

ASSOCIATION for RESEARCH in PERSONALITY 8th Biennial Conference

**Evanston, Illinois
July 20 - 22, 2023**

WELCOME MESSAGE

Welcome to the 8th biennial meeting of the Association for Research in Personality (ARP) in Evanston, Illinois. After a long hiatus due to the pandemic, we are finally able to gather in person once again to share our latest research, exchange ideas, and reconnect with friends and colleagues. It is particularly exciting to go back to Evanston, which is where the first stand-alone ARP meeting was held in 2009.

As with previous conferences, this year's program promises to be a thought-provoking and engaging blend of award talks, symposia, panel discussions, and posters, concluded by a gala dinner on Saturday night. In addition, the pre-conference programming will again be hosted by the Society for Interpersonal Theory and Research (SITAR). At this year's meeting, we will continue our conversation about how we can build a more inclusive personality science. In addition to several symposia, talks, and posters dedicated to this theme, we are delighted to host a plenary panel on the relevance of personality science to social justice. We extend our thanks to Joanne Chung, Jillian Fish, Theo Klimstra, and Onnie Rogers who will lead this discussion and share their valuable insights with us. Another new wrinkle to this year's program will be two panel discussions focused on demystifying the peer review process and the challenges with our current publishing systems.

The success of this conference is the result of the tireless efforts of many individuals who have contributed their time and expertise. We offer our heartfelt thanks to Kate McLean and Jordan Booker for putting together this excellent program as well as Dan Mroczek for his exceptional conference planning. Another round of thanks goes to Olivia Atherton, Jenny Wagner, and Dulce Wilkinson Westberg for their contributions on the program committee, Brent Donnellan, ARP's Executive Officer, and Jennifer Lodi-Smith, Treasurer, who have been involved in all steps of the conference planning process. A special acknowledgment goes to Mikayla Ell for the design and production of the program brochure.

The past years have been incredibly challenging for all of us, both personally and professionally. The pandemic has forced us to adapt to new ways of working and communicating, and has highlighted the importance of mental health and well-being in our daily lives. It is good to see that our ARP has risen to the challenge and has continued to advance the field of personality psychology. Our journals have been shown to produce some of the most replicable findings in psychology and our members are taking on leadership roles in the field.

As we come together for this conference, let us celebrate our achievements and renew our commitment to build a more inclusive personality science. I wish you all a fun and inspiring conference, and look forward to the valuable insights and collaborations that will emerge from our discussions.

Wiebke Bleidorn, President of ARP

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ON - SITE REGISTRATION

Thursday, 1:00pm-4:45pm.....	Center Concourse
Friday, 7:00am-12:00pm.....	Center Concourse
Saturday, 7:30am-9:30am.....	Center Concourse

ORGANIZERS

Program Committee

Jordan Booker (co-chair)

Kate McLean (co-chair)

