findings contribute to inequities? How can we improve as a field and work towards a more inclusive personality psychology?

With these goals in mind, we have solicited three invited symposia focused in different ways on the extent to which personality psychology has ignored or been indifferent to its complicated history, how this history may be contributing to the field's lack of diversity, the extent to which research on personality psychology has been insensitive to questions of culture, and how we can make our field a more inclusive space. EAPP will also sponsor a discussion forum on the unique challenges related to inclusivity in the European context. In addition, we have varied the times of each of the three sessions to maximize participation from personality scientists across the world. Finally, sparked by ideas generated at the ARP-sponsored preconference at SPSP 2021 and in collaboration with the ARP Diversity Committee, presenters were invited to self-nominate for up to four badges highlighting different aspects of diversity in their work:



1) Diverse Sample: awarded to presentations that purposefully include a sample of participants that enhance the diversity of the populations we study (e.g., people from non-WEIRD, 2SLGBTQIA+, and immigrant samples)



2) Construct Diversity: awarded to presentations that expand the diversity of content/focus included in personality beyond the Big Five dimensions of personality



3) Methodological Diversity: awarded to presentations that include diverse methodologies including but not limited to qualitative approaches, mixed-methods assessments, ambulatory assessment, informant reports, and emic/etic approaches in cultural and cross-cultural studies



4) Constraints on Generality awarded to presentations that contain a brief, 3-4 sentence statement regarding the generalizability of the research findings (e.g., Simons et al., 2017)

We're hopeful that this year's conference will spark discussions, reflections and actions with the goal of creating a more inclusive personality science. Enjoy ARP 2021!

The ARP 2021 Program Committee

Joanne Chung & Eranda Jayawickreme, Co-chairs Kelci Harris Hyunji Kim Nic Weststrate

Short Program With Links

All Zoom and Gather Town links may be accessed on this Google Sheet: https://tinyurl.com/ARP2021links

Friday, July 9th, 2021		
6 - 6:45 pm	King/Booker symposium discussion	
6:45 - 7 pm	Break	
7 - 7:45 pm	Poster Sessions A, B, and C	
7:45 - 8:30 pm	Welcome from ARP president and program committee	
8.30 - 9:15 pm	Data Blitz Sessions A and B	
9:15 - 10 pm	Social Event	

Friday, July 16th, 2021		
10 - 10:45 am	Thalmayer symposium discussion	
10:45 - 11am	Break	
11 - 11:45 am	Data Blitz Sessions C and D	
11:45 am - 12:30 pm	Poster Sessions D, E, and F	
12:30 - 1:15 pm	EAPP-sponsored discussion	
1:15 - 2 pm	Social Event	

Friday, July 23 rd , 2021		
2 - 2:45 pm	Syed symposium discussion	
2:45 - 3 pm	Break	
3 - 3:45 pm	Data Blitz	
3:45 - 4:30 pm	Roundtable with invited symposium chairs	
4:30 - 5:15 pm	Emerging Scholar Awards session	
5:15 - 5:30 pm	Closing	
5:30 - 6 pm	Social Event	

Note. All dates and times are shown in Eastern Daylight Time. Use this <u>time zone converter</u> to adjust to your local time.

Association for Research in Personality Code of Conduct

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

As reflected in the 2021 conference theme—"Reconciling Our Past, Imagining Our Future: Toward a More Inclusive Personality Science"—ARP is dedicated to diversity, equity, inclusion, and the free expression of ideas. ARP seeks to provide an environment in which diverse participants may learn, network, and enjoy the company of colleagues in an environment of mutual human respect. We recognize a shared responsibility to create and hold that environment for the benefit of all. Some behaviors, therefore, are specifically prohibited:

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

In line with our vision for a more inclusive personality science, participants are asked to frame discussions as openly and inclusively as possible and to be aware of how language or images may be perceived by others. Participants are also asked to mindfully provide space for underrepresented scientists and junior faculty to contribute to discussions. We remind participants that communication in online settings (e.g., via the Zoom chat feature) can be challenging and requires extra care to avoid harm and misunderstanding.

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

No alcohol will be provided to our virtual conference. Alcohol may be consumed, however, at the virtual social events by those of legal age. Because excessive alcohol leads to impaired decision-making, ARP discourages excessive drinking during these events.

Enforcement

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

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

Reporting

If someone makes you or anyone else feel unsafe or unwelcome, or if you believe a harassment problem exists, then you may report your concerns directly to an ARP officer, board member, or conference organizer, with the option to remain anonymous. You may also report your concerns <u>online</u>. Contact information for conference organizers is listed below.

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

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INVITED SYMPOSIA & DISCUSSIONS

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 2021

Symposium: How Open Is Personality Psychology to Researchers from Marginalized

Communities?

6:00 pm - 6:45 pm EDT

Chairs: Laura King & Jordan A. Booker

Note: All talks are pre-recorded and available for viewing before the conference (find them here: www.tinyurl.com/ARP2021KingBooker), with live discussion of this symposium occurring during the conference.

Finessing the Bogeyman: Consequences of a Persistent Eurocentricity in Personality Psychology

Jules Harrell, Howard University, USA

Expanding the Pipeline: Further Reflections on ARP Kelci Harris, University of Victoria, Canada

*Universality of Personality: Is Diversity and Inclusion Necessary?*Beverly Vandiver, *Ohio State University, USA*

Deconstructing Problematic Peer Reviews in Personality Psychology and Some Calls to Action

Olivia Atherton, Northwestern University, USA

From Lectern to Lab: Making Personality Science More Representative and Engaging for Learners

Jordan A. Booker, University of Missouri, USA

*'Limited by His Time Period' is No Longer an Option*Laura King, *University of Missouri, USA*

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 2021

Symposium: The Big Five Across Cultures

10:00 am - 10:45 am EDT

Chair: Amber Gayle Thalmayer

Note: All talks are pre-recorded and available for viewing before the conference (find them here: www.tinyurl.com/ARP2021Thalmayer), with live discussion of this symposium occurring during this time slot.

Openness: The WEIRDEST Trait in the World? Ted Schwaba, University of California at Davis, USA

The Big Five in South Africa Sumaya Laher, University of the Witwatersrand, South Africa

The Big Five in Chinese Weiqiao Fan, Shanghai Normal University, China

Personality and Culture in the Arab-Levant
Pia Zeinoun, PhD, American University of Beirut, Lebanon

Lexical Studies in Africa Amber Gayle Thalmayer, University of Zurich, Switzerland

Discussion: Diversity and Inclusion in Doing Personality Science: A View from the European Context

12:30 pm – 1:15 pm EDT

Chairs: Jaap Denissen and Verónica Benet-Martínez

Note: Live discussion will occur during this time slot.

We start by briefly highlighting some European-specific aspects of ethno-cultural diversity in society as well as the research community. The traditionally immigrant-receiving social context of North America differs in very meaningful ways from the European context, where immigration is historically more recent and where the notions of cultural diversity and multiculturalism are still quite contested. However, there is also a very large heterogeneity between European countries and regions. The symposium will then discuss European and other viewpoints on diversity and inclusion as well as current efforts and initiatives taken by the European Association of Personality Psychology (EAPP) to address this issue at the level of membership, journal editorialship and publishing, awards, and fellowships.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 2021

Symposium: Where Are Race, Culture, and Ethnicity in Personality Research?

2:00 pm - 2:45 pm EDT

Chair: Moin Syed

Note: All talks are pre-recorded and available for viewing before the conference (find them here: www.tinyurl.com/ARP2021Syed), with live discussion of this symposium occurring during this time slot.

Diversifying How We Think about Diversity in Personality Research Moin Syed, University of Minnesota, USA

It's Past Time to Acknowledge that All Psychology is Cultural Psychology Monisha Pasupathi, University of Utah, USA

Looking Within and Beyond the Lab: Eyes on Accessibility, Representation, and Mentoring in Personality Research
Jordan A. Booker, University of Missouri, USA

Diversity in Adversity and Resilience Rodica Damian, University of Houston, USA

Roundtable Discussion 3:45 pm – 4:30 pm EDT

Note: A roundtable discussion featuring members of our invited symposia and discussion will occur during this time slot.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 2021 7:00 pm – 7:45 pm EDT

Note: Poster sessions will be held on Gather Town; letters denote different rooms.

POSTER SESSION A

A1. Meta-Analysis of Intercorrelations Among 25 Maladaptive Personality Traits Assessed by the Personality Inventory for DSM-5

Allison Dai, Deniz S. Ones, & Robert F. Krueger

Twenty-five maladaptive personality traits with five higher-order domains, measured by the Personality Inventory for DSM–5 (PID-5; Krueger et al., 2012), can be used to delineate the individual variations in personality pathology and general psychopathology. In this meta-analysis, intercorrelations among the PID-5 domains and facets were quantified to examine convergent and divergent validity, quantify covariation, and construct a meta-analytic correlation matrix among maladaptive traits. We identified and obtained 88 published and 22 unpublished reports from 2011 to 2020. Overall, 110 studies from 18 countries contributed to the data analyses. Data analysis is still in progress. Results are expected to shed light on the construct validity of the PID-5 measurements and their generalizability. We seek to examine the generalizability of research findings from the meta-analyses conducted by (1) quantifying the degree of generalization, (2) examining potential moderating influences of sample type, age group, language of assessment, and country of sample origin.

A2. Personality Facets and Psychopathology Across the Transition to Adolescence: Evaluating Multiple Developmental Models Cassandra M. Brandes, Michael N. Hallquist, Kathrin Herzhoff, Thomas M. Olino, & Jennifer L. Tackett

Personality and psychopathology are clearly connected, but why this relationship emerges is less clear. Longitudinal research directly comparing existing explanatory models of the personality-psychopathology relationship is scant, and most studies have exclusively examined domain-level traits despite that facets show more specific relationships with psychopathology. In this study, we leveraged facet-level personality measurement among preadolescent, community youth (N = 442) assessed over four years. We investigated vulnerability, pathoplasty, continuity, scar, and stagnation models of personality and internalizing and externalizing psychopathology using latent growth curve and random-intercept cross-lagged panel models. Evidence was most consistent with the continuity model: internalizing was associated with facet-level fearfulness and shyness (from neuroticism) and activity level (from extraversion); externalizing was associated with negative affectivity (from neuroticism), considerateness (from extraversion), and all

agreeableness and conscientiousness facets. Limited facets showed evidence of pathoplasty effects with internalizing and externalizing problems, and there was little support for scar and stagnation models.

A3. *Measurement Invariance of the DOSPERT* Dillon Welindt, David Condon, & Sara Weston

Risk-taking propensity is an individual difference factor salient to public health interventions. However, propensity for risk-taking appears to be modulated by domain and demographics (Zuckerman & Kuhlman, 2000). One common measure, the DOSPERT (Blais & Weber, 2006), relies on self-report of likelihood, benefit, and risk of engaging in specific behaviors, but the items include content likely to be perceived differently across populations (e.g., investing in the stock market, skiing). Thus, our aim was to evaluate the extent to which the DOSPERT performs equivalently across demographics. Data were collected from Prolific using a stratified sampling approach to ensure sufficient and unconfounded sampling of sex, SES, and race. Measurement invariance was tested between dichotomized demographic groups (high vs. low SES, white vs. non-white, and female vs. male) using a confirmatory factor analytic framework (Meredith, 1993). We discuss implications for risk measurement within various groups and contexts.

A4. Spring 2020 COVID-19 Surge: Prospective Relations between Demographic Factors, Personality Traits, Social Cognitions and Guideline Adherence, Mask Wearing, and Symptoms in a U.S. Sample
Elizabeth Milad & Tim Bogg

The present study examined prospective relations between demographic factors, traits, social cognitions and guideline adherence, mask-wearing, and symptoms in a U.S. sample (N = 500) during the initial surge of COVID-19 in the U.S. Guided by a disposition-belief-motivation framework, results showed greater baseline agreeableness, conscientiousness, and extraversion were associated with more frequent baseline guideline adherence. More liberal political beliefs, greater guideline adherence intentions, and more frequent guideline adherence at baseline predicted more frequent mask-wearing at follow-up. Sex (female), lower perceived health, and greater neuroticism at baseline predicted greater symptom counts at follow-up. The results show how politization of health policy communication was concomitant with effects of individual-level political beliefs on mask-wearing. The results further clarify how personality traits related to social responsibility (i.e., agreeableness, conscientiousness) are associated with following new norms for prescribed behaviors and how symptom reporting can be as much a marker of perceived health as emotional stability.

A5. Enhancing Entrepreneurial Self-Efficacy – A Potential Model Imran Syed

Entrepreneurship has been hailed as an important career opportunity that allows for a reduction in poverty both at the individual as well as at the societal levels (Gielnik & Frese, 2013). Yet, entrepreneurship is a difficult career choice and relatively few individuals intend to pursue it. Among the different variables considered to be antecedents of entrepreneurial intentions, entrepreneurial self-efficacy is thought to be an important one. Empirical evidence has been found for the relationship between entrepreneurial self-efficacy and entrepreneurial intentions (Zhao, Seibert, & Hills, 2005). This study utilizes a student sample (n = 295) to test a moderated mediated model of the antecedents of entrepreneurial self-efficacy. It is found that need for achievement and prior knowledge, among other variables, play an important role in enhancing entrepreneurial self-efficacy. As these variables can be strengthened, these findings have important implications for individuals interested in entrepreneurship.

A6. *Narcissism and Emotion Recognition* Jennifer Raley & Joshua Foster

Subjects (N = 291) completed self-report and behavioral measures of cognitive empathy and a measure of narcissism—a negative association was found (r = -.24**). There are implications for the present literature as the results on this relationship have been mixed.

A7. Who Engages with Supernatural Entities? An Investigation of Personality and Cognitive Style Predictors

Joshua Wilt, Nick Stauner, Ross W. May, Frank D. Fincham, Kenneth I. Pargament, & Julie J. Exline

We tested preregistered hypotheses (a) examining the structure of supernatural beliefs and perceived experiences and (b) predicting supernatural engagement from the Big Five and cognitive styles. Exploratory and confirmatory factor analysis of self-report data in U.S. undergraduate samples (Study 1: N = 1,401; Study 2: N = 1,939) showed that beliefs and perceived experiences were characterized by two factors: Positive and Negative Agents (God, the devil, angels, demons, and ghosts/spirits) and Forces and Spirits (fate/destiny, karma, and ghosts/spirits). Extraversion, conscientiousness, experiential processing, schizotypy, and dissociative tendencies related positively to supernatural engagement. With some nuances, agreeableness, neuroticism, and need for closure were positive predictors, whereas skepticism and analytical-rational processing were negative predictors. Openness and intellectual humility did not relate positively to supernatural engagement, contradicting expectations. Because the literature on individual differences predictors of supernatural

engagement is not well-integrated, these results may contribute to a relatively more comprehensive understanding of this topic.

A8. Increasing Evidence-Based Treatment for Personality Psychopathology: Joint Utility of Dimensional Diagnostic System and the Distillation and Matching Model

Laura Taglioni

Comorbidity, heterogeneity, and dearth of treatments for categorical personality disorders (PDs) contribute to strikingly poor outcomes and social ramifications, urging a transition to dimensional models (e.g., DSM-V alternative model for PDs). This theoretical framework proposes to extend the clinical utility of dimensional diagnoses with the Distillation and Matching Model (DMM), providing the architecture to augment the use of evidence in heuristic and clinical practice. Distilling and matching therapeutic strategies according to personality functioning, maladaptive personality traits, and client variables will significantly extend clinical use and empirical development of EBTs. Translational implications, elimination of current barriers and diagnostic constraints in treatment access, and transdiagnostic treatment prospects support the proposed framework. Future directions include systematic coding of techniques across interventions and translating existing literature into hierarchical dimensions of PDs for application of the DMM. These efforts will empirically inform dissemination of evidence-based practices to increase treatment specificity and effectiveness for personality psychopathology.

A9. The Impact of Participant Demographics on the Ratings of Trait Characteristics © Leah Emery & Leonard Simms

Rationale: Trait characteristics like observability and evaluativeness, which impact the accuracy of self- or informant-report, of traits, are assumed to be generalizable. However, whether these ratings depending on participant demographics is currently unknown. Method: 217 undergraduates and 211 adults from an online survey platform, stratified by age, were asked to rate items from the Big Five Inventory/-2 and Comprehensive Assessment of Traits relevant to Personality Disorder (CAT-PD) for observability and social desirability. Results: Men and women differed in how evaluative they found certain normal-range and pathological traits. While there were also sample differences in ratings of evaluativeness, this may be an effect of education, rather than age. Fewer differences were found for observability. Implication: Although normal-range and pathological traits follow a general pattern of relative trait characteristics, this pattern varies slightly with the rater's demographics. Rater characteristics may need to be considered alongside trait characteristics when determining report accuracy.