Olivia Atherton

Jenny Wagner

Dulce Wilkinson Westberg

Local Organizers

Dan Mroczek

Jennifer Tackett

Program Editor

Mikayla Ell

ORGANIZATIONAL SPONSORS



CONFERENCE FLOOR PLAN

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Enforcement

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

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

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

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

Reporting

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

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

References

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

SIPS Code of Conduct

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

SPSP Code of Conduct

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

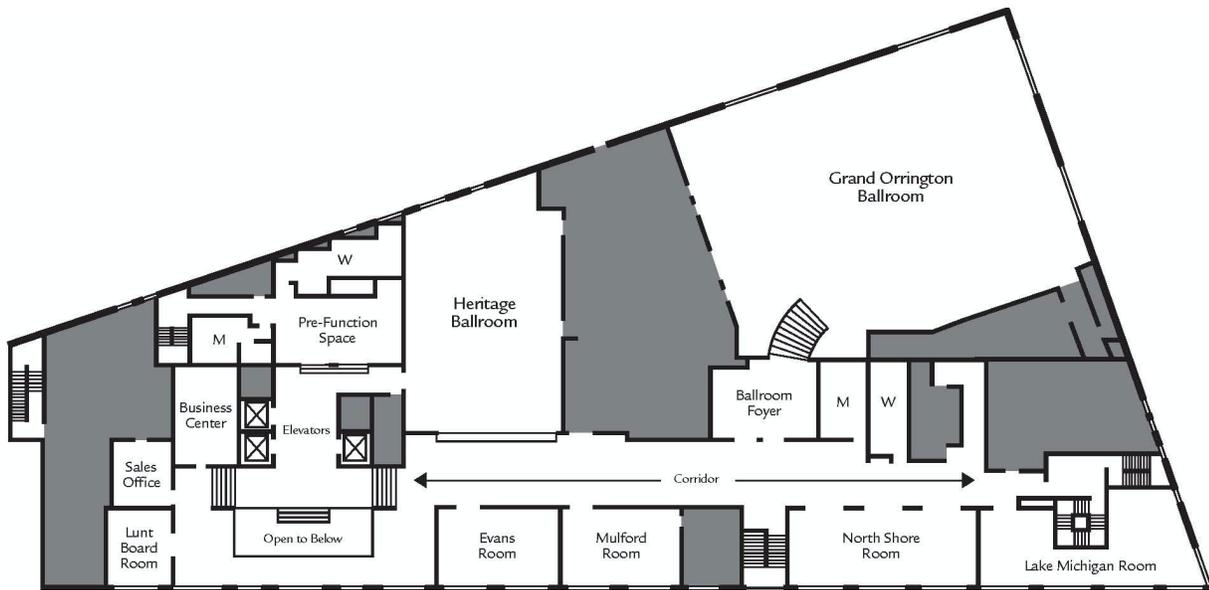
Geek Feminism wiki

http://geekfeminism.wikia.com/wiki/Conference_anti-harassment/Policy

American Library Association code of conduct

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

CONFERENCE FLOOR PLAN

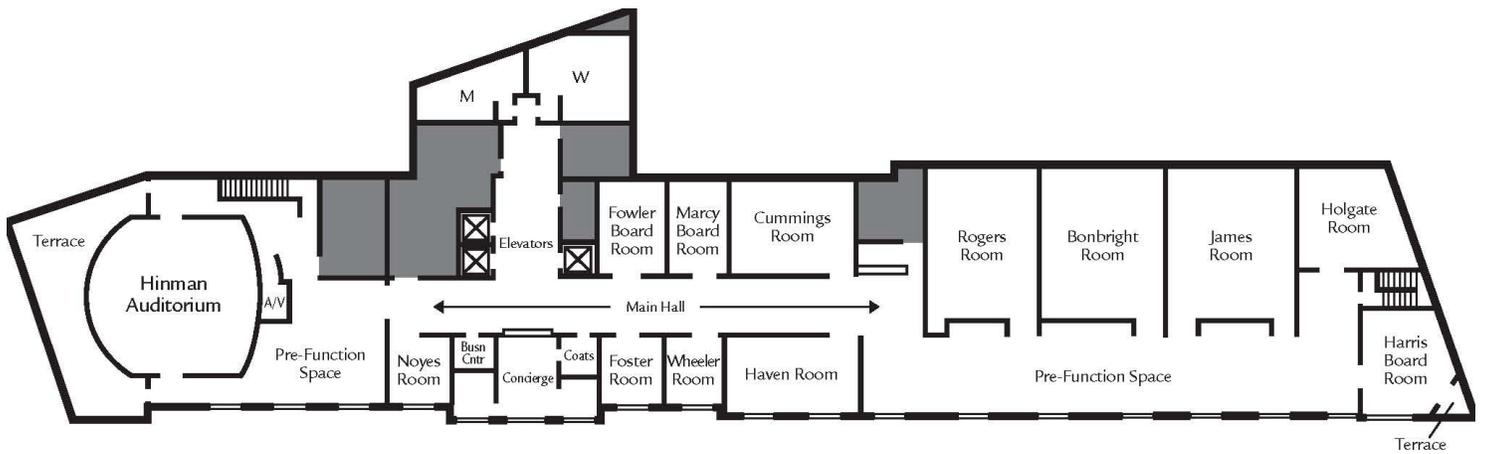


CONFERENCE FLOOR PLAN



Hilton
Orrington/Evanston

Conference Center 9th Floor



HELPFUL INFORMATION

Meeting Registration

The registration table will be in the 2nd Floor Foyer of the Orrington.

Wifi Access During the Meeting

Wi-Fi access will be provided in meeting spaces at the Orrington Hotel. The network name and password will be posted in spaces at the meeting.

Nursing Spaces at the Meeting

The Fowler Board Room on the 9th floor of the hotel has been reserved as a nursing room.

Audio Resources for Meeting Presentations

Microphones are available in all meeting rooms, and speakers are encouraged to use them.

COVID-19 Considerations During the Meeting

ARP 2023 will follow all local guidelines and regulations with respect to wearing masks in public but will not require proof of COVID-19 vaccination from attendees. Conference organizers and ARP leadership will adjust any plans according to guidance and directives from local, state, and US health officials. Any updates will be provided to attendees prior to the meeting. ARP reserves the right to make any changes to the health and safety policies for the meeting.

PROGRAM SUMMARY

THURSDAY, JULY 20, 2023

5:00pm- **Opening Reception**

7:00pm

Welcome and Presidential Address

Return of the Theory

Wiebke Bleidorn, ARP President

ARP Business Meeting

Location: Crystal Ballroom, 529

Davis St, Evanston, IL 60201

***This is one block from the Hilton*

*Orrington, at corner of Chicago Ave
and Davis*

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 2023

8:00am- **Breakfast**

9:00am Location: 2nd Floor Foyer

9:00am- **Symposium 1**

10:00am

Patience: The Forgotten Virtue

Chair: Sarah Schnitker

Location: Hinman

Auditorium (9th Floor)

*Patience and Impatience:
What, When, and Why*
Kate Sweeny

*Individual Differences in Patience and
Impatience*
Melissa Wilson & Kate Sweeny

*The Virtue Counterbalancing Model: An
Illustration with Patience & Courage*
Juliette Ratchford & Sarah
Schnitker

*Ramadan Increases Patience in
Muslim-American Adolescents*
Sarah Schnitker & Merve
Balkaya-Ince

Symposium 2

*Studying Personality and Social
Structures*

Chair: Stephen Antonoplis

Heritage Ballroom (2nd Floor)

*The Effects of Socioeconomic Status on
Personality Development in Adulthood
and Aging*
Jing Luo, Bo Zhang, Stephen
Antonoplis, & Daniel K. Mroczek

*Who Gets Resources? A Coordinated
Data Analysis of Personality Traits
and Socioeconomic Conditions*
Stephen Antonoplis, Oliva E.
Atherton, Eileen K. Graham, &
Daniel K. Mroczek

*Approaching Causality in
Personality Genomics by Estimating
Within-Family Effects*
Ted Schwaba

*Using Focus Groups to Better
Understand the Personality
Development of Racialized
Canadian Students During the
University Years*
Zaiyuan Hu, Stella Zhang,
Jaiditya Sharma, Jawahir
Mohamed, Benjamin K. Jacob,
Kelci Harris, & Joanne M.
Chung

PROGRAM SUMMARY

10:00am **Coffee Available**

- Location: 2nd Floor Foyer

10:30am

PROGRAM SUMMARY

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 2023 (cont.)

10:00am-11:00am **Discussion Session 1**

Unpacking the Peer Review System to Build a Better Personality Science

Chair: Dulce Wilkinson Westberg

Location: Heritage Ballroom (2nd Floor)

Discussants include:

Dulce Wilkinson Westberg
Katherine M. Lawson
Vernita Perkins
Olivia Atherton
Joanne Chung

Symposium 3

Personality Science and Technology: Advances across Context

Chair: Eric Grunenberg

Location: Hinman Auditorium (9th Floor)

The Promise of Personality Science in the Digital Age: How Psychological Targeting Can Be Used to Personalize Behavior Change Interventions at Scale
Sandra Matz, Emorie Beck, Olivia Atherton, Mike White, John F. Rauthmann, Dan Mroczek, Minhee Kim, & Tim Bogg

Modeling Behavioral Patterns of Authoritarianism from Smartphone Data
Timo Koch, Alejandro Hermida, Pietro Aluffi, Sanaz Talaifar, & Clemens Stachl

Automatically Coding Agency and Communion from Life Narratives
Johannes L. Klinz, Janina Larissa Bühler, Dan P. McAdams, Hollen N. Reischer, Ananya Mayukha, Jonathan M. Adler, & Mitja D. Back

Automatic Matchmaker? A Machine Learning Approach to Initial Romantic Attraction
Eric Grunenberg, Tabea Hildebrand, Lars Penke, Eli J. Finkel, Paul W. Eastwick, Samantha Joel, & Mitja D. Back

11:00am-12:00pm **Editorial Panel**

Journal Editors' Discussion of Publishing in Personality Psychology

Chair: Jonathan M. Adler

Location: Heritage Ballroom (2nd Floor)

Discussants include:

Jonathan M. Adler
Michael D. Robinson
Richard E. Lucas
Jennifer Tackett
Brent Donnelan
Zlatan Krizan
Jaap Denissen
Wiebke Bleidorn

Symposium 4

Introduction to the Hierarchical Taxonomy of Psychopathology (HiTOP): Connections to Personality and Diversity Science

Chair: Leonard Simms

Location: Hinman Auditorium (9th Floor)

Introduction to the Hierarchical Taxonomy of Psychopathology: The Organizing Role of Personality in HiTOP
David Watson

The Case for Integrating Personality to Conceptualize Mental Health Problems
Doug Samuel

Development of HiTOP Measures that Span Personality and Psychopathology
Leonard Simms

The Role and Impact of Diversity Science in the HiTOP Model
Craig Rodriguez-Seijas

Symposium 5

Beyond Hedonism and Eudaimonism: New Advances in Well-being Research

Chair: Julian Scharbert

Location: James Room (9th Floor)

Cybernetic Value Fulfillment Theory: A New Psychological Well-Being Theory
Colin G. DeYoung & Valerie Tiberius

A Psychologically Rich Life
Erin C. Westgate & Shigehiro Oishi

Personal Fulfillment Predominates Over Morality in the Context of Self-Improvement
Jessie Sun

Flow and the Autotelic Personality Through a Cybernetic Lens
Julian Scharbert, Katharina Geukes, Mitja D. Back, & Colin G. DeYoung

12:00pm-1:30pm Independent Lunch Selection for Attendees
Location: Downtown Evanston

PROGRAM SUMMARY

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 2023 (cont.)

1:30pm-
3:00pm

Invited Plenary Panel

Advancing and Communicating our Science while Creating Community: The Relevance of Personality Science to Social Justice

Location: Heritage Ballroom (2nd Floor)

Panel includes:

Joanne Chung

Jill Fish

Theo Klimstra

Onnie Rogers

3:00pm- Coffee Available

3:30pm Location: 2nd Floor Foyer

3:30pm- **Emerging Scholars Award**
5:00pm **Symposium**

Chair: Emily Willroth

Location: Heritage Ballroom (2nd Floor)

Four Types of Person X Situation Interactions: A Novel Framework and Systematic Empirical Examination
Niclas Kuper, Alina S. von Garrel, Brenton M. Wiernik, Le Vy Phan, Nick Modersitzki, & John F. Rauthmann

Personality and Psychological Adjustment during Adolescence and Early Adulthood
Katherine M. Lawson

The Reciprocal Relationship between Cognitive Aging and Facets of Well-being
Gabrielle N. Pfund, Bryan D. James, & Emily C. Willroth

The Development of Personality – from Metatraits to Facets – across Adolescence and Emerging Adulthood in a sample of Mexican-origin Youth
Whitney R. Ringwald

Examining the Environmental Influence on Well-being Similarity in Romantic Couples
Rebekka Weidmann & Richard E. Lucas

Data Blitz Symposium

Location: Hinman Auditorium (9th Floor)

The Data Blitz will be a symposium comprised of 18 short, data-focused presentations. Titles and abstracts for all Blitz presentations can be found beginning on Page 27

Authors include:

Antonis Koutsoumpis
Mariah Purol
Meredith Bucher
Madison Shea Smith
Marie-Catherine Mignault
Jason Payne
Tabea Springstein
Rui Sun
Kevin Hoff

Elizabeth Bounds
Tingshu Liu
Caroline Balling
Keely Dugan
Ian Shryock
Hasagani Tissera
Trevor Williams
Katherine Collison

5:00pm-
7:00pm

Reception

Location: Mulford Room and Evans Room (2nd Floor)

Poster Session 1 (5:00 – 6:00 pm)

Location: Grand Ballroom (2nd Floor)

PROGRAM SUMMARY

FRIDAY, JULY 21, 2023 (cont.)

PROGRAM SUMMARY

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 2023

- 8:00am- **Breakfast**
9:00am Location: 2nd Floor Foyer
- 9:00am- **Discussion Session 2**
10:00am *Methodological Recommendations for Reprioritizing, Expanding, and Strengthening Personality Science*
Location: Heritage Ballroom (2nd Floor)
- Identifying Romantic Injustice in Dating and Romantic Relationship Selection*
Vernita Perkins
- Issues in the Universality or Culture-Specificity of Personality Constructs: Lessons from Studies of Persian and Other Non-Western Languages*
Gerard Saucier
- Personality Psychology at Times of War and Conflict*
Felix Cheung
- 10:00am- **Coffee Available**
10:30am Location: 2nd Floor Foyer
- Poster Session 2**
Location: Grand Ballroom (2nd Floor)
- Symposium 6**
Adolescent Personality in Social Contexts
Chairs: Eva Bleckmann & Larissa Weiczorek
Discussant: Jaap Denissen
Location: Hinman Auditorium (9th Floor)
- I Think You Might Like Me: Origins and Development of Meta-Liking in Initial Social Interactions*
Eva Bleckmann, Richard Rau, Erika Carlson, & Jenny Wagner
- The Role of Neuroticism and Romantic Relationships for Momentary Affect in Adolescence*
Larissa L. Weiczorek, Katharina Geukes, Simon Grund, & Jenny Wagner
- Neighborhood Influences on the Development of Adolescent Temperament*
Katherine M. Lawson, Jimena Granados, & Richard W. Robins

PROGRAM SUMMARY

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 2023 (cont.)

10:00am-11:00am	Symposium 7 <i>Narrative Identity Over a Decade: Insights from the Longest Ever Cohort Study of Narrative Identity</i> Chair: Hollen Reischer Location: Hinman Auditorium (9 th Floor) <i>The Foley Longitudinal Study of Adulthood</i> Dan P. McAdams <i>Narrative Identity, Emotions, and Well-Being Over the Years</i> Henry R. Cowan & Ariana F. Turner <i>Narrative Versus Self-Reported Personality Change across Late Midlife: The Case of Self-Transcendence</i> Hollen N. Reischer, Mya N. Wright, Andrew Duarte, Nathan G. Couch, & Dan P. McAdams <i>'I Want to Lift My People Up': Exploring Links between Race and Generativity Through the Life Stories of Black Americans</i> Ananya Mayukha, Ambar Guzman, Sirin Jitklongsub, & Dan P. McAdams	Symposium 8 <i>Implications of Sexual and Gender Minority Experiences for Personality</i> Chair: Adam Nissen Location: Heritage Ballroom (2 nd Floor) <i>Testing Equal Processes: Cross-Sectional Associations of Personality, Social Experiences, and Health in a Sexual and Gender Diverse Sample</i> Eleanor J. Junkins & Jaime Derringer <i>Minority Stressors and the Life Satisfaction of Sexual Minority Adults</i> Adam T. Nissen, Weibke Bleidorn, & Christopher J. Hopwood <i>Associations Between Factors of Identity Disturbance and Sexual Minority Status</i> Sienna R. Nielsen & Aidan G.C. Wright <i>Social Context as a Mechanism Underlying Disparities in Maladaptive Personality and Personality Disorders in Sexual and Gender Minority Individuals</i> Shayan Asadi & Craig Rodriguez-Seijas	
11:00am-12:00pm	Symposium 9 <i>Looking our Limitations in the Eye: An Agenda for Personality Psychology Following the Credibility Revolution</i> Chair: Beth Clarke Location: Heritage Ballroom (2 nd Floor) <i>Investigating the Validity of the Social and Personality Psychology Literature: Triangulating Researchers' Self-Reports with Published Limitations</i> Beth Clarke, Sarah Schiavone, & Simine Vazire <i>The Limitations of Lagged Analyses for Understanding Causal Effects in Personality Research</i> Richard E. Lucas <i>Are We Over-Reliant on the Big Five Traits? How We Got Here and What We Might Do About It</i> David Condon, René Möttus, & Dustin Wood	Symposium 10 <i>Investigating Personality Changes Over Time in Diverse Traits Using Diverse Samples</i> Chair: Eunike Wetzel Location: James Room (9 th Floor) <i>Stability and Change in Narcissism from Adolescence to Young Adulthood: A Longitudinal Study of Mexican-Origin Youth</i> Winkie Ma, Emorie D. Beck, & Richard W. Robins <i>The Longitudinal Development of Narcissism in Two Large, Probabilistic Samples from Germany</i> Eunike Wetzel, Laurits Bromme, Michael Grosz, Oliver Lütcke Marius Leckelt, David Richter, Bart Wille, & Mitja D. Back <i>Are Changes in Socially Aversive Traits Related to Life Events?</i> Laurits Bromme & Eunike Wetzel	Symposium 11 <i>Stories and Systems: Narrative Ecologies of Personality Development in a Marginalizing Society</i> Chair: Nic M. Weststrate Location: Hinman Auditorium (9 th Floor) <i>Macrolevel Contexts in Narratives and Relations with Identity</i> Dulce Wilkinson Westberg & Moin Syed <i>Young Black Women's Life Goals: Types and Ties to Psychological Well-Being</i> Jordan A. Booker & Zairai Moore <i>Intergenerational Socialization within the LGBTQ+ Community</i> Kit Turner, Nic M. Weststrate, & Kate C. McLean <i>Using Structural Topic Modeling to Assess Macro-Level Themes in Ethnicity-Related Narratives</i>