A10. Practical Recommendations for Considering Culture, Race, and Ethnicity in Personality Psychology

Memoona Arshad & Joanne M. Chung

Personality science aims to understand what makes people similar to others, different from some, and unique to themselves. However, research in personality lacks a thoughtful consideration of culture, race, and ethnicity that is essential for understanding individual differences in patterns of thinking, feeling, and behaving. High impact personality journals rarely include such factors into the interpretation of results, and cross-cultural and ethnic minority publications are limited within the discipline. We offer a brief, non-exhaustive overview of how culture, race, and ethnicity are examined in relation to personality, showing that: 1) social structures continue to be neglected in the research, 2) we can learn from research being conducted in neighboring areas, 3) and valuable work is already being done within personality psychology. We offer recommendations that include community based participatory research methods, combined emic-etic approaches, and contextualizing research findings to improve the consideration of culture, race, and ethnicity in personality research.

A11. *The Role of Positivity in Beliefs About Others' Impressions* Norhan Elsaadawy, Erika N. Carlson, & Joanne Chung

When people report on the impressions they think they make on a trait (e.g., conscientiousness), to what extent are their beliefs about making a good impression? Results from two samples (total N=1,100) suggest that people's general sense of how positively they are seen infuses their beliefs about specific trait impressions, but to varying degrees across traits (e.g., less for openness than neuroticism) and across levels of knowing and liking (e.g., lowest for high knowing). Positivity is related to self-esteem and liking of the other person, but to varying degrees across levels of knowing and liking. Thus, positivity might reflect people's evaluation of a relationship or their evaluation of themselves, depending on how much they know or like the other person. This work has conceptual implications for understanding how people form beliefs about the impressions they make and methodological implications for measuring interpersonal perceptions.

A12. Are Personality Disorder Measurement Tools Extreme Versions of Normative Personality Measurement Tools? Sarah McDougald, Sara Weston, & David Condon

Personality disorders have been described as patterns of extreme manifestations of normative personality traits, but this hypothesis has not been tested on personality disorder traits at the item level. Using a large international sample collected online (n = 521,000), the current

work addresses this gap by examining the overlap between personality disorder items from the Personality Inventory for the DSM-5 (PID-5) and factors constructed from the items of the SAPA Personality Inventory (SPI-27), using factor extension and item response theory analyses. We hypothesize that the PID-5 items will overlap substantially with the normative personality factors and that PID-5 items provide more information about the extreme ends of the personality factors relative to the normative SPI-27 items. We discuss implications for the theoretical conception of personality disorders and their measurement. Findings inform future research by providing nuance to existing knowledge about how the phenomenon of 'personality' differs across subfields of psychology.

A13. Differential Effects of Higher and Lower Order Internalizing Psychopathology on Social Behavior

William C. Woods, Whitney R. Ringwald, Brinkley M. Sharpe, & Aidan G. C. Wright

Interpersonal theory describes complementarity as the ideal ebb and flow of communal and agentic behaviors by social interaction partners. Interactions characterized by corresponding levels of communal behavior and contrasting levels of agency are said to have high complementarity. Internalizing psychopathology has been shown to impair interpersonal functioning, but its effects the agentic and communal behaviors needed for complementarity have been non-specific. It is possible that this reflects the higher order internalizing dimension's conceptually diffuse nature. We tested this hypothesis using EMA and cross-sectional data from a community sample (N=341). Multilevel SEM partially supported our hypothesis: the internalizing dimension had fewer significant effects on complementarity and its components than did internalizing psychopathology's subfactors. Further, the subfactors of internalizing psychopathology showed semi-distinct effects on social behavior. As hierarchical models of psychopathology gain traction, research examining the differential effects of higher and lower dimensions on social behavior will be mutually beneficial to both fields.

POSTER SESSION B

B1. Are Adult-Based Personality Predictions Improved by Temperament Measures From Childhood?

Amanda Wright & Josh Jackson 🤎

Debate has surrounded whether childhood temperament is an earlier form of adult personality. One way to test this is to examine their joint and unique predictive validity in the same individuals across time. Using a sample of N = 7,081 individuals with ages ranging from infancy to 37 years old, we ran a series of Bayesian generalized linear models with measures of childhood temperament and later personality to predict outcomes in adulthood. Results indicated that each set of traits were often related to the same outcomes, but there were also instances in which they were unique predictors. Childhood temperament often best predicted cognition, education, and occupation outcomes whereas later personality typically performed best in relationship and family domains. Our results highlight the benefit of examining a broad range of individual differences and potential nuances that arise during development that could be used to target the prediction of specific outcomes.

B2. Introducing the IDRIS: A 14-Item Measure of Inattentive and Deviant Responding © Cameron S. Kay

In order to identify inattentive survey responders (e.g., participants who select responses at random), researchers can include infrequency items in their surveys. Infrequency items are statements that should be endorsed by almost everyone (e.g., "I can remember the names of most of my close family members") or almost no one (e.g., "I frequently forget whether my eyes are open or closed"). Here, I propose a novel 14-item measure of infrequent responding: The Inattentive and Deviant Responding Inventory for Statements (IDRIS). In a sample of 500 undergraduate students, I found that those with higher scores on the IDRIS are more likely to speed-through (indicated by low response durations) and straight-line (indicated by low intra-individual response variability and long strings of identical responses) surveys. I also demonstrate that the response patterns of those scoring high on the IDRIS are less similar to the response pattern of the average participant.

B3. *Personality Item Stability in the Era of COVID-19* Elizabeth Dworak, William Revelle, & David Condon

With the ongoing global COVID-19 pandemic and restrictions implemented in the United States from March 2020 until May 2021, individuals have had to come to terms with a "new normal." An upheaval of everyday routine over the last year could have consequences on how participants respond to personality items. Utilizing a large web-based sample from the

SAPA Project (N>500,000), we will examine the stability of mean item responses across 696 personality items from January 2013 through February 2020 and then from March 2020 through April 2021. Using profiling techniques described in Revelle, Dworak, and Condon (2021), we will develop a profile of instability across the 696 items between the two cohorts with k-fold cross-validation and examine the profile of instability in relation to the broader trait level to identify which personality traits predict sensitivity to change.

B4. Health Goals: How Do Personality Traits Relate? Hannah Lightcap

Personal intelligence (PI) reflects a person's ability to reason about personality. In the present study (N=271), I examined whether people high in PI would mention aspects of their inner strengths and weaknesses relevant to their health goals. PI was measured using the Test of Personal Intelligence and participants' health goals were assessed from ratings of narrative descriptions. The ratings were factor analyzed which revealed a theme of personality sophistication which included enthusiasm, personal strengths, weaknesses, preferences, and motivation and recollection of use of past experiences. For example, one participant wrote, "I have a strong sense of self-management and I'm good at holding myself accountable". PI related to the ratings of the narratives for personality sophistication (r=.34, p<.001) in health goals. Such findings may help improve health coaching.

B5. Emotion Regulation Variability Over Time 10 Ian Shryock, David Condon, & Sara Weston

Emotion regulation skills develop across emerging adulthood and have implications for well-being and mental illness. A person's variability in emotion regulation appears to be more strongly associated with their well-being than their typical emotion regulation strategy use (Blanke et al. 2020). Prior work has examined the developmental factors of typical ER strategy use through young adulthood, but less is known about changes in ER variability. Leveraging the strengths of multiple ecological momentary assessment sessions embedded within a longitudinal design conducted over 2 years, this study provides insight into the dynamics of emotion regulation across emerging adulthood. We use Bayesian Mixed Effects Location Scale Modelling to investigate the relationships of affect, situation, and personality to emotion regulation and its variability over time. Further, we investigate the impact that age, significant life events, and depression have on those relationships.

B6. Does It Pay to Stay Gritty? Incremental Validity of the Triarchic Model Of Grit In Predicting Academic and Mental Health Outcomes Beyond Conscientiousness Jesus Alfonso D. Datu & Nino Jose Mateo

The cultural generalizability and incremental validity of grit in predicting psychological outcomes beyond the effects of conscientiousness and demographic variables in non-Western, educated, rich, industrialized, and democratic (WEIRD) societies remain an underexplored area in the grit literature. To address this gap, this research examined the longitudinal associations of triarchic model of grit —a model of grit underpinned by perseverance of effort, consistency of interests, and adaptability to situations—with perceived academic performance, achievement goal orientations, and depression when controlling for age, gender, year level, conscientiousness, and auto-regressor effects among 435 low-income high school students in the Philippines during the COVID-19 pandemic. Results demonstrated that only perseverance positively predicted subsequent mastery-approach goals after controlling the effects of the abovementioned covariates. Consistency negatively predicted succeeding mastery-avoidance goals and depression when controlling for such covariates. These findings reinforce existing literature on the inability of grit to incrementally predict academic and psychological outcomes.

B7. Developing an Interpersonal Emotion Regulation Goals Scale Judy Jiyoung Kwak & Tammy English

People often turn to others for support during emotional episodes. Interpersonal emotion regulation (IER) reflects deliberate attempts to change how someone is feeling. IER is a motivated process, yet research on the goals driving these behaviors is limited, perhaps in part due to the lack of a reliable scale. The current study focused on developing a scale to measure goals for influencing others' emotions. A sample of 556 undergraduates (65% women; 45% White, 23% Asian) completed 57 items assessing various IER goals. Exploratory factor analysis revealed a 4-factor structure. The content of the factors reflected (1) self-oriented goals, (2) other-oriented goals, (3) impression management and contra-hedonic goals, and (4) relationship maintenance goals. Internal consistency of these subscales was high (α s= 0.88-0.95) and intercorrelations were moderate to high (rs=0.38-0.68). These findings provide preliminary evidence individuals vary in their reasons for engaging in IER, reflecting concerns about the self, partner, or relationships.

B8. Religious Attitude Is Stronger Mediator Than Religious Perception In Influencing COVID-19 Preventive Behavior

Khairul Anwar Mastor, Harlina Halizah Siraj, Fazilah Idris, Zarina Othman, Nur Riza Mohd Suradi, & Lim Kar Keng

In Muslim context, COVID-19 pandemic is a religious issue – how does religiosity play its role in promoting COVID-19 preventive measure? Which one is stronger, religious perception or religious attitude, as mediator between religious coping behavior and COVID-19 health preventive measure? A total of 1546 respondents participated in the study. SEM analysis found that Religious Attitude (β RA->PB= 0.359) influenced the most and positive in direction, followed closely by Religious Coping Behavior (β RCB->PB = 0.347) in predicting the COVID-19 Preventive Behavior. The effect of Religious Perception was negative and almost negligible, and the least (β RP->RCB = -0.082). We also found that Religious Attitude mediated both effects of Religious Coping Behavior and Religious Perception on COVID-19 Preventive Behavior. This suggests that what matters most is inculcating religious attitude of mutual caring, not merely perception, among individuals in effectively preventing the spread of the pandemic.

B9. The Effect of Social, Emotional, and Behavioral Skills on Volunteering Outcomes During the COVID-19 Pandemic ©

Madison N. Sewell, Chris M. Napolitano, & Brent W. Roberts

The community needs created by the COVID-19 pandemic spurred individuals to action (Churchill, 2020; Sin et al., 2020). This empirical study investigated the social, emotional, and behavioral (SEB) skill antecedents to volunteering during the pandemic. Participants were university students (N = 330) engaged in a volunteering initiative to ameliorate the negative community impacts of COVID-19. Eight SEB skills, indexed by the BESSI (Soto et al., 2021), and sociodemographic information were measured at the initiative's onset, and volunteering outcomes were assessed 10 weeks later. Data was collected using three cohorts (summer 2020, fall 2020, spring 2021). Preliminary analyses using the summer and fall cohorts suggest that higher levels of perspective-taking, abstract thinking, and consistency skills are related to following through on volunteering commitments. Analyses are on-going and will investigate whether these findings replicate in the spring cohort. Theoretical and practical implications will be discussed.

B10. Psychopathy and Status: Examining Distinct Patterns of Associations Among the Factors of Psychopathy and Facets of Status Consciousness

Nayaab G. Khan, Matthew Irwin, Nicole Russell, Samuel J. West, & David S. Chester

Research has identified two forms of psychopathy: Factor I (i.e., callous affect, interpersonal manipulation) and Factor II (erratic lifestyle, criminalistic tendencies). This study tested preregistered hypotheses regarding the associations among Factor I and Factor II psychopathy with subjective status, belief in hierarchy, and respect for hierarchy. We administered the Self-report Psychopathy Scale III and the Status Consciousness Scale to a sample of 225 undergraduate students. Findings revealed that Factor I was linked with greater belief in hierarchy and Factor II was negatively associated with respect for hierarchy. Our findings suggest that Factor II psychopathy may be more linked to a distrust for formalized hierarchies in general, but that Factor I psychopaths may thrive in such environments and thus willingly participate in social hierarchies to justify and protect their own inflated sense of self-worth.

B11. Personality-Informed Intervention Design: Examining How Trait Regulation Can Inform Efforts to Change Behavior
Robert W. Rebele, Peter Koval, & Luke D. Smillie

Research that helps people change their behavior has the potential to improve the quality of lives, but it is too often approached in a way that divorces behavior from the people who need to enact it. We propose a personality-informed approach to classifying behavior-change problems and designing interventions to address them. In particular, we argue that interventions will be most effective when they target the appropriate psychological process given the disposition of the participant and the desired duration of change. Drawing on key concepts and findings from the literature on personality dynamics and processes, we argue that different types of behavior-change problems require different forms of 'trait regulation,' and we offer a series of propositions to be evaluated as potential guides for the design of intervention strategies to address them.

B12. *Profiling Self-Directed Investors: Construction, Validation, and Application* Stefano Di Domenico & Jennifer Schell

This study describes the initial stages in the development of a taxonomy for profiling the emotional and behavioral tendencies of self-directed investors and its potential use in a variety of investing contexts, including financial advising. Across two studies, a pool of 278 items probing a wide diversity of investing beliefs, preferences, and behavioral tendencies was administered to samples of Canadian and American adults (N=950) who held self-directed investing accounts. Factor analysis was used to establish four major components:

Zeal, Inhibition, Conventionality, and Independence. These components respectively describe investors' propensities to take risks, feelings of anxious uncertainty, deference to expert financial guidance, and self-confidence in personal financial management. These factors provided both convergent and divergent validation with a variety of demographic variables, the Big Five personality traits, and financial literacy. These findings are discussed with the ultimate goals of providing self-directed investors with more personalized investment advice and enhancing advisor-client relationships.

B13. Personality as a Moderator of Sexual and Gender Minority Discrimination and Within Day Anxious and Depressed Mood

William T. Bryant, Noam G. Newberger, Zig Hinds, Cara Herbitter & Nicholas A. Livingston

Rationale: Daily discrimination has been linked to depression and anxiety among sexual and gender minority (SGM) individuals. Personality traits have demonstrated relationships with anxiety and depression and may differentially predict reactions to within-day discrimination. This study is the first to examine personality as a moderator of real-time associations between discrimination and anxiety and depression among SGM individuals. Methods: Fifty SGM college students (Mage=21.82, SD=4.70; 84% White) completed the Big Five Inventory at baseline followed by ecological momentary assessment of SGM-discrimination and anxiety and depression over two weeks. Results: Participants with higher agreeableness and conscientiousness reported higher depression in response to SGM-discrimination. Higher neuroticism and conscientiousness predicted greater anxiety in response to SGM-discrimination, while higher openness and extroversion were associated with lower anxiety. Implications: Personality traits may differentially confer risk or resilience regarding anxiety and depression in response to SGM-discrimination, which warrants further study and consideration in clinical assessment.

POSTER SESSION C

C1. Age-Related Differences of Big Five Personality Traits Remain Even During the COVID-19 Pandemic in Japan

Atsushi Oshio

The present study examines mean-level age differences of Big Five personality traits and the effect of COVID-19 pandemic on them using a three-wave longitudinal dataset in Japan. The participants were 6918 Japanese adults (mean age of the first wave was 51.4 years, age range 16-90 years) who completed the Japanese version of Ten-Item Personality Inventory three times. The surveys were conducted in the fall in 2018, 2019, and 2020. The third wave of surveys was conducted during the COVID-19 pandemic. Repeated measures analysis of variance showed that there are significant interaction of time and age on Extraversion and Conscientiousness, indicating that the mean scores declined more among younger people than older people during the pandemic; the mean scores of Agreeableness, Openness, and Emotional Stability declined for all participants. These results suggest that age differences in the mean levels of the Big Five personality traits remain even during the COVID-19 pandemic.