PROGRAM SUMMARY

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 2023 (cont.)

*A Rapid Review and Demonstration
of Approaches for Analyzing Data
from Studies Using Measurement
Burst Designs*

Victoria Pringle, Elizabeth Page-
Gould, & Joanne Chung

*Beyond Traits: Stability and Change
in Personality Facets across
Adulthood and Old Age*

Naemi D. Brandt, Johanna
Drewelies, Sherry L. Willis, K.
Warner Schaie, Nilam Ram,
Denis Gerstorf, & Jenny Wagner

Rachel Jacobson, Dulce Wilkinson
Westberg, Edward Chou, Moin
Syed, & Sara Weston

PROGRAM SUMMARY

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 2023 (cont.)

12:00pm- 1:30pm Mentor Lunch and Independent Lunch Selection for Other Attendees
Location: Mentors and Mentees Meet by 2nd Floor Elevator Landing (Where Registration Tables are); *Lunch around Downtown Evanston*

1:30pm- 2:30pm

Symposium 12

Psychobiographies of Social Change Agents: A Special Issue of Journal of Personality

Chair: Jonathan M. Adler and Jefferson Singer

Location: Hinman Auditorium (9th Floor)

Gloria Steinem: The Childhood Foundations of a Feminist
Lauren E. Duncan

Social Change at the Local Level: A Psychobiography of Khali Sweeney from Detroit's Downtown Boxing Gym
Amanda S. Case, Sergio Maldonado Aguiñiga, & Abigail Hoxsey

'You Gotta Give Them Hope': A Structural Psychobiography of Harvey Milk (1930-1978)
Nic M. Weststrate & Kate C. McLean

Symposium 13

Personality Structure, Processes, and Outcomes across Cultures

Chair: Niclas Kuper

Location: James Room (9th Floor)

Cultural Differences in the Personality Triad: The Interplay of Personality Traits, Situation Characteristics, and Behavior across 62 Countries
Niclas Kuper, Gwendolyn Gardiner, David Funder, Members of the International Situations Project, & John F. Rauthmann

Right Wing Authoritarianism and Threat Perceptions towards Ethnic Minorities across-countries: The Role of Religiosity and Marginalization
Fahima Farkhari, Julian Scharbert, Lara Kroencke, Bernd Schlipphak, & Mitja D. Back

Evaluating Person-Environment Fit in Cross-Cultural Contexts
Gwendolyn Gardiner, Daniel Lee, Erica Baranski, David Funder, Members of the International Situations Project, & John F. Rauthmann

The Cross-Cultural Big Two: The Creation and Validation of a Culturally De-Centered Model, Structure, and Inventory
Amber Gayle Thalmayer, Kendall A. Maher, Alena Witzlack-Makarevich, Elizabeth N. Shino, Stephen Asatsa, Sumaya Laher, Maria Florence, Gerard Saucier, & David Condon

2:30pm- 3:30pm

Henry A. Murray Award Address

Location: Heritage Ballroom (2nd Floor)

Chair: Erica Baranski

Awardees:

How Are We Doing, Really? Personalizing Scientists and their Core Projects
Brian Little (2020)

A Tough and Tender Approach to Conceptualizing Persons as Embedded in Context
Kate McLean (2023)

PROGRAM SUMMARY

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 2023 (cont.)

3:00pm- **Coffee Break**

3:30pm Location: 2nd Floor Foyer

3:30pm- **Tanaka Awards Winners**

5:00pm Chair: Doug Samuel

Location: Hinman Auditorium (9th Floor)

Awardees:

Becoming: The Development of Self-Regulatory Traits Across the Lifespan
Olivia Atherton (2020)

How Personality Psychology and Cognitive Science can Enrich One Another
Hayley Jach (2021)

Manon van Scheppingen (2018)
Awarded, but not Presenting

Julia Rohrer (2019)
Awarded, but not Presenting

Early Career Awards Winners

Chair: Jon Adler

Location: Heritage Ballroom (2nd Floor)

Awardees:

Optimism and health: Resource or delusion?
Bill Chopik (2021)

Including the Majority World in Lifespan Research: The Africa Long Life Study
Amber Gayle Thalmeyer (2023)

6:00pm- **Gala Dinner**

11:00pm Location: Crystal Ballroom, 529

Davis St, Evanston, IL 60201

**This is one block from the Hilton Orrington, at corner of Chicago Ave and Davis

ABSTRACTS

Welcome and Presidential Address

Return of the Theory

Wiebke Bleidorn, ARP President

Time: Thursday, July 20 5:00pm – 5:45pm

Location: Crystal Ballroom

Early personality psychology largely amounted to big theories in search of data. This gave way to decades of data-driven research based on a consensual model of descriptive traits that enabled tests of exploratory hypotheses with advanced statistical techniques in large data sets. The result is a contemporary personality psychology that can be characterized as a lot of data in search of a theory. Putting my own excitement about exploratory research aside, I argue that the time is ripe for a theoretical renaissance in personality psychology. Formal theories that are specified so precisely that they can be falsified in rigorous empirical studies are needed to move towards more specific conclusions about the origin, development, and consequences of personality differences. Here, I will present ideas about how new empirical approaches such as computational modeling provide powerful tools for theory development in personality psychology.

Henry A. Murray Award Address

Chair: Erica Baranski

Time: Saturday, July 22 2:30pm – 3:30pm

Location: Heritage Ballroom

Awardees:

How Are We Doing, Really? Personality Scientists and their Core Projects

Brian R. Little (2020)

How are we doing as personality scientists? How are we doing in our personal lives? I will invoke personal projects analysis (PPA) to answer both questions. PPA was explicitly designed for integrating Henry Murray's concepts of proceedings and serials with Kelly's personal construct theory. In his preface to *Explorations in Personality*, Murray confessed to a "certain distortion" in the work where his enthusiasm for the "covert springs of fantasy and action" slighted the more mundane actions of daily lives. While the quotidian pursuits of everyday people can indeed be mundane, they can also be magnificent. PPA explores the content, appraisal, hierarchical structure and social ecological impact of projects and their pursuit. I conclude that human flourishing comprises the sustainable pursuit of core projects in our lives. This applies equally to the personality science we are creating and to the singular idiosyncratic lives we will interact with in Evanston in July.