C2. What's Your Gaming Style? Correlates of Personal Intelligence, Personality Traits, Video Game Preferences, and Gaming Behaviors

Derrick Angier

Personal intelligence—the capacity to understand one's own and others' personalities—and other qualities of personality may predict individuals' gaming-related behavior and social interactions. To test this idea, the Test of Personal Intelligence (TOPI), the Gaming Attitudes, Motives, and Experiences Scales (GAMES), and the HEXACO were administered to 263 undergraduate students, along with other measures. Results showed that personal intelligence predicted Escapism and Autonomy/Exploration (r = .16 and .19, ps < .01), verbal intelligence predicted Story (a preference for narrative games, r = .21, p < .001), and traits of the HEXACO were predictive of GAMES scales (significant rs = .12 to .36, ps = .05 to < .001). As hypothesized, individual differences in personality predict different motives for, and behaviors related to, gaming. Findings are likely generalizable to young adults in the US, but may have limitations regarding younger or older populations.

C3. Personality Differences Across Broader Sexual Orientations and Gender Identities Eleanor J. Junkins, Kenzhane Pantin, & Jaime Derringer

Previous surveys report differences in the Big Five between categorical designations of gender and sexual orientation. However, representation is usually limited (e.g., excluding

asexual or non-binary people) and estimated at the level of factors, rather than facets. Such narrow results are unable to address whether differences represent unique group characteristics or represent patterns shared across members of diverse non-dominant groups. Participants (N = 1,259) were recruited via Reddit, with more than 70% identifying as sexual and/or gender minorities. In preregistered analyses, we examined whether meta-analytic group differences (Allen & Robson, 2020) replicated in the current sample, whether measurement invariance held across groups, and whether additional personality differences emerged across expanded group categories. We expected that average group differences in Big Five scores appear at the level of general gender and/or sexual minority status. We will discuss implications for the attainability of diverse samples, representativeness, demographics, and population trends.

C4. The Way I Loved You: How Reasoning About Personality Predicts Romantic Interactions

Elizabeth R. Phelps, Victoria M. Bryan, & John D. Mayer

Personal intelligence involves the capacity to reason about personality in oneself and others (Mayer et al., 2012). Individuals with high personal intelligence better recognize the traits, goals, and motives that drive behavior – knowledge they then draw on to facilitate smoother interpersonal interactions. This study examines whether personal intelligence is expressed in the day-to-day interactions people have with their romantic partners. In two studies (N = 312 and N = 168), undergraduate students reported the frequency with which they engaged in positive and negative behaviors with their romantic partner over the past week. Participants' behavioral reports were then correlated with their scores on the Test of Personal Intelligence. For example, "withheld affection until they did what you wanted" correlated r = -.21, while "reasoned with them" correlated r = .14, both ps < .05. These items, and the factors they form, provide insight as to how personal intelligence influences relationship quality.

C5. A Meta-Analysis of the Relationship Between Emotional Intelligence and Emotion Regulation

Hester Xiao & Carolyn MacCann

This meta-analysis links emotional intelligence traits (capacities people have) with emotion regulation processes (things people do). This is important for understanding the mechanisms by which emotional intelligence (EI) produces positive outcomes. A previous meta-analysis found positive associations between EI and adaptive emotion regulation processes (k = 90, Peña-Sarrionandia et al., 2015). Our correlational meta-analysis (k = 1,497, N = 31,769) extends this prior work by examining lower-level facets of EI for each of the different EI types (ability EI, self-rated abilities, and mixed EI), rather than total scores. For example, we examine differences in how perceiving, using, understanding, and managing emotions relate

to emotion regulation processes. Aggregated effect sizes, homogeneity, publication bias and moderator tests will be calculated. Robust Variance Estimation (RVE) will be used to control dependencies between effect sizes by using the 'robumeta' R package.

C6. Do Beliefs About our Traits Influence Well-Being? How Beliefs About Extraversion Impact Authenticity

Isabella R. L. Bossom & John M. Zelenski

Research suggests that introverts feel more authentic when acting extraverted, a finding some introverts bristle at. We explored how trait extraversion and peoples' identities as introverts or extraverts impacted authenticity. Undergraduate students (Study 1: N = 266, Study 2: N = 407) were assessed on trait extraversion and on their extraversion related identities. Then, they were randomly assigned to debate for or against, "it is good to be more extraverted than introverted". This task allowed us to infer whether debating congruently or incongruently with trait and identity impacted authenticity differently. Results showed that authenticity was lowest for participants who highly valued their introversion in the value incongruent condition (i.e., arguing for the benefits of extraversion). However, generalizability was limited by the homogeneity of the university student samples. These findings provide preliminary evidence for the importance of trait related identities and suggest limits to the benefits of counterdispositional behaviors.

C7. People with High and Low Personal Intelligence Exhibit Different Life Expressions: Further Findings

John D. Mayer, David R. Caruso, & A. T. Panter

Personal intelligence (PI) refers to the accurate reasoning about personality in oneself and other people. Individuals high in PI, for example, have learned that people who are lively also are likely to be sociable. We administered the ability-based Test of Personal Intelligence (TOPI) along with a measure of people's lifespace: a survey of their acts, behaviors, settings and situations. The Lifespace survey asked questions such as, "How many pictures of your family are in your bedroom?" We sorted the Lifespace survey items into six groups using factor analysis. Across the two studies (Ns = 416, 698) certain items were positively related to PI, e.g., "Spoke with a distressed friend and listened for a few minutes," r[study2] = .17**, and others negatively related, e.g., "Bought something you saw a celebrity endorse", r[study2] = -.21**. From these we distinguish the lifespace aspects of those low and high in personal intelligence.

C8. Evaluating The Validity of Compound Remote Associates Items Kendall Mather, David Condon, and Sara Weston

Compound Remote Associates (CRA) items are frequently used to assess creativity, yet evidence for their validity is lacking. Additionally, CRA items are not well suited for administration in large, online samples, as the short-answer response mode that is typically used can make scoring the items time consuming. Here, we evaluate the validity of a novel, public-domain pool of CRA items developed using a multiple-choice response format in a sample of undergraduates (N = 704), a Prolific sample (N = 311), and a sample from the SAPA project (N = 923,611; total N = 924,615). Across the three studies, we assess the unidimensionality and reliability of the multiple-choice CRA items and examine their relationship with a wide range of individual differences across the domains of temperament, cognitive ability, and interests. Preliminary results for the new measures suggest strong psychometric properties and evidence of validity that is mainly consistent with legacy formats.

C9. Volitional Personality Change Across a Study Abroad Experience Madison Carleton, Maya Hansen-Tilkens, Andrew Arzaga, Shyla Sato, Erik Noftle, & Noriko Odagiri

Previous research has demonstrated that goals for personality change may be associated with actual change, but findings are mixed (Hudson & Fraley, 2015; Robinson et al., 2015). This study explores volitional change within study abroad, a context theoretically highly relevant to personality change. Relationships between expected, desired, perceived, and actual change in the Big Five traits were examined in a longitudinal study of Japanese undergraduate students studying for one year in the USA (N= 222). Do students actually change in the ways they expect and desire to, and are their perceptions of past change similar to actual change? Results demonstrated that all four types of change were generally positively correlated, but the magnitudes of correlations depended on the trait and type. Furthermore, expectations and desires for change were greater than actual and perceived change. These results could inform study abroad programs on how to prepare students for their sojourn experience.

C10. Personality Traits Predict Change in Alcohol Use During the Transition to College Nicholas A. Turiano, Olivia Lin, Jacob Alderson, & Rebekah L Damitz

The current study examined if individual differences in the Big 5 would predict alcohol use patterns during the transition to college. The sample included 775 freshman students from a large public University (Mage = 18.61 years) Participants self-reported on their alcohol use and personality at baseline before starting college and the number of alcoholic drinks they consumed during a typical drinking occasion at three subsequent assessments over their

freshman year via Qualtrics. A conditional latent growth curve model was estimated (RMSEA = .01; CFI = .99; TLI = .99). Lower conscientiousness significantly predicted (p's < .05) greater baseline use of alcohol prior to starting college, a steeper increase in use during the Fall semester, and a steeper decline in use in the Spring semester. Additional effects were found for openness and extraversion. Findings underscore the utility of using personality to identify those at-risk of problematic substance use in college.

C11. The Bidirectional Link Between Extraversion, Neuroticism, and Subjective Well-Being on a Trait, Facet, and Item Level in Individuals and Couples
Rebekka Weidmann, Richard E. Lucas, Jana Nikitin, Janina Larissa Bühler, Jenna Wünsche,
Robert Philip Burriss, & Alexander Grob

Extraversion and neuroticism are associated with subjective well-being. However, this association might be due to facet- or item-level associations. Our pre-registered project examines the concurrent and longitudinal bidirectional associations between extraversion and neuroticism (measured with the widely used Big Five Inventory) and subjective well-being (i.e., life satisfaction, positive affect, negative affect) on the trait, facet, and item level in two age-heterogenous community samples of 1,050 participants (Study 1) and 1,111 romantic couples (Study 2). The full project will test concurrent and longitudinal associations using (dyadic) random intercepts cross-lagged panel models across three waves. Preliminary concurrent analyses of Study 1 show that trait, facet, and item associations mirror each other for extraversion and neuroticism. Only one item ("...is talkative") showed a non-significant correlation with negative affect. This project will have implications on how we interpret associations between traits measured with the Big Five Inventory and subjective well-being within individuals and couples.

C12. Initial Validation of a Flexible Approach To Modelling Positivity Biases In Self-Perceptions

Victoria Pringle, Erika Carlson, & Max Barranti

A notable amount of personality research relies on monomethod self-report measures which are known to unintentionally capture response styles, including a tendency to describe the self in overly positive ways, or positivity bias. The current work provides initial validation of a flexible approach to control for this bias, specifically by modeling a positivity bias factor with limited (3-5) conceptually distinct, evaluative items. Our validation approach has four components in which we demonstrate that (a) the bias factor can be modelled with dozens of combinations of items, (b) it is related to social desirability scales, self-esteem, and narcissism, (c) it is unrelated to peer reports, and (d) it can be used to purify constructs of interest (e.g., mindfulness) and their correlates (e.g., positive outcomes related to mindfulness such as personal well-being). Our results suggest that this approach captures truly biased beliefs that are not reflected in people's social realities.

C13. The Effect of Dark Triad on Acting In Daily Life and Self-Contradiction Ryoko Nojiri & Yasuyuki Fukukawa

Rationale: The effect of the Dark Triad on acting in daily life and self-contradiction, which is a negative cognition associated with acting was unknown, so we analyzed these relations. Methods: Data from 121 Japanese university students were used for multiple-group SEM. Results: Narcissism was negatively related to acting in difficult situations only in women, while was positively related to acting for relationship acquisition only in men. Machiavellianism was positively related to harmonious acting only in women. Psychopathy was positively related to self-contradiction only in men. Implications: Our study showed the sex differences in the effect of Dark Triad on acting in daily life and self-contradiction. It was suggested that sex differences should be considered when studying behaviors in daily life related to Dark Triad such as acting.

FRIDAY, JULY 9, 2021

8:30 pm - 9:15 pm EDT

Note: Two parallel data blitz sessions will be held on Zoom; letters denote different Zoom rooms.

DATA BLITZ SESSION A

A1. Longitudinal Patterns of Personality Consistency: An Investigation Using Individual Profile Correlations

Amanda Wright & Josh Jackson

Test-retest correlations are a common way to quantify stability in personality. However, these single estimates obscure patterns of consistency and individual differences in consistency. Examining patterns of consistency provides insights into the underlying processes driving personality development. The current study examined consistency in individual profile correlations across four to nine waves using Bayesian multilevel asymptotic and linear models across four datasets (N = 21,616). Results indicated that there were, on average, very high levels of profile consistency across time, highlighting the stable nature of personality. Consistency did not consistently vary as a function of gender and never by age. There were notable individual differences in initial profile correlations as well as changes across time, indicating that some people are more consistently consistent than others. Findings highlight that people differ in how consistent they are; these individual differences indicate that the mechanisms responsible for reinforcing personality consistency differ across people.

A2. Genetic Variance in Conscientiousness Relates to Youth Psychopathology Beyond Executive Functions

Allison N. Shields, Margherita Malanchini, Elliot M. Tucker-Drob, K. Paige Harden, & Jennifer L. Tackett

Self-regulation (SR) may constitute one of many dimensions that underlie shared variance across diagnostic boundaries (i.e., the p factor). SR definitions encompass constructs mapping onto different theoretical traditions and measurement approaches, however. Two SR operationalizations, executive functioning and conscientiousness, are often used interchangeably despite their low empirical associations. In a sample of 1,219 twins and multiples (M.age=10.60, SD.age=1.76), we aimed to clarify whether overlapping genetic and environmental factors accounted for links between these often-muddled aspects of SR and psychopathology. The p factor was strongly associated with lower conscientiousness, and conscientiousness accounted for substantial variance in the p factor beyond executive functions. This was mediated by genetic factors for parent-reported p, and genetic and

nonshared environmental factors for youth-reported p. These findings support the notion that SR and psychopathology exist on the same spectrum, but indicate that trait-based measures of SR account for more variance in general psychopathology than cognitive-based measures.

A3. *Healthcare Leaders' Regulation of Followers' Emotions*Hannah Kunst, Helena Nguyen, Anya Johnson, Mo Shenjiang, & Carolyn MacCann

Leaders play a fundamental role in managing employees' well-being, especially during crises like the COVID-19 pandemic, yet there is a lack of knowledge regarding leaders' use of emotion regulation (ER) strategies. While the use of strategies to regulate others' emotions (i.e. extrinsic ER) is especially relevant, most literature has focused on regulation of one's own emotions (i.e. intrinsic ER). To examine the relationship between extrinsic ER strategies (reappraisal and suppression) and employee well-being (burnout and job satisfaction), two-wave survey data was collected from 413 healthcare workers and 54 team leaders in a hospital in China. Leader extrinsic ER influenced followers' job satisfaction and burnout over and above the effects of followers' intrinsic ER. Positive affect mediated the effect of extrinsic reappraisal whereas negative affect mediated the effect of extrinsic suppression. Results highlight the importance of leaders' regulation on followers' emotions and have important practical implications for managing followers' well-being.

A4. Developmental Trajectories of Temperament from Late Childhood through Adolescence and Associations with Anxiety and Depression in Young Adulthood Katherine M. Lawson, Wiebke Bleidorn, Christopher J. Hopwood, & Richard W. Robins

We examined the developmental trajectories of three temperament domains – Effortful Control (EC), Negative Emotionality (NEM), and Positive Emotionality (PEM) – from late childhood through adolescence, and their associations with anxiety and depression in young adulthood. Data come from the California Families Project, a longitudinal study of Mexicanorigin youth (N=674; 50% female). EC, NEM, and PEM were assessed at ages 10, 12, 14, and 16 via self- and parent-reports using the Early Adolescent Temperament Questionnaire-Revised (Ellis & Rothbart, 2001). Anxiety and depression symptoms were assessed at ages 19 and 21 via self-report using the Mini-Mood and Anxiety Symptom Questionnaire (Watson et al., 1995). We examined mean-level changes in temperament using latent growth curve models and then tested whether individuals' temperament trajectories (level and slope) predict their subsequent anxiety/depression. Findings from this research will help identify trait processes during adolescence that contribute to anxiety/depression symptoms in young adulthood, which highlight potential intervention targets.

A5. Do Absolute Income and Couples' Relative Income Matter for Life Satisfaction? Evidence from a Dyadic Response Surface Analysis

Helena Qin & Felix Cheung

Social comparison is ubiquitous. However, it is unclear whether spouses compare their income with each other and how this comparison links to their subjective well-being. Past research frequently compared spousal income using percentages and differences, which tends to produce erroneous or incomplete results. To overcome this limitation, this study investigates how income discrepancies between husbands' and wives' income are related to life satisfaction using dyadic response surface analysis, which provides output for all income combinations at different total household income levels. Based on data from the 1984 and 2018 waves of the German Socio-Economic Panel (1,026 and 3,652 heterosexual couples, respectively; total N=9,356), couples' life satisfaction increased with total household income in both years. Importantly, we found that husbands in 2018 were happier when they earned more than their wives, suggesting income comparison within romantic relationships. The results shed light on the discussion of gender stereotypes and romantic relationship dynamics.