A Tough and Tender Approach to Conceptualizing Persons as Embedded in Context

Kate McLean (2023)

I approach the study of persons as deeply embedded within socio-cultural, political and historical contexts, and argue that we must attend to those contexts to truly understand personality as it is lived and breathed. I briefly define a

structural-psychological approach for the study of persons, and how it reveals limitations to common approaches in personality science. I draw particular attention to the field of narrative identity and how the dominant notion of agentic self-authorship limits the visibility of systems of oppression. In contrast, a master narrative approach—which examines the culturally shared stories that guide thoughts, beliefs, values, and behaviors—brings attention to the structural constraints to identity development. I use Murray's notion of the tough and tender to illuminate the tender lived experiences of the people we study and the toughness that we need to take as a discipline to better articulate and understand those lived experiences in context.

Tanaka Award Address

Chair: Doug Samuel

Time: Saturday, July 22 3:30pm – 5:00pm

Location: Hinman Auditorium

Awardees:

Becoming: The Development of Self-Regulatory Traits Across the Lifespan
Olivia Atherton (2020)

In both the popular and scientific literature, the process of "becoming", or coming to be who we are, has often focused on how early experiences shape the experiences that follow. In this talk, I will discuss the early roots of my work on the antecedents and consequences of effortful control, and how studying temperament has shaped the ways my research program continues to evolve. Effortful control is the temperamental core of self-regulation and is defined as one's capacity to regulate impulses, to focus and shift attention, and to activate the self to pursue goals. I will present findings from my dissertation work where I investigated: 1) how contextual factors from multiple levels of analysis, ranging from the individual to cultural, impact the development of effortful control from late childhood to young adulthood; and 2) the transactional relationships between effortful control and various risky behaviors during the adolescent period. I will conclude by talking about how this work has shaped my development as a researcher and my goal of understanding how to equitably improve health by considering the intersection of socio-structural contexts and individual differences in personality across the lifespan.

How Personality Psychology and Cognitive Science can Enrich One Another
Hayley Jach (2021)

Across two research programs, I demonstrate how personality psychology and cognitive science can be combined to spur theory development and hypothesis generation. The first research program (Studies 1-5, Ns 151-308) assessed how personality psychology can inform a current question in cognitive science: why do people seek information? These studies resulted in a conceptual model where individuals seek information either to explore (related to curiosity and openness to experience) or to feel safe (related to uncertainty intolerance and neuroticism). In the second research program, I analysed electroencephalography (EEG) with data driven methods, finding that agreeableness (at 8-19 Hz) and neuroticism (at 3-6 Hz) could be decoded from

ABSTRACTS

oscillatory brain activity. Following the studies that formed my thesis, I discuss more recent research that extends each of these research programs: a collaboration with 9 cognitive science teams predicting information seeking from personality traits, and an EEG replication that partially converged with the original study results.

Manon von Scheppingen (2018)

Awarded, but not Presenting

Julia Rohrer (2019)

Awarded, but not Presenting

Early Career Award Address

Chair, Jonathan Adler

Time: Saturday, July 22 3:30 - 5pm

Location: Heritage Ballroom

Awardees:

Bill Chopik (2021)

Optimism and health: Resource or delusion?

Does it always help to look on the bright side of life and a situation? Years of individual difference and lifespan development research have framed optimism—the tendency to expect positive things in the future—as an asset that protects against physical and cognitive decline. There is also an assumption that optimism is a purely individual resource, originating from people alone, irrespective of their environments. In this talk, I'll revisit these approaches and provide some evidence that people are optimistic even when they shouldn't be, how the optimism of other people affects us, and how where you live might alter how you think about the future. The goal of this session is to give you a crash course on optimism and where it comes from—topics that expand our understanding of health and resilience and should be of interest to everyone, even if you're a pessimist at heart.

Amber Gayle Thalmeyer (2023)

Including the Majority World in Lifespan Research: The Africa Long Life Study

A major problem in psychological science is overreliance on samples from Western industrialized settings, home to only 11% of the world's population. Psychology has barely addressed the question of which phenomena are human universals and which are shaped by the cultural context. Longitudinal studies have been particularly informative to psychology, teaching us about development and change, addressing causation, disentangling age from cohort effects, and showing that personality traits meaningfully predict life outcomes. Unfortunately, they are virtually absent from the majority world. Thanks to support from the Swiss National Science Foundation and a team of study partners, the Africa Long Life Study is bringing lifespan research to Namibia, Kenya, South Africa, and soon Ghana. Large, relatively representative samples of 18-year-olds were recruited by teams of research assistants from throughout the countries

in 2022 and have so far completed three surveys on personality, mental health, and other topics. I'll tell you about contextualizing the methodology to this context and a few initial findings, from our multi-country team seeking to establish Sub-Saharan Africa as another major point of cultural contrast and theory-building in psychology.

Invited Plenary Panel

Advancing and Communicating our Science while Creating Community: The Relevance of Personality Science to Social Justice

Time: Friday, July 22 1:30pm – 3:00pm

Location: Heritage Ballroom (2nd Floor)

Discussants: Joanne Chung, Jill Fish, Theo Klimstra, & Leondra Onnie Rogers

Panelists from different areas of expertise, across psychological science, will address questions regarding how systems and structures of oppression have been and are a part of our science. There is a long history of oppression for our students, and our scholars. We also have a field that is motivated towards doing better. This panel is designed to encourage discussion about recognizing places of concern, as well as to provide insight and inspiration to develop a more equitable, just, and liberatory science. How can we challenge ourselves to imagine and to actualize a good life for our scholars and for participants?

Emerging Scholars Award Symposium

Time: Friday, July 21 3:30pm – 5:00pm

Location: Heritage Ballroom

Chair: Emily Willroth

Awardees: Niclas Kuper, Katherine M. Lawson, Gabrielle N. Pfund, Whitney R. Ringwald, & Rebekka Weidmann

Four Types of Person x Situation Interactions: A Novel Framework and Systematic Empirical Examination

Niclas Kuper¹, Alina S. von Garrel², Brenton M. Wiernik³, Le Vy Phan⁴, Nick Modersitzki⁴, & John F. Rauthmann⁵

¹University of Münster

²University of Zurich

³University of South Florida

⁴Bielefeld University

⁵Ludwig Maximilian University of Munich

Persons and situations interact in the prediction of psychological states. This basic notion represents the core of interactionist psychology. While person × situation interactions have a high theoretical relevance, empirical progress in their understanding has been slow. To move the field forward, we propose and systematically quantify four different interaction types. We conducted two studies using standardized situation stimuli (Study 1: N = 622, Study 2: N = 818; 62 stimuli each) and examined Big Five personality traits, Big Five personality states, and normative DIAMONDS situation characteristics. We found (1) large person × situation variance, (2) substantial between-person differences in situation characteristic-state associations, (3) smaller between-situation differences in trait-state associations, and (4) some significant but very small trait × situation

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characteristic interactions. Overall, person \times situation interactions appear relevant to our understanding of psychological states, but different interaction types need to be distinguished to gain a fuller picture.