A6. Who Are Wise and Do They Live A Good Life? Meta-analyzing Thirty Years of Psychological Research on Wisdom Correlates

Mengxi Dong, Nic M. Weststrate, & Marc A. Fournier

Psychologists have been measuring the ancient construct of wisdom for three decades. Yet, discrepancies across theories and studies have left many unresolved issues in the nomological network of wisdom. The present research aimed to identify the most robust correlates of wisdom by meta-analyzing the extant literature for the associations between wisdom and a range of demographic, cognitive, personality, and well-being variables, including age, intelligence, the Big-Five traits, narcissism, self-esteem, social desirability, and hedonic and eudaimonic well-being. We found that wisdom was robustly correlated with trait openness and the growth component of eudaimonic well-being across all measures of wisdom. Wisdom's correlations with the other constructs depended on how wisdom was measured. The present research provides the first meta-analytic insights into wisdom's correlates and the differences among wisdom measures.

A7. Changes in Global and Relationship-Specific Attachment Working Models Keely Dugan, R. Chris Fraley, Omri Gillath, & Pascal Deboeck

Attachment researchers suggest that people construct a number of distinct working models throughout life. People develop global working models, which reflect their expectations and beliefs concerning relationships in general, as well as relationship-specific working models of

close others—their mothers, fathers, romantic partners, and friends. The present research investigated the dynamic interplay of these different working models over time. We analyzed longitudinal data collected from 4,920 adults (mean age = 35.19; SD = 11.66) who completed between 3 and 24 online survey assessments (median test-retest interval = 35 days). Using latent growth curve modeling, we examined the associations among both long-term changes and short-term fluctuations in participants' working models. Our findings suggest that different working models not only change together over the long run, but also exhibit co-occurring, short-term fluctuations. This was true concerning the dynamic associations between global and relationship-specific models as well as among different relationship-specific models.

A8. "I'm Going To My Happy Place": Where Is This Place, and Does It Work? Milla Titova, Laura King, & Ken Sheldon

People often refer to their "happy place", yet no research has examined what such happy places might look like and how they relate to happiness. In Study 1 (N=175), we found that people who reported having a "happy place" had higher subjective well-being (SWB) and meaning in life (MIL). We also found that people's "happy places" varied greatly, yet these differences were not connected to well-being. In Study 2 (N=410) we also found that those who had a "happy place" had better emotion regulation and different personality compared to those who did not. Study 3 (N=808) replicated the results of the first two studies, but also showed that frequently going to one's "happy place" was negatively connected to well-being. Overall, this research is first to scientifically examine lay ideas of a "happy place" and its use as an emotion regulation strategy.

DATA BLITZ SESSION B

B1. Subjective Well-Being Shapes U.S. Presidential and Senate Election Outcomes Elizabeth W. Chan & Felix Cheung

Recent U.S. elections have been especially divisive, leaving voters with crucial decisions to make. This study examined how changes in regional well-being predicted changes in 2020 U.S. presidential and Senate election outcomes using the Gallup Healthways Well-being Index, with nationally representative data from 790,333 U.S. adults. Declines in positive affect since Trump was elected predicted a larger Biden vote share. In the Senate race, increases in negative affect over time were associated with a greater Democratic vote share. Thus, regions with growing discontent tended to vote for change. Given our focus on U.S. elections, future work should examine the role of well-being in countries without a democratic election process and in countries with a multi-party system. Establishing a link between well-being and electoral outcomes has the potential to re-align the priorities of policymakers with what truly matters to their constituents, thereby facilitating the promotion of population well-being.

B2. Associations of Personality and Internalizing/Externalizing in Autism Spectrum Disorder An-Chuen Cho, Richard W. Robins, & Marjorie Solomon

The association between Big Five personality domains and internalizing/externalizing symptoms is well-established, but it is unclear whether these associations generalize to individuals with autism spectrum disorder (ASD). The present study examined associations between the Big Five and internalizing/externalizing in a sample of participants with autism and a control sample of typically-developing individuals. 164 participants (nASD=82; nTYP=82; ages 12-22) completed the Big Five Inventory-2 (Soto & John, 2017) and Child/Adult Behavior Checklist; Achenbach & Rescorla, 2001). We conducted multiple regression analyses of internalizing (regressed on Neuroticism, Conscientiousness, and Extraversion simultaneously) and externalizing (Neuroticism, Conscientiousness, and Agreeableness) separately in the ASD and TYP groups. Internalizing was predicted by Neuroticism, Conscientiousness, and Extraversion in ASD, but only by Neuroticism in TYP. Externalizing was only predicted by Neuroticism in ASD, and only predicted by Agreeableness in TYP. Personality-psychopathology associations observed in the ASD sample did not always replicate those found in the normative population.

B3. *Maladaptive Conscientiousness is Still Conscientiousness*Douglas B. Samuel, Srinithya Nagarajan, Caroline E. Balling, & Meredith A. Bucher

Dimensional models have gained traction for conceptualizing personality pathology. One debated link is between conscientiousness and the traits of Obsessive-Compulsive Personality Disorder (OCPD), such as compulsivity and perfectionism. Research has supported conceptualizing those traits as maladaptively high conscientiousness. However, a pressing question is whether measures intended to assess maladaptive conscientiousness remain high-fidelity measures of conscientiousness. We investigated how well a measure of maladaptive conscientiousness, the Five Factor Obsessive Compulsive Inventory (FFOCI), replicated the nomological networks of traditional conscientiousness measures. A sample of 305 participants, oversampled for OCPD features, completed self-report questionnaires. In addition, 150 nominated peer informants described the targets' personality. Results provided cross-method support for the FFOCI as a measure of conscientiousness, including strong discrimination from neuroticism scores. This suggests that maladaptive conscientiousness is still conscientiousness and that the FFOCI assesses the trait in ways that span traditional boundaries of normal and pathological measures.

B4. Narrative Identity and Risk for Psychosis Henry R. Cowan, Dan P. McAdams, & Vijay A. Mittal

Narrative identity is severely disrupted in psychotic disorders, and psychotic disorders typically originate in emerging adulthood, a key developmental period for narrative identity. Eighty-six individuals were recruited from the community (42 help-seeking individuals meeting criteria for a clinical high risk for psychosis syndrome [CHR] and 44 controls). Participants completed life story interviews and measures of self-esteem, rumination, self-reflection, symptoms, and functioning. Life story interviews were content coded for 6 previously-validated narrative identity themes. The CHR group's life stories were less agentic, more emotionally negative, and marginally less temporally and contextually coherent. Within the CHR group, individuals who told their life stories with lower agency and more negative emotion also reported lower self-esteem and higher rumination. Individuals with psychotic disorders face severe challenges in maintaining coherent life stories. These challenges' precursors may already be observable in the CHR syndrome in the form of passive, negative, and somewhat incoherent personal narratives.

B5. Why Do People Seek Information? The Role of Personality Traits and Situation Perception

Hayley K. Jach, Colin G. DeYoung, & Luke D Smillie

We proposed a conceptual model of information seeking emphasizing how personality traits and perceptions of situations may influence motivations to seek information to explore or feel safe. Across two studies (Prolific Academic, N=436; undergraduate students, N=316), non-instrumental information seeking was assessed with two widely-used paradigms (advance knowledge of a reward outcome and answers to trivia questions). Consistent with our proposed exploration pathway, curiosity and openness/intellect predicted the choice to seek information for trivia stimuli, but not reward-outcome stimuli, and trivia stimuli were rated as more intellectually engaging, more positive, and less negative than reward-outcome stimuli. However, evidence for the safety pathway was only partially in line with predictions. We consider modifications to our initial model and implications for information-seeking research. These studies provide a proof of concept that people display trait- and context-dependent preferences for non-instrumental information, which are commonly overlooked in studies of information seeking.

B6. *Identity Theft: A New Direction in the Study of Narrative Identity*Jonathan M. Adler

Personality scholarship on narrative identity tends to construe the individual as the author of their own life story (e.g., McAdams, 2013). In contrast, developmental approaches to studying narrative identity demonstrate how children grow from being characters in stories largely narrated by their adult caregivers, to shared narrators of their lives, to primary authors embedded in an ecosystem of secondary co-authors (e.g., Habermas & Bluck, 2000; McLean, 2016). This talk will introduce a new perspective on self-authorship: instances of identity theft, wherein adults lose narrative agency over their life stories. This new theoretical approach offers novel insights into the ubiquity of co-authorship, even in adulthood, as well as the mental health consequences of losing primary authorship of one's identity. A case study of Carol, who became a quadruple amputee at age 60 and continues to struggle with her body's narration of her identity, illustrates the contours and consequences of identity theft.

B7. Narrating Life in the Military: Links Between Veterans' Narrative Processing of Service Experiences, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Symptoms, and Well-Being Peter C. Tappenden, Rebecca L. Shiner, & Fanyi Mo

We investigated whether veterans' narrative processing of their military experience was associated with post-discharge functioning. U.S. military veterans (N = 154; M age = 64.3 years; 86.4% male; 57.8% deployed) wrote narratives about one "highly stressful" and one "key scene" military service memory and completed questionnaires about PTSD, depression/anxiety, and functional impairment. Narratives were coded for growth, themes of agency and communion, and coherence. Growth and agency in the highly stressful narratives were modestly to moderately associated negatively with PTSD, depression/anxiety, and functional impairment; growth in the key scene was associated negatively with PTSD. Communion and coherence in both narratives were not associated with any outcome measures. Findings point to two conclusions: the theory and methods of narrative identity research are relevant for studying trauma narratives, and U.S. veterans' tendencies to narrate highly stressful experiences with greater growth and agency may have implications for their mental health and day-to-day functioning.

B8. Trait Regulation Goals: Examining Within-Person Variability in the Desirability of Personality Expression (1)
Robert W. Rebele, Peter Koval, & Luke D. Smillie

How often and under what conditions do people set goals to express different aspects of their personalities? Prior research suggests that—despite the long-term stability of traits—people will want to deliberately express different aspects of their personalities at different times. Yet surprisingly little is known about whether people hold such "trait regulation goals." Across three studies (two retrospective surveys on MTurk, combined n = 462; one 10-day experience sampling study with undergraduates, n = 70), we find consistent evidence that trait regulation goals are common and that they vary substantially within persons. Exploratory analyses across studies showed similar patterns wherein the content of trait regulation goals varies according to situational demands (e.g., whether one is alone or with others) and motivational states (e.g., the degree to which one wants to accomplish something). We discuss implications of these findings for research on personality dynamics, trait change, and self-regulation.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 2021

11:00 am to 11:45 am EDT

Note: Two parallel data blitz sessions will be held on Zoom; letters denote different Zoom rooms.

DATA BLITZ SESSION C

C1. Conjoint Analysis as a Tool for Generating Items for Personality Measures

Alexander Vinogradov

Item writing for personality measures often considered to be more the art than science. Personality psychology may benefit from using conjoint analysis for construction of situational questions for novel scales. In the current project participants (n = 1149, 60% female, mean age 40.3 years) rated intensity of an emotion (stage fright, feeling of injustice, envy, joy, anger, sadness, embarrassment, irritation, shame, awkwardness, interest) in situations constructed as a combination of two binary attributes of situation (e.g., intensity of stage fright in front of small familiar, small unfamiliar, large unfamiliar, and large familiar audiences). Estimates of individual intercepts for 11 emotions (which are equivalent to traditional sum scores) demonstrated clear three-factor structure (RMSEA = 0.06, TLI = 0.93, CFI = 0.95) and interpretable gender/age differences, whereas 22 part-worth situational utilities (akin to salient situation features) were mostly uncorrelated with each other and demographic variables. Data and scripts are available at https://osf.io/grc7w/

C2. Personality Growth In Reaction To Relationship Losses: Changes of Perceived Control Before and After Separation, Divorce, and The Death of a Partner
Eva Asselmann & Jule Specht

Perceived control affects how we deal with our life but is also susceptible to change. Previous research suggests that romantic relationships play a crucial role for people's control beliefs. However, few studies examined how perceived control changes around the end of romantic relationships. We used data from a nationally representative household panel study from Germany to examine nuanced changes of perceived control in the years before and after separation, divorce, and the death of a partner. Multilevel analyses revealed that external control beliefs were higher in but not beyond the first year after separation. Internal control beliefs increased gradually in the years after separation. Moreover, internal control beliefs were higher in and especially after the first year after the death of a partner versus before. Our findings point toward stress-related growth after some relationship losses - especially greater perceived control after separating from and experiencing the death of a partner.

C3. The Development and Correlated Change of Narcissism and Self-Esteem In Adulthood Innis Jung, Katrin Rentzsch, & Michela Schröder-Abé

A long-standing issue in research on narcissism is its relationship with self-esteem. However, whereas cross-sectional findings suggest a moderate correlation between both constructs, evidence on the longitudinal association of narcissism and self-esteem is still lacking. Using data of two community samples including more than 10,000 participants, the aim of the present longitudinal study was to investigate the normative development and correlated change of narcissism and self-esteem in adulthood. Participants provided self-ratings of agentic and antagonistic facets of narcissism as well as their general perception of self-esteem. The results of bivariate true intraindividual change models revealed that although narcissism and self-esteem were moderately associated cross-sectionally, intraindividual change in narcissism was largely unrelated to intraindividual change in self-esteem. The findings provide insights into the mechanisms underlying the development of narcissism and self-esteem and contribute to a more profound understanding of the similarity and distinctiveness of both constructs.

C4. Conservatives Do Not See the World as More Dangerous Than Liberals and Decades of Political Research Showing Otherwise Can Be Explained

Jeremy D. W. Clifton

A new theory suggests variation in 26 empirically-derived primal world beliefs (i.e., basic beliefs about the world) influences personality traits. For example, 'the world is an abundant place' might drive curiosity. Though primal world beliefs are understudied, a foundational finding in political research has been that one such belief—dangerous world belief—correlates with (and theoretically increases) political conservatism. However, a preregistered replication (Study 1, N=611) attributes such results to measurement error. Using a nuanced scale, Study 2 (N=3,724) confirms the pre-registered hypothesis that, in 8 samples, regardless of the conservatism measure, dangerous world belief is among the world beliefs least correlated to conservatism (explaining <1% of variance) while previously overlooked theoretically-relevant world beliefs explained as much as 15%. Sample diversity suggests generalizability for USA contexts and some non-USA contexts. In conclusion, if political cooperation requires seeing the world through another's eyes, a crucial handicap can be corrected.

C5. Educational Mobility and Personality Development During the Transition to University

Manon A. van Scheppingen & Anatolia Batruch

A growing body of research has shown an association between socioeconomic status and personality. Yet, it remains unclear which mechanisms explain this association. Theories on the psychology of social class posit that changes in social class environment might trigger changes in certain personality traits. We tested this hypothesis in the context of educational mobility, using data from a German representative panel study (N = 1,834). Specifically, we compared changes in Big Five traits, locus of control, and risk aversion in first-generation students during the transition to university (upward mobility sample) to changes in individuals with a similar background, who did not enter university during the study period (stable low sample). Cross-sectional and longitudinal analyses showed personality differences between these samples, especially in locus of control. Yet, most differences disappeared after using propensity-score matching to control for confounders. Discussion focuses on the implications for theories on social class and personality development. Constraints on Generality statement: The sample consists of young adults who participated in the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP) study. The SOEP is a household panel survey in which each household member age 17 and older is interviewed separately. The goal of the SOEP is to be representative of the residential population of Germany. Yet, the selection criteria of this study (i.e., having at least two longitudinal measurements of personality) might have limited the representativeness of this sample.

C6. Revisiting the Power to Forgive: A Dyadic Approach on Power, Self-Esteem, and Forgiveness in Romantic Relationships

Robert Körner, Astrid Schütz, Erez Zverling, & Ami Sha'ked

Power pervades interpersonal relationships and can impact relationship-related outcomes such as forgiveness. There is evidence for positive and negative effects of power on forgiveness. As romantic relationships are typically characterized by intimacy and commitment, we expected a positive association between power and forgiveness. Two studies with German and Israeli heterosexual couples (N = 149/174 couples) were conducted. Actorpartner interdependence mediator models showed the expected positive associations of both actor's power with actor's forgiveness and partner's forgiveness. Self-esteem partially mediated the power-forgiveness-link found for actors. Additionally, interdependent self-esteem completely mediated the relation. Thus, high experienced power is associated with high self-esteem that in turn is positively related to benevolence motivation and negatively to revenge and avoidance motivation. Implications of these findings are relevant for couple therapy and advance our understanding of the associations of power with relationship

variables. Future research may distinguish between authentic and instrumental forgiveness and use experimental settings.