Personality and Psychological Adjustment during Adolescence and Early Adulthood

Katherine M. Lawson

I begin with a brief overview of how I approach the study of adolescent personality development, including taking a longitudinal, multi-method, and multi-level approach. Next, I summarize findings on the development of Effortful Control, Negative Emotionality, and Positive Emotionality from late childhood through adolescence, and discuss some contextual factors that impact development across this period. Finally, I connect individual adolescent personality trajectories to mental health outcomes in early adulthood, and discuss the complexity of studying personality and mental health as distinct, but overlapping, constructs. Data for all projects come from the California Families Project, a longitudinal study of 674 Mexican-origin youth (50% female) assessed from age 10 to 23. Throughout the talk, I highlight research conducted alongside undergraduate collaborators and emphasize how my research program has been strengthened by these mentoring experiences.

The Reciprocal Relationship between Cognitive Aging and Facets of Well-being

Gabrielle N. Pfund¹, Bryan D. James², & Emily C. Willroth³

¹Northwestern University

²Rush Alzheimer's Disease Center

³Washington University in St. Louis

Successful aging is marked by being psychologically and cognitively well, and past research suggests that these two types of wellness may be connected throughout the aging process. However, open questions remain about directionality and specificity across well-being components. The current project applied complementary longitudinal models to 10 annual well-being reports and cognitive functioning assessments from 1,702 older adults living in Chicagoland (75.1% White/European-American; 23.9% Black/African-American). Results from bivariate latent growth curve models indicated that people with better baseline cognitive functioning generally had higher baseline well-being, and longitudinal decreases in one were associated with longitudinal decreases in the other. Furthermore, results from random-intercept cross-lagged panel models demonstrated that cognitive functioning and well-being were associated at the between- and within-person levels. Finally, both models highlighted that sense of purpose and eudaimonic well-being are more strongly tied to successful cognitive aging than life satisfaction and negative affect.

The Development of Personality – from Metatraits to Facets – across Adolescence and Emerging Adulthood in a sample of Mexican-origin Youth

Whitney R. Ringwald

The time between adolescence and adulthood is a transformative period of development. Most youth personality development research has focused on the Big Five *domains*, ignoring the hierarchical structure of personality and missing broader, higher-order processes and more specific, lower-order processes. Towards a more comprehensive account, this study examines how personality develops from adolescence into emerging adulthood at the metatrait (Stability, Plasticity), domain (Big Five), and facet levels. Data come from a longitudinal study of Mexican-origin youth ($N=645$) with few socioeconomic resources who were assessed five times from ages 14–23. We used latent growth curve models to investigate mean-level change, rank-order consistency, and the maintenance of trajectories for self-reported personality metatraits, domains, and facets. We found distinct developmental processes unfolding at each level of the hierarchy, including: (1) mean-level changes indicating increases in exploratory tendencies (i.e., Plasticity) and maturity (i.e., increases in Agreeableness and Conscientiousness, decreases in Neuroticism), and divergent change patterns between facets within each domain indicating nuanced maturational processes; (2) comparable levels of rank-order consistency for metatraits, domains, and facets; and (3) evidence that deviations from youth's developmental trajectories did not persist over time. Our findings offer insights into personality development that would be impossible to glean from the domain-level alone and adds needed sociocultural diversity to the literature.

Examining the Environmental Influence on Well-being Similarity in Romantic Couples

Rebekka Weidmann & Richard E. Lucas

Michigan State University

Romantic partners are similar in how satisfied they are with their life in general and life domains in specific. However, only a few study findings can inform about the extent to which this similarity is due to environmental (vs. stable, inherent) factors. The present study examines the size of the environmental influence on the similarity of satisfaction in romantic couples. For that purpose, dyadic data from different panel studies is examined (e.g., Swiss Household Panel, Longitudinal Internet Studies of the Social Sciences). Each panel contributing over 500 couples. Using dyadic Stable Trait, Autoregressive Trait, State (STARTS) models, the correlation between both partners' transient state components across time provides an indication of how much the environment influences the well-being similarity between couple members. We found that satisfaction with household income and housing seems to be more shared between partners compared to satisfaction with health. In addition, we extended the domain satisfaction repertoire and found unique correlations that have not yet been reported (e.g., amount of free time, democracy).

Symposium 1

Patience: The Forgotten Virtue

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Time: Friday, July 21 9:00am – 10:00am

Chair: Sarah Schnitker

Location: Hinman Auditorium

Patience as a virtue appears in all major holy texts across cultures but is nearly absent from modern psychology. This symposium seeks to position patience as a component of personality worthy of study. Speaker 1 defines patience as a set of strategies for regulating the emotion of impatience, driven by trait-like individual differences. Speaker 2 outlines the role of those individual differences in response to impatience-inducing situations. Speaker 3 proposes a compatible virtue-based theory of patience in the context of goal pursuit, paired with and its counterbalanced virtue, courage. Speaker 4 provides evidence for the short-term development of patience among Muslim adolescents during Ramadan. These talks reveal the complex nature of patience and its consequences using diverse methodologies (including ESM, longitudinal assessment, experimental prompts) and participants (e.g., online participants from 27 countries, Muslim adolescents). Taken together, these varied approaches compellingly position patience as an individual difference worthy of study.

1.1: Patience and Impatience: What, When, and Why

Kate Sweeny

Patience is a virtue-but what does patience look like in daily life? And if patience is a virtue, what is impatience? A novel theoretical approach situates impatience as a discrete emotion and patience as a targeted form of emotion regulation, directed at regulating impatience. We propose impatience is provoked by an appraisal that something is taking too long. We present conditions that calibrate one's experience of impatience as intense or mild. Participants from Prolific and a diverse US university (N = 619) read versions of scenarios that might prompt impatience. People indicated they would feel more impatient to the extent that their current state was unpleasant, the future state was desirable, someone was to blame for the delay, and the passage of time was salient. When people anticipated intense impatience, they reported that it would be difficult to behave patiently; however, situational characteristics did not consistently predict patient responses.

1.2: Individual Differences in Patience and Impatience

Melissa Wilson & Kate Sweeny

A new theory posits that impatience is a discrete emotion, and patience is a targeted emotion regulation strategy that manages it. This talk will focus on trait-like individual differences in these experiences. Participants from Prolific and a diverse US university (N = 619) completed a suite of individual difference measures and responded to impatience-inducing scenarios. Across scenarios, people high in need for closure, neuroticism, trait worry, and difficulties in emotion regulation reported more intense impatience; people with strong executive function and psychological flexibility reported less impatience. Turning to patience, those high in trait empathy, self-insight, reappraisal tendencies, agreeableness, and mindfulness were more patient in response to the scenarios; those high in impulsivity and

difficulties in emotion regulation were less patient. These findings provide initial evidence for profiles of patience and impatience that likely direct both emotion generation and emotion regulation across domains.