C7. It's Not the Same For All – Associations Between Personality States and Affect Depend On People's Personality Traits

Sarah Kritzler, Kai T. Horstmann, & Maike Luhmann

Past studies mostly reported that associations between personality states and affect did not depend on people's personality traits. In this study, we contribute to filling important gaps in the literature by examining such trait—state interactions in personality dimensions other than extraversion and using high-powered and ecologically-valid samples. We analyzed data from two experience sampling studies (Study 1: exploratory, N = 206, > 4,000 observations; Study 2: confirmatory, N = 274, > 7,000 observations) with moderated multilevel response surface analyses. We found a replicable pattern of interactions between personality traits and personality states being associated with state affect. Thus, associations between personality states and state affect depended on people's personality traits in several but not all personality dimensions. Overall, this study—in line with other recent experience sampling studies—thus challenges the predominant view that personality traits and personality states do not interact with regard to affective outcomes.

C8. The Relationship Between Narcissism and Problematic Social Networking Sites Use Among Chinese College Students

Xiangling Hou, Shengtao Ren, Dmitri Rozgonjuk, Lanjun Song, Juzhe Xi, & René Mõttus

A growing number of studies have focused on the relationship between narcissism and problematic Social Networking Sites (SNS) use. However, most of them have mainly been conducted in western countries, and the underlying mechanisms remain unclear. Using a sample of Chinese college students (N = 1349), this study examined whether social comparison orientation (i.e., ability and opinion comparisons) mediates the association between narcissism and problematic SNS use. The structural equation modeling showed that (a) narcissism was positively related to problematic SNS use; (b) ability comparison positively mediated the association between narcissism and problematic SNS, while the mediating effect of opinion comparison was not significant. These findings suggest that narcissism is a risk factor for individuals' problematic SNS use and that it is important to distinguish the two dimensions of social comparison in problematic SNS use behaviors.

DATA BLITZ SESSION D

D1. Well-Being Is More Than "A Personality Thing": Common and Unique Genetic Effects On Higher Order Factors of Personality and Well-Being Dirk H.M. Pelt & Meike Bartels

Behavioral geneticists have previously concluded that "well-being is a personality thing". However, well-being is often measured by specific traits (e.g., life satisfaction), while it covers a broad spectrum of multiple, overlapping traits. Similarly, higher order personality factors (e.g., the General Factor of Personality) have previously been largely ignored. In our study, we investigate common genetic influences on well-being and personality while taking their hierarchical organizations into account. Data on the Big Five, life satisfaction, quality of life, self-rated health, loneliness and depression from 14,253 twins and their siblings from the Netherlands Twin Register are used. Multivariate twin models indicated that well-being and personality share substantial common etiological influences, yet that they are also influenced personality-specific, well-being-specific, and trait-specific effects. Significant amounts of non-additive genetic variance were found. Well-being thus appears to be more than a personality thing: this has important implications the identification of genetic loci influencing personality and well-being.

D2. The Role of Interpersonal Perceptions of Social Inclusion and Personality in Momentary Self-Esteem and Self-Esteem Reactivity

Eva Bleckmann, Oliver Lüdtke, Swantje Mueller, & Jenny Wagner

Research has demonstrated that self-esteem is shaped by social interactions and perceptions of social inclusion; however, less is known about individual differences in momentary self-esteem reactivity to social inclusion. Using data from two adolescent samples (overall N > 200) in different social settings (standardized laboratory interactions vs. real-life interactions), we examined the associations between interpersonal perceptions (i.e., self-, other- and metaperceptions) of social inclusion and momentary self-esteem. Further, we investigated how these associations are shaped by personality traits (i.e., neuroticism, extraversion, and agreeableness). Results revealed differential associations between interpersonal perceptions and momentary self-esteem, with perceptions formed by the individual more consistently related to momentary self-esteem than perceptions of others. Concerning personality, neuroticism dampened self-esteem reactivity in interactions with unfamiliar interaction partners, whereas agreeableness enhanced reactivity in interactions with familiar others. The findings highlight the role of social context in the interplay of interpersonal perceptions and the functionality of personality traits.

D3. Long-term Changes in and Consequences of Optimism over a 25-year Period Jeewon Oh, Mariah F. Purol, Rebekka Weidmann, William J. Chopik, Eric S. Kim, Erica Baranski, Ted Schwaba, Jennifer Lodi-Smith, & Susan K. Whitbourne

Optimism is the generalized expectation that good things will happen in the future. Few studies have examined how optimism changes over large stretches of life and whether mean levels of and changes in optimism are associated with health and well-being across life. In a pre-registered analysis of the Rochester Adult Longitudinal Study (N = 987; 46.9% women; Mage [at first assessment] = 32.13, SD = 12.78), we examined changes in and outcomes of optimism over a 25-year period. Optimism increased over time, this did not vary by age and little variability was seen across participants. Optimism was associated with better/higher health, health behavior, life satisfaction, and purpose in life. Health-behavior-effects were specific to physical activity and abstaining from harmful substances/food. Constraints on generalizability include the homogeneity of the sample's race/ethnicity and education, the healthy status of the participants, and the lack of older adults in the sample.

D4. Perceptions of Stalking Among Malaysians: The Role of Belief In a Just World and Dark Tetrad Personality Traits

Kai Li Chung

The current study examined whether the prior relationship between the stalking perpetrator and victim influences judgements of severity of the behaviour and perceptions of victim responsibility. Two hundred and forty-six university students and general community members in Malaysia (where there is currently no anti-stalking legislation) read a fictional stalking scenario in which the perpetrator was depicted as a stranger, acquaintance, or expartner. Participants judged the extent to which the perpetrator's behaviour constitutes stalking, requires police intervention, would cause the victim alarm, personal distress, or to fear the use of violence, and can be attributed to the victim's behaviour. The influence of belief in a just world and the Dark Tetrad personality traits were also assessed. Findings indicate that both internal and external factors of the individual observer contribute to how stalking is perceived, which have implications for victims of stalking and the legal system.

D5. Individual Differences In Contingencies Between Situation Characteristics and Personality States

Niclas Kuper, Simon M. Breil, Kai T. Horstmann, Lena Roemer, Tanja Lischetzke, Ryne A. Sherman, Mitja D. Back, Jaap J. A. Denissen, & John F. Rauthmann

Individual differences in contingencies between situational variables and states are central to many theories of personality. However, a systematic investigation of a wide range of contingencies as individual difference variables is lacking to date. In this project, we focused

on contingencies between DIAMONDS situation characteristics and Big Five personality states. We analyze data of five repeated-measures studies where participants provided information on their situations and states in everyday life (overall: N=32,052 assessments from N=952 participants, mostly students). We found substantial individual differences in the within-person contingencies between situation characteristics and personality states. These individual differences were moderately reliable and stable, but unrelated to personality traits, subjective happiness, and demographic variables. Contingencies could be described by an interpretable four factor structure. We discuss the theoretical implications and sketch important steps for future research into contingencies as individual difference variables.

D6. Birds of a Different Feather: Openness (to Other), But Not Agreeableness, Predict Racial Homophily in Friendship Networks
Stephen Antonoplis & Oliver P. John

People tend to form relationships with individuals from their own racial group, a phenomenon called racial homophily. We test whether individual differences in racial homophily exist, are substantial, and can be predicted from personality traits, in particular Agreeableness, Openness, and Openness to Other (O2; a novel facet of Openness). Across four studies (N=1660), people who were more open (to other) had equal numbers of different- and same-race relationships, whereas people who were less open (to other) had four times as many same- as different-race relationships. O2's effect was not accounted for by Agreeableness, Openness, or base rates of racial group membership; instead, O2 accounted for effects of the superordinate Openness domain. Results held for middle-aged adults and college students, friends and new acquaintances, and networks from before and within a more diverse college environment. These studies advance our understanding of personenvironment transactions, showing how personality structures people's social networks.

D7. Big Five Traits Predict Between- and Within-Person Variation in Loneliness Sujan Shrestha, Simon Columbus, Madhusudan Pokharel, & Kripa Sigdel

Past research has linked individual differences in loneliness to Big Five personality traits. However, experience sampling studies also showed within-person fluctuations in loneliness. Here, for the first time, we study the relationship between personality traits within-person variance loneliness. In a one-week experience sampling study, n = 285 Nepalese participants reported feelings of loneliness three times a day (3,599 observations). We use location scale models to simultaneously estimate the relationship between personality traits and (a) between-person variation in loneliness and (b) within-person variance in loneliness. Whereas only Neuroticism predicted mean levels of loneliness, Neuroticism and Extraversion were associated with greater within-person variance in loneliness and Agreeableness and

Conscientiousness with lesser within-person variance. These associations further differed between situations in which participants were alone and ones in which they were in company. Our findings document individual differences in people's everyday experience of loneliness in a non-WEIRD population.

D8. The Relationship Between Student's Schoolwork Motivation and Parental Involvement From a Weekly Diary Perspective

Yao Wu, Peter Hilpert, Harriet Tenenbaum, & Terry Ng-Knight

Parental support plays an important role in schoolwork motivation. Schoolwork was completed at home during the COVID-19 pandemic lockdown, potentially increasing the importance of interactions between parents and children. However, these associations have rarely been tested at between-person and within-person level. Here, we investigated how children's schoolwork motivation fluctuated during the UK Covid-19 school lockdown. We then examined the bidirectional effects of parental schoolwork support and schoolwork motivation at the between-person and within-person level by applying multilevel modeling approach. Ninety and eight UK secondary school students in school Years 7-9 and one of their parents participated in the weekly diary study. Schoolwork motivation was high during the lockdown. More parental support did not predict subsequent increases in motivation. Higher motivation (assessed as higher expectations of success) predicted more subsequent support from parents. Thus, child-driven effects appear to be especially important in eliciting parental support.

FRIDAY, JULY 16, 2021 11:45 am to 12:30 pm EDT

Note: Poster sessions will be held on Gather Town; letters denote different rooms.

POSTER SESSION D

D1. *Intellectual Humility & Belief Extremity – Evidence for Curvilinearity?* Adele Strother, Shauna Bowes, & Scott Lilienfeld

Previous studies have examined intellectual humility's relationship with beliefs in several domains, including religion and politics. The results of these studies have been mixed. In response, we sought to clarify the relations between intellectual humility and indices of belief extremity. We assessed both political and religious convictions across three community samples collected from MTurk (Ntotal = 1,503). All participants completed intellectual humility measures in addition to measures of political and religious belief conviction. This study yielded mixed results. Approximately half of the results indicated that moderate belief corresponded to lower intellectual humility. The other half indicated that moderate belief corresponded to higher intellectual humility. No clear patterns were detected in terms of belief, but a pattern emerged when examining intellectual humility measures. This investigation sheds light on the nature of intellectual humility and its connection to belief strength.

D2. Do Self and Interpersonal Dysfunction Mediate the Association Between Adverse Childhood Experiences and Personality Pathology?

Chloe Evans & Len Simms

Two primary limitations of the research on the association between adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) and personality disorder (PD) are: (1) a lack of consideration of mechanisms that account for this association, and (2) inconsistent results due, in part, to inconsistent approaches in quantifying ACE exposure across studies. The current study seeks to address these limitations by examining the mediating role of self- and interpersonal dysfunction (as measured by the Level of Personality Functioning Scale, or LPFS) on the association between ACE and PD across three common approaches to quantifying ACE exposure (cumulative risk, individual risk, and unique risk) in a clinical sample. Taken together, results suggest that: (1) the association between ACE and PD is complex and best understood within a developmental psychopathology framework, (2) self- and interpersonal dysfunction significantly mediate the association between ACE and PD, (3) much of the association between ACE and PD is accounted for by general processes that are impacted by all forms of ACE and are implicated in all forms of PD, and (4) emotional neglect may contribute to impairment in self- and interpersonal functioning, and thereby, PD risk, above

and beyond other forms of ACE. The implications and limitations of these results and future directions are discussed.

D3. Intellectual Humility and Overconfidence: Evidence for a Dunning-Kruger Effect? Anna Ringwood & Shauna Bowes

Intellectual humility (IH) has been of increasing interest in psychological science, given its potential to reduce susceptibility to overconfidence and facilitate critical-thinking skills. Yet little research has directly examined the associations between IH and indices of overconfidence. We sought to clarify such relationships across four samples comprised of undergraduate students and MTurk participants (Ntotal = 2, 098). We also examined the potential for a Dunning-Kruger effect in IH. IH tended to manifest small-to-medium positive correlations with indices of critical-thinking and small-to-medium negative correlations with indices of overconfidence. There was generally inconsistent evidence for a Dunning-Kruger effect across most IH measures, with a few notable exceptions. Specifically, some evidence suggested that individuals scoring low on certain IH measures were the most likely to overestimate their performance on critical-thinking tasks. Results indicate that IH may buffer against overconfidence and promote accuracy, although longitudinal/experimental research is needed to corroborate these interpretations.

D4. Do the Metatraits of Personality Exist? An Empirical Test of the Blended-Traits Hypothesis

Edward Chou, Scott D Blain, Aisha L Udochi, Boris Mlačić, & Colin G DeYoung

Regular patterns of intercorrelations have been observed among the Big Five, which may reveal substantive metatraits, labeled Stability (Agreeableness, Conscientiousness, and low Neuroticism) and Plasticity (Extraversion and Openness/Intellect). However, scale- or respondent-properties may also drive such intercorrelations. For example, items blending multiple traits (e.g., "I like adventures," blending E and O) could generate artifactual correlations. In two datasets (American community sample, N = 698; Croatian university sample, N = 1006), we controlled for blended items by allowing ratings on large traitadjective sets to load on all five factors (which were allowed to correlate). Higher-order factors resembling the metatraits persisted, suggesting blended-traits alone could not account for the metatraits. We plan to add rater perceptions to the model (using Croatian peerratings) for an even stronger empirical test of the metatraits' existence. The metatraits have been linked to biological substrates, psychopathology, and well-being, making their existence an important question for the field.

D5. Persons, Situations, and Time: Idiographic Behavior Prediction Emorie D Beck & Joshua J Jackson

A longstanding goal of psychology is to predict the things people do, but tools to predict accurately future behaviors remain elusive. In the present study, we used intensive longitudinal data (N = 104; total assessments = 5,971) and three machine learning approaches to investigate the degree to which two behaviors – loneliness and procrastination – could be predicted from psychological (i.e. personality and affective states), situational (i.e. objective situations and psychological situation cues), and time (i.e. trends, diurnal cycles, time of day, and day of the week) phenomena from an idiographic, person-centered perspective. Rather than pitting persons against situations, such an approach allows psychological phenomena, situations, and time to jointly inform prediction. We find (1) a striking degree of accuracy across participants, (2) that a majority of participants models are best informed by both person and situation features, and (3) that the most important features vary greatly across people.

D6. Less Intelligent and Unaware? Little Support for Dunning-Kruger Effects In Different Intelligence Measures

Gabriela Hofer, Valentina Mraulak, & Aljoscha C. Neubauer

Are people with low abilities unaware of their deficits? According to the popular and well-researched Dunning-Kruger effect, they are: Across many domains, those who are in the lowest quantile overestimate their abilities the most. But the statistical approaches that showed this effect have often been criticized. Therefore, the present research applied recently proposed statistical methods—i.e., quadratic regression and a test of heteroscedasticity—for testing Dunning-Kruger effects in general, verbal, numerical, and spatial intelligence. 283 participants (mainly students) completed intelligence measures and provided self-estimates online. While the classical approach indicated Dunning-Kruger effects in three out of four measures, improved statistical methods only yielded a Dunning-Kruger effect in verbal intelligence: People with lower verbal intelligence had less self-knowledge about this ability. The generalizability of these findings is limited to young and highly educated populations. Nevertheless, our results contribute to a growing body of literature questioning the generality of the Dunning-Kruger effect.

D7. Beyond BMI: Personality Traits' Associations With Adiposity and Metabolic Rate Kadri Arumäe, René Mõttus, & Uku Vainik

Various personality traits are known to correlate with body mass index (BMI). However, rarely have studies looked beyond BMI to understand how metabolic characteristics relate to psychological traits. We explored personality traits' phenotypic and genetic associations with

basal metabolic rate (BMR) and an improved index of adiposity—relative fat mass (RFM). In a subsample of the Estonian Biobank (N = 3,535), we correlated RFM, BMI, and BMR, as well as their polygenic scores, with the five domains and 30 facets of NEO Personality Inventory. Various traits, notably Openness and its facets, associated with RFM above and beyond BMI. Assertiveness consistently correlated with BMR, mirroring associations with conceptually similar traits in non-human animals. Genetic analyses suggested that some personality trait—metabolic marker associations have genetic bases while others may be environmental in origin. The use of BMI can lead to both attenuated and inflated estimates of personality trait—adiposity associations.

D8. *Pride And Self-Esteem Development During The Transition To Work* Ketaki Diwan, Christina Meyers, Lotte van Doeselaar, & Anne Reitz

Longitudinal studies have shown that self-esteem increases in young adulthood and that individuals differ considerably in their self-esteem change. The experience of normative life events is considered a driver of these changes. This study aims to examine the predictive effect of the self-conscious emotion pride on average change and individual variability in change in self-esteem across the transition from university to work. We examine effects across days and months, above and beyond the non-self-conscious emotion joy. Data comes from an intensive longitudinal study on 232 young adults that contained 3 waves, each spaced 4 months apart. At Wave 1, participants were in the last year of their master's program, and at Waves 2 and 3, most of the participants had started to work. We assessed momentary emotions and self-esteem four times a day in 14 daily-diary assessments at each wave. Findings have implications for understanding emotional processes underlying self-esteem change.

D9. Partner Accuracy In Humor Perception and Associations With Relationship Satisfaction

Mariah Purol & William Chopik

Partners tend to evaluate each other's personalities and behavior with some degree of accuracy and idealism. A person's humor style is highly subjective and important for people's relationship satisfaction. The current study extends work on partner perception by examining accuracy and bias in people's perception of their partners' humor styles. I recruited 261 heterosexual couples (N = 522 individuals; Mage = 65.42, SD = 12.31) who completed self- and partner-reports of humor styles. Truth and Bias modeling revealed that, although bias varied across styles of humor, participants consistently demonstrated accuracy in their judgements of their partner's humor. In general, relationship satisfaction was positively associated with the use of positive humor and negatively associated the use of aggressive humor. Assumed similarity biases were stronger among those in particularly

satisfying relationships. The results are discussed in the context of truth and bias in partner reports of humor in close relationships.

D10. Which Virtue is Most Virtuous? The Relations Among Anxiety, Depression, and Virtues Over Time

Mason Ming, Juliette Ratchford, & Sarah Schnitker

Various virtues protect against depression and anxiety; however, few studies consider the effect of multiple virtues simultaneously and over time. We explored which virtue (i.e., forgiveness, gratitude, intellectual humility, patience, self-control) was the strongest protective factor for mental health symptoms as well as the longitudinal relations among virtues and symptoms. Participants were 230 mostly White (71%), female (72%), Christian (89%) undergraduates attending a private Christian University in the South. Dominance analyses indicated that gratitude was the strongest predictor of depression and anxiety, followed by self-control, forgiveness, independence of intellect and ego, and life hardships patience. Structural equation change score modeling indicated that increases in forgiveness and gratitude predicted decreases in anxiety over time, and increases in gratitude and life hardships patience predicted decreases in depression over time. Respect for others' viewpoints predicted greater depression. We conclude that gratitude, forgiveness, and life hardships patience may be most beneficial for mental health.

D11. Beliefs and Motivations for Expected Personality Trait Change Olivia Brady, Erica Steinberg, Joshua Osuna-Sola, & Eric Noftle

Burgeoning research has investigated volitional personality change: intentional attempts to change one's traits. However, findings are mixed about whether goals for change predict actual change (Hudson & Fraley, 2015; Robinson et al., 2015). The current study examines beliefs and motivations tied to temporally-situated expectations for Big Five trait change, including personal importance, difficulty, locus of control, future vs. present orientation, and extrinsic vs. intrinsic motivation. A longitudinal study was conducted across the first 2 years of college (N = 237). Research questions were: (1) how are beliefs and motivations related to expected trait change?; and (2) do these beliefs and motivations and expected trait change predict actual trait change? Results demonstrated that beliefs and motivations were associated with expected change, expected change was modestly associated with actual change, and beliefs and motivations sometimes interacted with expected change to predict actual change. Implications for future research on volitional change are discussed.

D12. Exploring Values and Personality in a Diverse Middle Childhood Sample Raul A. España, Allison N. Shields, Avanté J. Smack, & Jennifer L. Tackett

The Portrait Values Questionnaire – Child Version (PVQ-C) assesses 10 basic human values in childhood. Despite use of the PVQ-C in child values research, values remain understudied in children and research has only begun to investigate whether children's values can be accurately measured. The present study aimed to examine basic psychometric properties of the PVQ-C, advance a quantitative mapping of personal values and personality traits, and examine gender and racial/ethnic differences in value endorsement. Personal values and personality traits were assessed in 350 diverse children from the community (M = 9.81, SD = 0.66). Results demonstrated substantial overlap between children's personal values and their personality traits. Gender and racial/ethnic differences emerged for 7 personal values. These findings highlight the importance of measuring personal values in childhood to understand children's individual differences beyond personality traits. Gender and race/ethnicity should be further considered in the context of the development of children's values.

D13. False Positive Causality: Putting Traits into Causal Models of Panel Data Ulrich Schimmack

The cross-lagged panel model has been criticized by methodologists for decades. However, personality psychologists continue to use this model uncritically to make causal claims about personality change. The main problem of the cross-lagged panel model is that it ignores the influence of stable causes on individual differences. When stability is modeled with trait-state-error models, cross-lagged coefficients often become non-significant. As a result, hundreds of publications have reported false positive results about causality. It is time for personality psychologists to put traits into panel models.

D14. The Perils of Partialing Optimism: Relationships with Personality and Health Suzanne C. Segerstrom & Donald R. Lynam

Optimism measurement is complicated by debate on whether positively and negatively phrased items differentially predict outcomes. One statistical method for answering this question simultaneously estimates optimism and pessimism effects. The purpose of this analysis is to demonstrate that these practices can yield misleading results: the "perils of partialing". Studies administered the Life Orientation Test-Revised and measures of personality and health. Study 1 (N=739, Mage=34, 74% female, 71% White) found that after partialing each other, optimism and (reversed) pessimism (r=0.61) had worse reliability and significantly lower correlations with FFM facets. Study 2 (HRS; N=2281, Mage=67, 53% female, 67% White) found that after partialing, optimism and pessimism (r=0.32) had lower reliability and lower correlations with FFM dimensions and self-rated health and, for

optimism only, HDL cholesterol and C reactive protein (systemic inflammation). As they are poor representatives of the constructs, results from partialed optimism and pessimism should be interpreted with caution.

POSTER SESSION E

E1. Personally Motivated: How Personal Intelligence and Motivation Relate Aislinn Low, Hannah Lightcap, & John D. Mayer

Personal intelligence (PI) and motivation involve organizing behavior to achieve positive life outcomes which may be essential to completing health goals. Thus, PI and motivation may be related. We asked whether PI correlates with the capacity to organize one's goals in the health domain, using a version of the ability-based Test of Personal Intelligence and the Situational Motivation Scale (SMS). The SMS assesses intrinsic motivation (performing behaviors for their innate pleasure) and identified regulation (recognizing the personal, noninnate benefits of behaviors), as well as amotivation (a lack of a sense of purpose). Our results indicated that PI significantly correlated with identified regulation and amotivation (N = 271, N = 2.26, and N = 2.40, ps N = 2.001), a relation that held when controlling for verbal intelligence. This indicates people high in PI may be better at assessing the personal benefits of nonobviously appealing behaviors, and seeing purpose in their actions and choices.

E2. The Generalizability of the Big Five in the Autism Population An-Chuen Cho, Richard W. Robins, & Marjorie Solomon

The field of personality and autism spectrum disorder (ASD) has leveraged the Big Five framework to conceptualize ASD (Lodi-Smith et al., 2019). However, previous research has not systematically examined the generalizability of the Big Five in the ASD population. The present study examined the generalizability of the Big Five Inventory-2 (BFI-2; Soto & John, 2017) using a sample of individuals with and without ASD. 164 participants (nASD=82; nTYP=82; ages 12-22) completed the 60-item BFI-2. We conducted generalizability analyses using a one-facet, fully-crossed person-by-items design. ASD and TYP groups had comparable composite g coefficients (.845 and .832, respectively). ASD had higher domain-specific g coefficients for Extraversion and Agreeableness, and lower g coefficients for the remaining three domains. Agreeableness-Neuroticism and Extraversion-Openness correlations showed the largest differences between ASD and TYP (.307 and .368, respectively). The BFI-2 demonstrates reasonable generalizability in the ASD population, but unique correlations between personality domains merit further consideration.

E3. *The Coactive Influence of Playfulness on Stress and Coping* Christopher Clifford, Ellis Paulk, Qiyang Lin, Tianyi Wang, & Leslie Frazier

The present study examined the role of playfulness in relation to stress and coping in adults during the COVID-19 pandemic. Adult playfulness, while a largely understudied topic, is an individual difference variable that may predispose certain qualities that allow people to reframe situations in a light-hearted and uplifting way (Barnett, 2007; Proyer, 2012). We

examine playfulness as a coactive influence on perceptions of stress and the use of specific coping strategies. Using data from 837 participants, we conducted confirmatory factor analysis to develop latent constructs of play and coping to see how play predicted both an individual's stress and their coping responses. Results indicate a broad pattern of play positively predicting significant relations between positive coping strategies (i.e. positive reframing, planning, etc.) whereas play has a negative and sometimes non-significant relation with maladaptive coping strategies (i.e. denial, self-blame, etc.). These findings suggest a positive play-coping relation for healthy coping strategies.

E4. The Assessment and Heritability of a Brief Measure of Agency Eleanor J. Junkins, Daniel A. Briley, & Jaime Derringer

Agency represents self-focused dominance or masculine characteristics. Few studies explicitly compare the Agency-Communion and Big Five frameworks; those that do rarely focus on Agency. Using measurement invariance testing, correlations, regression, and biometric decompositions, we described a 5-item Agency measure in two MIDUS samples (N = 5,194 non-twins; 1,914 twins). Across both samples, Agency showed small gender differences (d = -0.24), strong associations with Openness and Extraversion (r > 0.50) as well as Generativity (r \sim 0.35) We estimated that less than half of the observed variance in Agency overlaps with the Big Five. Twin analyses showed 44% of variance in Agency may be attributable to genetic influences. However, after accounting for the Big Five, the variance unique to Agency was largely environmental. Traits outside of the Big Five, like Agency, offer partially unique information. Continual attention should be paid to evaluating diverse construct content between frameworks.

E5. Examining the Incremental Validity Of Social, Emotional, and Behavioral (SEB) Skills Over Personality Traits on Achievement Hee Jun Yoon, Brent W. Roberts, Madison N. Sewell, Christopher M. Napolitano, & Christopher J. Soto

Traditionally, personality psychology focuses on trait predictors of achievement. In this project we used social, emotional, and behavioral (SEB) skills in addition to traits to predict success. Using data from 642 US high school students, we examined predictive and incremental validity of SEB skills in predicting ACT achievement scores. We found that intellectual curiosity, goal pursuit, leadership, and collaboration measured as skills were positively related to the ACT composite score, especially intellectual curiosity (r=.33). Regression analyses confirmed that intellectual curiosity was a positive, statistically significant, and incremental predictor of achievement beyond the Big Five. We also conducted a bifactor modeling to supplement regression analyses and the results showed that the general SEB factor accounted for the most variance in achievement. The current study

provides evidence that SEB skills predict academic achievement above and beyond the Big Five.

E6. A Mega-Analysis of Personality Prediction: Robustness and Boundary Conditions Joshua J Jackson & Emorie D Beck

Decades of studies identify prospective associations between personality characteristics and life outcomes. However, previous investigations of personality characteristic-outcome associations have not taken a principled approach to sampling strategies to ensure the robustness of personality-outcome associations. In a preregistered study, we test whether and for whom personality-outcome associations are robust against selection bias using prospective associations between 14 personality characteristics and 14 health, social, education/work, and societal outcomes across eight different person- and study-level moderators using individual participant data from 171,395 individuals across 10 longitudinal panel studies in a mega-analytic framework with propensity score matching. Two findings emerged: First, personality characteristics remain robustly associated with later life outcomes. Second, the effects generalize, as there are few moderators of personality-outcome associations. In sum, personality characteristics are robustly associated with later life outcomes with few moderated associations. We discuss how these findings can inform studies of personality-outcome associations.

E7. The Factor Structure of Personality Constructs Predicting Self-Esteem and Internalizing Symptoms

Kaite Yang & Joan Girgus

Certain individual differences in interpersonal orientation, self-regulation, and coping style are considered personality vulnerabilities for internalizing symptoms. Less is known about the degree to which such personality predictors share conceptual overlap and whether self-esteem mediates the relationship between personality constructs and internalizing symptoms. The present study applied exploratory factor analyses to interpersonal orientation (social hypersensitivity, rejection sensitivity, unmitigated communion, approval and appearance contingencies of self-worth), self-regulation (locus of control, prevention, promotion, locomotion, assessment), and coping style measures (rumination, excessive reassurance-seeking). N=334 Mturk participants completed a questionnaire with personality measures, self-esteem, internalizing symptoms. We submitted personality measures to a PFA with varimax rotation. A 3-factor solution emerged: Insecurity about Oneself, Excessive Interpersonal Concern, and Goal Directed Focus. Multiple regression analyses using factor regression scores showed that each factor predicted internalizing symptoms through self-esteem as a mediator. These findings suggest that for this sample, interpersonal orientation, self-regulation, and coping styles share variance.

E8. [Submission removed at the authors' request.]

E9. Using Cross-Classified Multi-Level Models to Assess the Characteristics of Good Judges of Dispositions Toward Ridicule and Being Laughed At Marie-Louise Iredale, Kay Brauer, & René Proyer

Individual differences in how people deal with ridicule and being laughed at are described by gelotophobia (fear of being laughed at), gelotophilia (joy in being laughed at), and katagelasticism (joy in laughing in others). We examined whether judge characteristics predict self-other agreement (SOA) for the laughter-related dispositions. In a zero-acquaintance design, 162 informants judged the three dispositions of 50 targets based on targets' self-descriptions. Multi-level analyses predicting the raw and distinctive SOA from judge characteristics (demographics, laughter-related dispositions, verbal intelligence, reading habits, and big five) showed that females yielded higher SOA in gelotophobia and gelotophilia, gelotophobia predicted SOA in gelotophobia and katagelasticism, and gelotophilia predicted higher SOA for katagelasticism. The big five and cognitive/reading indicators were unrelated to SOA. We discuss the findings from the perspective of what makes "good judges." The generalizability is limited as findings await replication in an independent sample and we foremost tested German-speaking undergraduates.

E10. Great Minds Do Not Think Alike: Differences In Philosophers' Beliefs Predicted By Differences In Reflection, Education, Personality, and Culture in Nick Byrd

Prior research found correlations between reflection test performance and philosophical beliefs among lay people. In two large studies (total N > 1200)—one pre-registered replication and extension—many of these correlations were found among philosophers. For example, less reflective philosophers preferred theism over atheism and instrumental harm over harm avoidance on the trolley problem. However, some of these reflection-philosophy correlations were undetected when controlling for factors like culture, education, gender, numeracy, and personality. Moreover, the remaining correlations between reflection and philosophers' beliefs about language god, and science were partially mediated by education and self-reported preferences for actively open-minded thinking. So although some robust relationships between reflection and philosophers' philosophical beliefs were detected, there is clearly more to the link between reflection and philosophy. To this end, cultural and metaphilosophical hypotheses are considered. Normative implications are also discussed—e.g., inferring the quality of philosophical judgments from correlations with reflection test performance.

E11. Predictive Ability of Depression and Suppression on Daily Spousal Reports of Interaction Quality

Rachel Ryan, Tabea Springstein, & Tammy English

While depression is typically related to poorer social functioning, depressed individuals with better emotion regulation habits may be buffered from relationship difficulties. We collected self- and partner-report data to test whether individuals with more depressive symptoms can sustain higher relationship quality when reporting lower levels of expressive suppression. Married couples (N=272; aged 23-85) completed a self-report measure of depression and 9 days of daily diaries assessing their use of suppression and quality of spousal interactions. We used multilevel Actor-Partner Interdependence Models to test how depression and suppression predict daily social satisfaction of both members of each couple. Self-reported (but not partner-reported) social satisfaction was lower for individuals with more depressive symptoms and greater suppression, and on days when suppression was used more than usual. However, no interaction effects emerged. These findings suggest that although suppression covaries with one's social satisfaction, refraining from hiding emotions may not ameliorate depression-related social difficulties.

E12. How Does Concern About One's Own Emotion Affect Sensitivity to Other People's Emotion?