1.3: The Virtue Counterbalancing Model: An Illustration with Patience & Courage

Juliette Ratchford & Sarah Schnitker

In conceptualizing virtues as fully distinct constructs and vices as the absence of virtues, positive psychology is unable to provide a coherent account that explains tensions between virtues. This talk puts forward a simple, holistic model that emphasizes the counterbalancing nature of virtues and conceptualizes vices as both deficiencies and excesses of virtues. Virtues check-and-balance one another to temper instantiations of vice. To test this model in the context of patience, a longitudinal study (N = 299) assessed goals and goal pursuit, investigating the virtuous but potentially opposing strategies of patience and courage and their relations with the opposing vices of passivity and reactivity. Findings supported for the virtue counterbalancing model, with nuanced distinctions emerging at the level of specific goals and the level of the person (across goals). Implications for research on patience and the broader model of virtue and vice are discussed.

1.4: Ramadan Increases Patience in Muslim-American Adolescents

Sarah Schnitker & Merve Balkaya-Ince

Many scientifically vetted intervention activities for building patience (e.g., Schnitker et al., 2017; Schnitker et al., 2021) mirror religious rituals and traditions, but few studies examine how patience develops within persons through religious rituals. Patience is highly valued in Islam. The month of Ramadan, referred to as the 'month of patience,' is culturally delineated as instrumental for patience development as Muslims fast, engage in special prayers, and do charitable deeds. To assess the effects of Ramadan on patience development, we employed a three-wave experience sampling study design with Muslim American adolescents (N = 202) who completed three daily surveys for 7 days before, during, and after Ramadan (21 days total). Dynamic structural equation modeling across the three waves revealed that patience increased within-person during Ramadan and remained elevated post-Ramadan, but to a lesser degree. Between persons, adolescents with higher average levels of patience had greater increases in patience.

Symposium 2

Studying Personality and Social Structures

Time: Friday, July 21 9:00am – 10:00am

Chair: Stephen Antonoplis

Location: Heritage Ballroom

People's personalities exist within norms, institutions, and other such social structures-how are personality and social structures related? Four talks highlight different answers to this question. Talk 1 finds that higher adult socioeconomic status predicts higher levels of extraversion, conscientiousness, and openness and lower levels of neuroticism, and possibly trait change in older adulthood.

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Talk 2 uses 11 datasets collected over the past century to ask which personality traits get rewarded in the U.S. socioeconomic structure. Talk 3 showcases within-family comparisons for accounting for social structural confounds (i.e., stratification, assortative mating) in estimating causal effects of genes on personality traits. Talk 4 describes the experiences of racially minoritized undergraduates regarding life at university, personality change, and well-being, based on focus groups conducted by racially minoritized research assistants. These talks provide insight into, and emphasize the importance of studying, the relationships between personality and social structures.

2.1: The Effects of Socioeconomic Status on Personality Development in Adulthood and Aging

Jing Luo, Bo Zhang, Stephen Antonoplis, & Daniel K. Mroczek

The current study examined the effects of adulthood socioeconomic status (SES) on levels and changes in the Big Five personality traits domains in adulthood and during aging. We also tested whether the relations between adulthood SES and personality traits differed by childhood SES and age. Data were drawn from three longitudinal studies: the Swedish Adoption/Twin Study of Aging (SATSA), the Midlife in the United States (MIDUS), and the Health and Retirement Study (HRS). Using the latent growth models, across samples, we found associations between high SES and low levels of neuroticism and high levels of extraversion, openness, and conscientiousness. The effects of SES on changes in personality traits were mainly observed in the aging sample of HRS. Consistently, analyses of the moderating effects of age suggested some evidence for the increasingly important role of SES in levels of and changes in personality traits in older ages.

2.2: Who Gets Resources? A Coordinated Data Analysis of Personality Traits and Socioeconomic Conditions

Stephen Antonoplis, Oliva E. Atherton, Eileen K. Graham, & Daniel K. Mroczek

Traditional models of personality and socioeconomic conditions emphasize how growing up in less-resourced households affects adult development. Equally important to understand for addressing inequality are the personal characteristics that get rewarded in labor markets and the broader socioeconomic structure. To address this gap, we examine the prospective associations between personality traits and socioeconomic conditions across the lifespan, using eleven longitudinal datasets. Participants were born from 1880-2000 and aged 5-102; myriad ages and generations were present for all major U.S. military and economic events of the last 50 years. The samples were racially diverse, containing datasets focused on African American, Asian American, and Pacific Islander experiences, and several contemporary nationally representative datasets. We test for which socioeconomic conditions personality traits matter and whether traits matter at every age, during military drafts, and during economic recessions. Our results will shed light on how people navigate social structures across the lifespan.

2.3: Approaching Causality in Personality Genomics by Estimating Within-Family Effects

Ted Schwaba

Individual genetic variants have small but robust associations with personality traits. To identify whether these associations are causal, one must account for two pervasive sources of confounding that arise from social structure: population stratification (differences in gene frequency across groups of people) and assortative mating (the tendency for similar people to produce offspring). In this presentation, we give a primer on causality in genomics tailored specifically for an audience of personality psychologists who may be less familiar with this topic. We describe a powerful method for overcoming these social structure confounds by leveraging variation in genetic signal among family members. Conditionally, we will present initial findings from the Revived Genomics of Personality Consortium's genome-wide association meta-analysis of the Big Five that use this within-family method to approach causality (estimated N=100,000). Throughout, we highlight the care that must be taken when analyzing, interpreting, and communicating genomics research.

2.4: Using Focus Groups to Better Understand the Personality Development of Racialized Canadian Students During the University Years

Zaiyuan Hu, Stella Zhang, Jaiditya Sharma, Jawahir Mohamed, Benjamin K. Jacob, Kelci Harris, & Joanne M. Chung

Emerging adulthood is a critical period for personality development. However, little research has focused on the unique experiences of people from minoritized groups, specifically with regard to social structures. In the current study, 12 research assistants identifying as racialized facilitated focus groups with 91 racialized undergraduate students from diverse backgrounds. Focus groups included questions about students' experiences at university, personality change, and well-being. Participants also engaged in open discussions about what they think researchers should study. We are currently conducting thematic analyses by identifying recurring patterns in the data. We expect to see themes emerge concerning students' experiences with: microaggressions and identity affirmations, culturally (in)sensitive campus services and affinity groups, as well as their relationships with friends and family. This study demonstrates the usefulness of taking qualitative and participatory research approaches to better understand the experiences of racialized emerging adults, and people from minoritized groups more generally.

Symposium 3

Personality Science and Technology: Advances across Contexts

Time: Friday, July 21 10:00am – 11:00am

Chair: Eric Grunenberg

Location: Hinman Auditorium

Technological advances not only transform the way we live but also the way we conduct psychological research. Access to large, dynamic datasets and new methods of data processing and analysis allow us to explore new questions, provide new perspectives, and develop novel interventions. In four presentations we showcase how technology can advance

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personality science by (1) generating more personalized interventions, (2) using data from smartphone sensors and logs to investigate right-wing authoritarianism, (3) applying Natural Language Processing approaches to capture psychologically meaningful differences in text data and (4) leveraging machine learning to understand how actors and partners personality, appearance, and behavior influence initial attraction in dating.