Shaina Munin & Jennifer Beer

Individuals higher on attention to emotion are more likely to notice and value their own feelings, but are they also more attentive to emotional cues expressed by other people? Two preregistered studies tested whether individual differences in attention to emotion modulate perceptions of genuineness and emotional intensity in facial expressions (total N=510 adults recruited from Prolific). In Study 1, attention to emotion did not significantly moderate participant ratings of smile genuineness or distinction between levels of emotional intensity. However, a preregistered exploratory analysis found that individuals higher on attention to emotion rated sad and angry faces, but not happy faces, as significantly more emotionally intense. Study 2 tested this effect as an a priori hypothesis but found that it did not significantly replicate. Overall, findings were not consistent with the hypothesis that attention to emotion is significantly associated with detection of subtle emotional cues in other people.

E13. Competence Mediates the Effect Of Perfectionistic Standards On Well-Being At Two Levels

Taylor Hill & Sean P. Mackinnon

Rationale: Personality traits shape the way we use, value, and spend our time; high-achieving individuals may pursue projects that produce feelings of competence. Satisfying the basic psychological need for competence and feelings of competence when pursuing a personal project may be mechanisms through which high-achieving individuals experience increased well-being. We expected that perfectionistic standards will lead to increased sense of competence, which in turn will positively predict well-being. Methods: A sample of undergraduate students (N = 192) completed an online cross-sectional survey on personal projects, well-being, and personality. Results: A multiple mediator model showed that perfectionistic standards indirectly predicted well-being through competence need satisfaction and feelings of competence when pursuing a personal project. Implications: Results suggest that pursuing projects suited to personality traits may provide a way to improve well-being, through time-use via satisfaction of basic and project-specific needs. Generalizability is limited by our homogenous, achievement-focused sample.

E14. Seeking Evidence in Support of a Psychometrically Distinct Group of People-Centered Intelligences: A Meta-Analysis
Victoria M. Bryan & John D. Mayer

The positive manifold is a pervasive and defining feature of human intelligence, suggesting a general commonality, g, across diverse forms of reasoning. Yet, recent research suggests fine-grained distinctions can be made regarding the similarity of such broad intelligences as verbal, quantitative, and emotional, suggesting the existence of classes of mental abilities that share family resemblances (Bryan & Mayer, 2020). The current research tests whether certain broad intelligences can be classified according to those that pertain to reasoning about people, known as people-centered intelligences, versus those that concern things, or thing-centered intelligences. In a meta-analysis, we draw on 87 studies that reported correlations among assessments of people-centered intelligences, including social, emotional, and personal intelligences, and other more thing-focused abilities. We then examine the average correlation among people-centered intelligences relative to the association between people-centered and thing-centered abilities. Analyses support the distinction between people and thing-centered abilities.

POSTER SESSION F

F1. Why Are Some People More Cooperative Than Others? An Exploratory Approach Amanda Rotella & Pat Barclay

What predicts how cooperative a person will be? Research has linked cooperativeness to several variables, yet we are still unaware of which variables predict the most variance. Across three studies and four measures of prosociality (SVO slider, Triple-Dominance SVO, Agreableness, Honesty Humility) we found that the consistent predictors of prosociality were dominance, socio-sexual orientation (SOI), relative deprivation, and risk-taking. Structural equation models suggest that early life stress and embodied capital calibrate these variables, and in turn influence prosociality. We argue that prosociality is calibrated through a combination of trade-offs based on (i) the amount of competition an individual is in (i.e., biological market), and their relative position within their environment, which calibrate the payoffs of prosocial strategies. These results advance our understanding of prosocial development by developing a comprehensive theory about when and why it would be beneficial (or not) for people to develop cooperative strategies.

F2. *K-12 Teacher Stress and Burnout During the COVID-19 Pandemic* Cameron Keller

The COVID-19 pandemic has challenged the roles of K-12 teachers by changing how they perform their duties, and how much work and preparation they need to do on a daily basis to keep their students safe. Such changes have imposed additional burden on what is an already demanding occupation, resulting in heightened stress, anxiety, and burnout. This research study seeks to observe the relationship between COVID-19 related stressors and teacher burnout to propose a potential intervention. This study sought to examine if COVID-19 related stressors were associated with teacher burnout (Hypothesis 1), and whether health consciousness (Hypothesis 2), neuroticism (Hypothesis 3), and extraversion (Hypothesis 4) moderate this very relationship. COVID-19 related stressors are found to be positively related to teacher burnout, however mixed results were found for neuroticism and extraversion as moderators. Surprisingly, health consciousness is observed to behave more as a mediator in this relationship than a moderator.

F3. Searching High and Low for Meaningful and Replicable Neuroanatomical Correlates of Personality

Courtland S. Hyatt, Brinkley M. Sharpe, Max M. Owens, Benjamin S. Listyg, Nathan T. Carter, Donald R. Lynam, & Joshua D. Miller

In this pre-registered study, we addressed the possibility that the null-to-small relations found between personality and morphometry (i.e., brain structure) are due, in part, to the "level" of personality or morphometry being examined. We operationalized personality as meta-traits, domains, facets, and items, and morphometry as omnibus indices (e.g., total volume), cortical area, and thickness of ROIs in the Desikan and Destrieux atlases. We used mixed effects modeling to compare the patterns of effect sizes observed between these levels and a machine learning framework for estimating out-of-sample predictability. The largest mean effect sizes were observed at the domain level of personality and the omnibus level of morphometry. The largest overall effect sizes were observed at the facet and item level, specifically for the Intellect facet of Openness and the items comprising it. We encourage researchers to search "high and low", or across levels of granularity when conducting personality neuroscience research.

F4. What Should I do and Who's to Blame? Explaining Young Adults' Attitudes and Beliefs in Times of COVID-19

Elisabeth L. de Moor, Jolien Van der Graaff, & Susan Branje

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a major impact on the lives of young people across the globe. Although their physical health risks from the virus are relatively low, young adults may experience disproportionally great costs socially, financially, and mentally. The pandemic and nations' subsequent responses may have impacted relations of young adults with their government and other groups in their society. The present study aims to explain attitudes and beliefs of young adults from 14 countries regarding three COVID-19-related issues, by focusing on young adults' personal experiences during the pandemic, their collectivistic and individualistic values, and their empathetic tendencies as explaining factors. Differences across countries in the strength of predictors will be explored with several country-level moderators. Findings from this study can be used to better understand why some young adults are more compliant whereas others may show more oppositional behavior towards the government and other groups in the society.

F5. Just Do It: The Role of Entrepreneurial Passion In Entrepreneurial Action Imran Syed

Entrepreneurship is an important career choice that is thought to enable individuals, and the societies they live in, to escape poverty (Gielnik & Frese, 2013). Yet relatively few individuals have entrepreneurial intent and even fewer individuals end up pursuing entrepreneurship. Entrepreneurial passion is thought to be an important antecedent of entrepreneurial behavior (Cardon et al., 2009). This study utilizes a student sample (n = 272) to explore a moderated mediated model of the relationship between entrepreneurial passion and entrepreneurial action. It is found that passion has both a direct and indirect effect on entrepreneurial action. As passion can be enhanced, the findings of this study have important practical implications regarding an individual's career choice of entrepreneurship.

F6. Loneliness Trajectories During the Transition to College
Julia Freitag, Susanne Bücker, Richard Rau, Pia M. Drewke, &Marcus Mund

Loneliness, the perception of social relationships as deficient with respect to communal aspects, is probably experienced by everyone under certain circumstances. In the present study, we examine changes in loneliness during the transition to university. The sample consists of 130 psychology freshmen who were repeatedly surveyed about their personality traits, loneliness, social needs and desires, general social contacts, circle of friends at university and social perceptions of other participants in a repeated round-robin design. We use Growth Mixture Models to identify latent trajectory classes of loneliness during the first academic semester and associate the resulting trajectory classes with relevant intra- and interpersonal variables. These variables include demographic variables, qualitative and quantitative social needs and their realization, relationship standards in friendships and their realization in close fellow students, the Big Five personality traits, shyness, and different social behaviour variables such as participation in social activities during the semester.

F7. Is It You or Your Partner? Agreement and Similarity Between Profiles of Self-, Partner-, and Ideal Partner Ratings on Dispositions Toward Ridicule and Being Laughed At In Couples

Kay Brauer, Rebekka Sendatzki, & René T. Proyer

Gelotophobia (fear of being laughed at), gelotophilia (joy in being laughed at), and katagelasticism (joy in laughing at others) describe individual differences in how people deal with ridicule and being laughed at. Recent research highlighted their role for romantic life and our study extended this knowledge by testing (a) the profile agreement between self-, partner-, and ideal partner perceptions among the distinctive profiles of the three dispositions, and (b) their associations with relationship satisfaction. Findings from Actor-

Partner Interdependence Model analyses in data of 286 couples (relationship duration: M = 6.8 years) have shown that partners match in their distinctive profiles of the three dispositions (mean r = .28) and overlap between different levels of self- and (ideal) partner perceptions is associated with relationship satisfaction, over and beyond actor and partner effects of the dispositions. We discuss the role of interpersonal perceptions of gelotophobia, gelotophilia, and katagelasticism for romantic relationships.

F8. Reciprocal Effects Between Global and Domain-Specific Self-Esteem: A Meta-Analysis of Longitudinal Studies

Laura C. Dapp, Samantha Krauss, & Ulrich Orth

This meta-analysis synthesizes the available longitudinal evidence on top-down and bottom-up effects between global and domain-specific self-esteem in eight domains (i.e., academic, appearance, athletic, morality, romantic, social, mathematics, and verbal abilities). English-language studies were searched in PsycINFO. The coding procedures left 38 articles for analysis, providing effect sizes for 43 independent samples, including predominantly community samples (total N=24,668). As effect size measures, longitudinal standardized regression coefficients controlled for prior levels of the outcomes were used. There was no evidence of publication bias. Overall, the results provide robust evidence for reciprocal prospective effects between global and domain-specific self-esteem. None of the moderators tested (i.e., age, gender, and measure) was significant. In sum, the findings suggest that there are both top-down and bottom-up effects between people's global and domain-specific self-esteem. A limitation is that most samples were from Western cultural contexts, indicating that more research with non-Western samples is needed.

F9. The Co-Development and Predictive Validity of Global Self-Esteem and Organizational-Based Self-Esteem at Work

Lorenzo Filosa & Guido Alessandri

Self-esteem plays a key role in how people perform at work, a point supported by several previous studies. However, the role of different form of self-esteem (i.e., global vs domain-specific) at work and their longitudinal trajectories and associations have yet to be examined. This study was aimed to analyze the pattern of co-development between two different forms of self-esteem, namely general self-esteem (GSE) and organizational-based self-esteem (OBSE). We used three-wave longitudinal data, annually gathered, from workers (N = 1616) enrolled in a professional training program. Results from multivariate latent growth curve models revealed that OBSE and GSE followed linear negative trajectories. Furthermore, these trajectories were positively correlated (rslopes = .52), suggesting positive longitudinal associations between the forms of self-esteem. Finally, OBSE and GSE trajectories showed different effects on important organizational outcomes (job satisfaction, commitment,

engagement, burnout). Findings attested the importance of considering both global and domain-specific self-esteem at work simultaneously.

F10. Intergenerational Transmission of Personality Traits as a Factor of Individual Differences

Marina S. Egorova, Yulia D. Chertkova, & Oksana V. Parshikova

The purpose of the study was to clarify the intergenerational continuity of the personality traits, depending on their position in the structure of personality. Sample: 118 families containing mother-child pairs. Mothers' age 38-66 years, "children's" - 17-30 years. They filled out questionnaires for estimating their dispositional personality traits, negative personality traits, beliefs, and values. Mothers had higher rates of Honesty/Modesty, Conscientiousness, fate control, religiosity, Conservation values, lower levels of non-clinical psychopathy, and values associated with Openness to Change and Self-affirmation then children. It was found out, that 1) the similarity of parents and children is higher for particular personality traits than for dispositional personality traits; 2) the differences between the psychological characteristics of parents and their children, as well as the structure of relations between the indicators of parents and children, depend on the method of diagnosing psychological characteristics (self-assessment vs external assessment).

F11. Stability and Change of Perceived Characteristics of Major Life Events Peter Haehner, Sarah Kritzler, Ina Faßbender, & Maike Luhmann

Theories such as Appraisal Theory and Affective Adaptation Theory suggest that perceptions of major life events change over time and that these changes are relevant for personality and well-being. However, stability and change of these event perceptions have not been systematically examined. We aimed to fill this gap using a community sample of young adults (N = 619 at T1). Participants rated nine characteristics of a major life event five times within one year. We estimated rank-order and mean-level stabilities of the nine event characteristics, the Big Five, and affective well-being with Rank-order stabilities of the life event characteristics were lower than for the Big Five, but higher than for affective well-being. Furthermore, we found significant mean-level changes for the life event characteristics extraordinariness and change in world views. Results are in line with meaning-making literature but challenge the importance of reappraisal processes of major life events.

F12. Why Would You Be With a Narcissist? Benefits Of Romantic Relationships With A Narcissistic Partner and Their Association With Relationship Well-Being Sandra Gloor & Carolyn C. Morf

Although narcissism is associated with negative outcomes in long-term romantic relationships, some individuals manage to maintain their relationships with a narcissistic partner. The aim of this study was to investigate what types of benefits partners may discern from being with a narcissist. Employing a dyadic analysis approach, we examined 200 opposite-sex community couples. Partners of narcissists reported considering their partner to be especially charismatic and attractive, and importantly, that their partner helped them accomplish their best self. In turn, they were willing to sacrifice for their narcissistic partners' goals. Narcissists themselves basked in the glory of their partner's successes, whereas both partners felt more special through their relationship with each other. Some of these benefits had downstream effects on both partners' relationship well-being. By focusing on potentially positive mechanisms, these findings may contribute to a more differentiated understanding of the complex dynamics in narcissists' relationships.

F13. Adapting to Different Situations: A Person-Based Model of Emotion Regulation Flexibility in Daily Life Tabea Springstein & Tammy English

Individuals regulate their emotions across diverse situations in daily life. Flexibly adjusting emotion regulation (ER) based on environmental demands has been suggested to be adaptive. We tested this idea by collecting experience sampling data to assess context-based ER flexibility. Mixed-effects location scale modeling was used to determine residual variability in strategy use after accounting for fixed and random effects of contextual variables. An age-diverse sample from the local community (N=223; aged 25-85; 70% White; 26% Black) were randomly prompted 6x/day for 10 days to report on their current situation (location, activity, social context, appraisals) and use of 14 ER strategies. Specific contextual features differentially contributed to predicting ER. As expected, context-based ER flexibility was related to lower depressive symptoms. This novel approach lays the foundation for future ER flexibility work that explicitly considers contextual variation, highlighting key situational factors and the utility of accounting for person-based adaption of specific strategies.

F14. Establishing a Health Network of Personality Profiles for Adolescents and Emerging Adults

Yuzhan Hang, Lydia Gabriela Speyer, Liina Haring, Billy Lee, Uku Vainik, Michelle Luciano, & René Mõttus

Many health problems that occur later in life have their origins in behaviours and associated lifestyle habits established earlier in life. We aimed to gain new insights into the structure of health and well-being of late adolescents and emerging adults through examining a multi-dimensional network that quantitatively estimates the personality similarities (personality correlations) between sixteen different health related behaviours and outcomes. The personality correlations were based on nuance level personality traits, captured by 240 items of the EE.PIP-NEO Personality Inventory that predicted the outcomes more accurately than broader personality traits (Big Five domains and facets; N = 2,269), and analysed using Exploratory Graph Analysis. The sixteen outcomes fell into four groups based on their personality correlations: psychological distress, health awareness, emotional control and substance use. Personality correlations, quantifying the overlap among outcomes in their psychological background, can explain associations between health-related behaviours and outcomes, and psychopathological comorbidities.

F15. Authoritarianism in the Structure of Personality Traits Yulia D. Chertkova, Marina S. Egorova, & Oksana V. Parshikova

Authoritarianism in the psychology of individual differences is considered as a predisposition to blind submission to authority. The purpose of the study was to analyze the relationship between authoritarianism and personality traits and the similarity in authoritarianism in spouses. Personality traits and well-being were assessed by questionnaires. 2 samples: 401 respondents (18-78 years) and 214 married couples (19-72 years). Main results: Age-related changes had a form of a U-shaped curve: a decrease in the level of authoritarianism from youth to middle age and an increase from middle to old age. Men have a higher level of authoritarianism than women. There is a high assortativity of authoritarianism between the spouses (r= 0,48, p<0.001). More authoritarian people have greater life satisfaction. Authoritarianism is positively correlated with the ability to cope with stressful situations and with belief in the paranormal. It can be considered as a compensatory characteristic.

FRIDAY, JULY 23, 2021

3:00 pm - 3:45 pm EDT

Note: Two parallel data blitz sessions will be held on Zoom; letters denote different Zoom

rooms.

DATA BLITZ SESSION E

E1. Child Personality Facets And Dimensions of Mental Disorder: An Investigation of Broad Spectra and Specific Syndromes

Cassandra M. Brandes, Kathrin Herzhoff, Avanté J. Smack, & Jennifer L. Tackett

Research connecting personality to psychopathology has overwhelmingly examined Five Factor Model traits, obscuring complex relationships that may exist between specific facets and symptoms. We tested associations between parent-reported facet-level traits and psychopathology in a diverse preadolescent community sample (N = 795). We examined both zero-order and unique (i.e., partial) associations between facets and 1) DSM-based syndromes and 2) higher-order psychopathology factors. Results indicated that syndromes could be modeled in two- (internalizing-externalizing) or three-factor (fear-distress-externalizing) structures. Internalizing and externalizing factors and all lower-order syndromes showed unique facet-level trait profiles; fear and distress profiles were largely overlapping. Over and above other facets within the same domain, internalizing disorders were predicted by high Fear and Negative Affect facets (Neuroticism) and low Intellect (Openness). Externalizing disorders were predicted by high Negative Affect, low Positive Emotions and low Considerate (Extraversion), all (low) Conscientiousness and Agreeableness facets, and low Intellect and high Imagination (Openness).

E2. Antagonism in Daily Life (10)
Colin Vize, Whitney Ringwald, Elizabeth Edershile, & Aidan Wright

Interpersonal Antagonism is one of the major domains of maladaptive personality. Structural-based investigations of Antagonism have generally been consistent in highlighting the more specific antagonistic traits (e.g., manipulativeness, callousness) that underlie the broader domain. However, less work has attempted to merge structural and functional accounts of Antagonism to assess how specific antagonistic traits manifest in daily life. This exploratory study examined how Antagonism and its specific features relate to outcomes assessed using ecological momentary assessment (EMA) methods. Across four independent EMA samples (N range=297-396; total N = 1,365; observations per outcome=5,419-17,735), we investigated how antagonistic traits related to theoretically relevant, EMA-based outcomes (e.g., affect, empathy, coldness-warmth in interpersonal interactions). Results showed robust findings across samples and operationalizations of Antagonism (e.g.,

Antagonism's relation with negative affect), along with more mixed results (e.g., Antagonism's relation with different measures of empathy). We discuss future research directions for structural and functional accounts of Antagonism.

E3. "I Want To Be With Her Forever" Versus "I Threatened Divorce": Narrative Identity Themes In COVID-19 Challenge Narratives Predict Relationship Well-Being In Recently Married Latinx Individuals

Hollen N. Reischer, Hayley C. Fivecoat, Stacey Ho, Chrishane N. Cunningham, Lena Blum, & Erika Lawrence

Community members under shelter-in-place orders narrated the "biggest challenge faced as a married couple during the COVID-19 crisis." Participants (N = 133) were 72.5% Hispanic/Latinx, 55.6% parents, 34.8% essential workers, and 30% furloughed or laid off due to COVID-19. We coded narratives for established narrative themes as well as novel themes related to relationships and Hispanic/Latinx family values. Participants who narrated their challenges using themes of agency, communion, or positive affect tended to score higher on self-reported relationship well-being (RWB). Higher RWB was also predicted by challenges narrated as having been resolved, brought the couple closer together, or mitigated by global positive regard for the spouse. Finally, participants who narrated challenges with an emphasis on familismo (i.e., familial interconnectedness, support, and obligation) scored higher on RWB. The narrative identity approach is powerful for understanding romantic relationships, and new relationship-specific measures are valuable to this emerging area of narrative identity research.

E4. Are Moral People Happier?
Sessie Sun, Wen Wu, & Geoffrey P. Goodwin

Is there a tradeoff between morality and well-being, or do these two aspects of the good life go hand in hand? To find out, we examined the association between reputation-based measures of moral character (e.g., compassion, honesty, fairness) and self-reported subjective well-being and meaning in life. In Study 1, close others (e.g., friends, family members, romantic partners) reported on undergraduate students' moral character (two samples; Ns = 221/228). Students who were seen as being more moral by their close others reported greater subjective well-being in Sample 2 and greater meaning in life across both samples. In Study 2, employees at a Chinese organization (200 teams, 1000 participants) reported on their teammates' moral character. Employees who were seen as being more moral by their teammates reported greater subjective well-being and meaning in life. These results suggest that lives that are good for others also tend to be more personally fulfilling.

E5. Implications of Identity Resolution in Emerging Adulthood for Intimacy, Generativity, and Integrity Across the Adult Lifespan
Lauren L. Mitchell, Jennifer Lodi-Smith, Erica N. Baranski, & Susan Krauss Whitbourne

Erikson's psychosocial stage model posits that successfully resolving the identity vs. role confusion crisis in youth "sets the stage" for healthy psychosocial development through adulthood. However, little empirical work directly tests the relationships between identity and the later stages of Erikson's model: intimacy, generativity, and integrity. Using data from the Rochester Adult Longitudinal Study (N=1224), a cohort-sequential study with assessments approximately every decade from the early twenties through late sixties, we tested whether emerging adulthood identity resolution predicted later developmental trajectories of intimacy, generativity, and integrity. Latent growth curve models revealed that, contrary to conventional interpretations of Erikson's theory, individuals with high identity resolution in emerging adulthood also experienced high intimacy, generativity, and integrity in emerging adulthood, and these levels remained consistently high across adulthood. Those with lower identity resolution in emerging adulthood nonetheless "caught up" to their counterparts, through faster growth in intimacy, generativity, and integrity over time.

E6. Evaluating The Structure of Subjective Well-Being In a Large-Scale Experience Sample Michael A. Busseri & Jordi Quoidbach

Rationale: Most researchers define happiness as a combination of life satisfaction (LS), positive affect (PA), and negative affect (NA), but the inner structure of subjective well-being (SWB) remains elusive. Prominent approaches include a causal systems model treating PA and NA as inputs to LS, and a hierarchical model in which LS, PA, and NA are indicators of a latent SWB factor. Method: 11,092 French adults (Mage = 29 years; 71% female) rated their LS, PA, and NA (0-100) on at least four occasions over 19 days (average). Results: A random-intercept cross-lagged panel model revealed strong correlations among LS, PA, and NA intercept factors, but (contrary to the causal systems model) weak and inconsistent cross-lagged effects. Additional testing supported a hierarchical model with LS, PA, and NA as indicators of a latent SWB factor. Person-based and situational moderators were also examined. Implications: Findings clarify the structure of SWB in everyday life.

E7. Trajectories of Depression and Anxiety Symptoms Over Time in the Transition to University: Their Co-Occurrence and the Role Of Self-Critical Perfectionism Shelby Levine, Nassim Tabri, & Marina Milyavskaya

Most anxiety and depression research fail to consider how symptom development differs over time across different individuals, and how individual differences influence the severity

of mental heath problems. Students (N = 658) completed online surveys on mental health prior to starting university and every 2 months until April. Latent class growth curve analyses were run to determine how anxiety and depressive symptoms co-develop over time, and if self-critical perfectionism was a transdiagnostic risk factor for more severe symptom trajectories. About 40% of students experienced depression and anxiety prior/during the transition to university. There was substantial variation between students in terms of how they experienced depression and anxiety symptoms. Self-critical perfectionism was a transdiagnostic risk factor, such that students higher in this trait experienced more severe anxiety and depressive symptom trajectories during the transition to university. This research further implicates the importance of understanding and studying individual differences in symptom development.

E8. Assessing the Desire to Change Personality Across Methods Travis J. Miller

To date, three methods have been used to describe individuals desires to change their personality traits: trait change inventories, identifying personality change goals in openended responses, and asking participants directly for goals to change personality. The current study is the first to assess personality change desires with all three methods in the same sample (N = 500 undergraduates). Findings with each method were compared to metanalyses of other studies utilizing that method, and methods were then compared within-person. Within each method, findings replicated very closely. Some deviations in the prevalence of certain goals were likely due to goals being collected during a global pandemic. The three methods did not show a high degree of convergence. Only participants desiring to increase Extraversion in one method tended to express desires to increase Extraversion in the other two methods. Implications for convergence among and discrepancies between the methods are discussed.

DATA BLITZ SESSION F

F1. The Role of Self-Perceived Prejudice and Discrimination in Subjective Well-Being and Self-Esteem: A Network Analysis Approach Annalisa Myer, Rafael Bastos, Víthor Rosa Franco & Jean Carlos Natividade

The current study investigates the relationship between Big Five personality factors and several psychological constructs, including subjective well-being (SWB), self-esteem (SE), and self-perceived prejudice and discrimination (SPPD), using a network analysis approach. In a Brazilian sample of adult community members (N = 1,130), we examined the difference between high- and low-status group members' network structure on SWB, SE, and Big 5 personality factors in addition to self-perceived prejudice and discrimination (SPPD) and just world beliefs. We found that low-status group membership and SPPD are directly related to SWB and SE, such that members of low-status groups who self-perceive prejudice and discrimination are more likely to experience negative SWB and SE compared to members of high-status groups. Additionally, we examine the influence of low-status group membership and SPPD on the relationship between SWB, SE, just world beliefs, and Big 5 personality factors. We discuss the implications of links between personality and life outcomes for Brazilian adults who experience prejudice and discrimination.

F2. *Mental Health, Personality, and the Curation of Online Experiences* Cianna Bedford-Petersen & Sanjay Srivastava

Social media occupies an increasingly important place in people's lives. On many platforms, users have significant control over what kind of information and experiences they are exposed to. For example, on Twitter, virtually everything users see is a function of their decisions about what accounts to follow. What drives those decisions? We collected account following decisions as well as self-reports of personality and mental health from N=196 undergraduate Twitter users. In preregistered analyses, current mental health predicted interest in following Twitter accounts that a previous observational study found to be correlated with depression, anxiety, post-traumatic stress, and anger, suggesting that such correlations arise from situation modification and reflect generalizable features of the accounts. Neuroticism and openness also predicted interest in following accounts associated with poor mental health. This research complements previous work on overt signals like tweets and status updates, elucidating how people curate their online experiences.

F3. Effects of Attachment Insecurity on Trailing Partners' Well-Being Following Relocation: The Buffering Role of Perceived Partner Gratitude and Sacrifice abriela C. Murphy, Rebecca M. Horne, Mariko L. Visserman, & Emily A. Impett

In a sample of 230 predominantly White, heterosexual, North American, and European individuals from Prolific who recently relocated for their romantic partner's job (i.e., "trailers"), we examined whether perceived partner gratitude (i.e., move-related and general gratitude) and sacrifice (i.e., sacrifice behaviours and willingness to sacrifice) could buffer insecurely attached trailers against lower relationship functioning (i.e., relationship quality and conflict) and personal well-being (i.e., life and move-related satisfaction). As predicted, insecurely attached trailers reported lower personal well-being and relationship functioning after moving than their secure counterparts. Perceived partner gratitude and willingness to sacrifice buffered avoidant trailers from lower relationship quality. Perceived partner sacrifice behaviours and willingness to sacrifice buffered anxious trailers from lower relationship quality. This is the first study to demonstrate how job relocation shapes insecurely attached individuals' well-being and relationship functioning, and the protective effects of perceiving a partner's prosociality after this life transition.

F4. Do Correctional Facilities Correct Our Youth?: Effects of Incarceration on Personality

Development

Development

Kathryn L. Bollich-Ziegler, Emorie D. Beck, Patrick L. Hill, & Joshua J. Jackson

Millions of individuals are currently incarcerated in the United States. However, little is known about the effects of incarceration on personality development, particularly during adolescence. In a large longitudinal sample, adolescents and young adults (N=7,736) regularly completed personality measures and assessments of court-ordered punishments over more than ten years. Using propensity score weighting and multilevel growth curve modeling, we found that higher sensation seeking, impulsivity, and depressive symptoms prospectively predicted the likelihood of incarceration. Further, incarcerated and non-offending youth developed similarly in several ways, but between-person models found that incarcerated youth evidenced a greater decrease in depressive symptoms and a slower decrease in impulsivity than their non-offending peers. Overall, this work highlights that personality predicts incarceration in youth and that personality changes linked with this experience do not have a uniformly "corrective" pattern of change, with few effects observed overall and some in seemingly unfavorable directions.

F5. Perceived Stress, Loneliness, and Health Outcomes Among Immigrants to the United States During The COVID-19 Pandemic: The Importance of Bicultural Identity Integration

Lauri A. Jensen-Campbell, Ashree Subedi, Kristen Hull, & Abigail Heller

Migration experiences are inherently stressful and may negatively influence immigrant health, especially when faced with a pandemic. The COVID-19 pandemic has been associated with a myriad of racial health disparities. Additionally, increased anxiety about the COVID-19 virus has been associated with greater anti-immigration attitudes. Immigrants and asylum seekers have even been blamed for spreading the virus. This study examined whether bicultural integration identity (BII) as well as pandemic racism influenced health in first- and second- generation immigrants during the pandemic. Immigrants (N = 407) completed measures of BII, racism, personality, and COVID-19 experiences, as well depression, anxiety, PTSD, loneliness, and physical health on either Prolific or at a large southwestern university. Findings linked better health outcomes with the BII harmony subscale, above and beyond the known negative effects of neuroticism and racism on health, suggesting that this construct is important to consider in studying immigrant stress and health.

F6. Iranian Adults' Perceptions of Gheirat Expressors

Pooya Razavi, Hadi Shaban-Azad, & Sanjay Srivastava

Gheirat is a moral-emotional concept ubiquitous in some Muslim cultures, which can be elicited in response to perception of harm/insult, sexual betrayal, and third-party intrusion. While religious texts consider gheirat-proneness as a necessary and unconditional virtue of the Muslim man, there are anecdotal evidence suggesting ambivalent attitudes towards gheirat-prone people. In a qualitative study (n=19) and a pre-registered experiment (n=700) with Iranian participants, we found that perceptions of gheirat-expressors consist of positive and negative evaluations and are strongly conditional on the expressor's gender. A man who expresses gheirat is perceived as both warmer and more obstinate. A woman who expresses gheirat is judged as warmer, more obstinate, and less competent. Importantly, a man who expresses gheirat is perceived as a more desirable person to affiliate with, whereas the opposite happens for a woman who expresses gheirat. We discuss how these findings can provide insights into collective beliefs about gheirat.

F7. Not All Punishers Care About Unfairness: Examining the Role of Anger and Psychopathy on Costly Punishment Sharlene Fernandes & Eyal Aharoni

Costly punishment, i.e., the punishment of unjust behavior even when it is costly to the punisher, is a commonly used strategy for enforcing distributional justice. Previous research does not adequately account for self-interested and aggressive motivations for punishment. We expected that people high in psychopathy — a constellation of personality traits including callousness, disinhibition, and antisociality — will engage in costly punishment in second-party but not in third-party unfair contexts. In a study with 481 undergraduate students, we found that psychopathic subtraits of meanness and disinhibition were associated with higher levels of moral anger, greater punishment of fair offers in both contexts, and punishment of unfair offers in the third-party context. Meanness and disinhibition subtraits had differential effects on punishment. This study highlights crucial differences between self-interested and prosocial motivations for costly punishment and has implications for understanding conflict resolution strategies used by clinically relevant personality traits like psychopathy.

F8. Psychometric Evaluation of a Big Five Personality State Scale for Intensive Longitudinal Studies

Whitney Ringwald, Stephen Manuck, Anna Marsland, & Aidan Wright

Despite enthusiasm for using intensive longitudinal designs (ILDs) to measure day-to-day manifestations of personality underlying differences between people, the validity of personality state scales has yet to be established. In this study, we evaluated the psychometrics of twenty-item and ten-item daily, Big Five personality state scales in three independent samples (N=1041). We used multi-level models to separately examine the validity of the scales for assessing personality variation at the between- and within-person levels. Results showed that a five-factor structure at both levels fits the data well, the scales had good convergent and discriminative associations with external variables, and personality states captured similar nomological nets as established global, self-report personality inventories. Limitations of the scales were identified (e.g., low reliability, low correlations with external criterion) that point to a need for more, systematic psychometric work. Our findings provide initial support for the use of personality state scales in ILDs to study between-person traits, within-person processes, and their interrelationship.

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