3.1: The Promise of Personality Science in the Digital Age: How Psychological Targeting Can Be Used to Personalize Behavior Change Interventions at Scale

Sandra Matz, Emorie Beck, Olivia Atherton, Mike White, John F. Rauthmann, Dan Mroczek, Minhee Kim, & Tim Bogg

With the rapidly growing availability of scalable psychological assessments, personality science holds great promise for the scientific study and applied use of customized behavior change interventions. To facilitate this development, we propose a framework that classifies four approaches to psychological targeting by crossing segmentation (individual level or group level) and customization (audience-to-content matching or content-to-audience matching). This framework allows us to (i) integrate existing research on personalized interventions from different psychological sub-disciplines (e.g., political, educational, organizational, consumer, as well as clinical and health psychology) and to (ii) articulate open questions for future research. Our objective is to infuse personality science into intervention research and encourage cross-disciplinary collaborations within and outside of psychology. We also address important ethical considerations for the use of psychological targeting (e.g., privacy, self-determination, and equity) and offer concrete guidelines for researchers and practitioners.

3.2: Modeling Behavioral Patterns of Authoritarianism from Smartphone Data

Timo Koch, Alejandro Hermida, Pietro Aluffi, Sanaz Talaifar, & Clemens Stachl

The increase of right-wing authoritarianism (RWA) calls for an investigation to explore its behavioral manifestations in the digital era. In an effort to create a thorough profile of everyday behaviors associated with authoritarianism, our study will utilize data collected from smartphone sensors and logs to investigate RWA in a theory and data-driven fashion. By implementing cross-validated machine learning models in combination with pre-registered analyses, we aim to predict self-reported authoritarianism from literature-derived behavioral features. Our research aims to provide a deeper understanding of how authoritarianism manifests in individuals in the digital age, and how these behaviors can be predicted and described using smartphone data. The findings of our study could have significant implications for understanding and addressing the rise of authoritarianism in contemporary society.

3.3: Automatically Coding Agency and Communion from Life Narratives

Johannes L. Klinz, Janina Larissa Bühler, Dan P. McAdams, Hollen N. Reischer, Ananya Mayukha, Jonathan M. Adler, & Mitja D. Back

Language is ubiquitous and considered to be key to expressing one's thoughts and feelings, cooperating with others, and forming relationships. However, analyzing written or spoken language with traditional psychological methods is very resource-intensive: Existing research primarily relied on human-made codes, making the process hard to scale and prone to error. In turn, novel computer-based approaches from natural language processing are often limited in their ability to capture psychologically meaningful dimensions. In this study, we draw on individuals' life narratives (N = 450) to examine to which degree computer-based NLP approaches, such as transformers or word embeddings, can predict human-made codes for agency and communion. Our study's findings could highlight the potential of combining traditional and novel research methods to analyze psychologically meaningful dimensions of language at a large scale.

3.4: Automatic Matchmaker? A Machine Learning Approach to Initial Romantic Attraction

Eric Grunenber, Tabea Hildebrand, Lars Penke, Eli J. Finkel, Paul W. Eastwick, Samantha Joel, & Mitja D. Back

Who chooses whom after a date? And why? Research on initial attraction was able to uncover several central variables relevant to the prediction of general tendencies (a) to romantically desire other people (actor variance) and (b) to be desired by other people (partner variance). However, we struggle to identify consistent predictors when it comes to predicting (c) people's desire for specific partners (relationship variance). Prior research focused mainly on distal variables (i.e., self-report measures of psychological characteristics). For a relationship effect to emerge, however, one's individual characteristics need to be expressed in observable cues and then differentially perceived by the other individual. In our study we complement a wide array of self-report measures by physical appearance and behavioral information. For this, we use data from four large speed-dating studies (N = 1.132, 5.150 dates) to train machine learning models predicting actor, partner and relationship variance.

Symposium 4

Introduction to the Hierarchical Taxonomy of Psychopathology (HiTOP): Connections to Personality and Diversity Science

Time: Friday, July 21 11:00am – 12:00pm

Chair: Leonard Simms

Location: Hinman Auditorium

The Hierarchical Taxonomy of Psychopathology (HiTOP) consortium has proposed an alternative, evidence-based, and dimensional classification for psychopathology that focuses on the empirical structure of psychopathology rather than consensus judgements of psychiatric experts. HiTOP provides psychometrically robust targets for research and clinical practice that have resulted in a robust body of literature related the assessment and classification of mental health conditions. Personality science has strongly influenced the HiTOP model and the science conducted within the consortium. In this symposium,

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we introduce the model and the consortium (Watson), describe the links with personality science (Samuel), describe the measures developed to assess the model (Simms), and discuss the ways in which diversity science has influenced the work of the consortium (Rodriguez-Seijas and Levin-Aspenson). Finally, ample time will be reserved for discussion regarding the utility of the system, including the implications for personality science.

4.1: Introduction to the Hierarchical Taxonomy of Psychopathology: The Organizing Role of Personality in HiTOP
David Watson

The Hierarchical Taxonomy of Psychopathology (HiTOP) consortium was formed as a grassroots effort to articulate a fully empirical classification of psychopathology. To date, HiTOP has synthesized comorbidity data from more than 250 studies to create a quantitative structure that models maladjustment at varying levels of specificity versus generality. In the HiTOP model, signs, symptoms, and maladaptive behaviors are grouped into specific dimensions representing symptoms and traits (e.g., performance anxiety, separation insecurity). Closely related symptoms/traits are combined into dimensional syndromes (e.g., social anxiety). Clusters of syndromes form subfactors (e.g., fear). Larger clusters form spectra (e.g., internalizing), six of which are included in the model. Spectra can be combined into broader superspectra (e.g., externalizing) and the general p-factor. The HiTOP model draws heavily from—and has clear parallels to—the quantitative structures of both normal and pathological personality. My talk will highlight the intertwined nature of the structures of personality and psychopathology.

4.2: The Case for Integrating Personality to Conceptualize Mental Health Problems
Doug Samuel

Despite its demonstrated relevance to a wide variety of important outcomes such as well-being, occupational success, and relationship quality, personality has largely been relegated to the fringes of diagnostic systems such as the DSM that have focused on categorical syndromes. The advent of the Hierarchical Taxonomy of Psychopathology (HiTOP) has provided a new opportunity to integrate personality fully into the understanding of mental illness. Consistent with the modern understanding of personality, the HiTOP system conceptualizes psychopathology along a series of broad dimensions, underlaid by more narrow facets. In fact, HiTOP's strength is in its broad spectra, which are rooted in the structural science of the Five Factor Model. This talk details how personality represents a fundamental aspect of the HiTOP system and describes how traits pervade all HiTOP spectra. This integration creates opportunities for personality and personality disorder specialists to benefit from and contribute to the science underlying HiTOP.

4.3: Development of HiTOP Measures that Span Personality and Psychopathology
Leonard Simms

The Hierarchical Taxonomy of Psychopathology (HiTOP) consortium has proposed an alternative, evidence-based, and dimensional classification for psychopathology that focuses on the empirical structure of psychopathology rather than consensus judgements of psychiatric experts. HiTOP promises to provide psychometrically robust targets for research and clinical practice, but this promise cannot be fully realized until HiTOP-specific measures are developed. To that end, in this presentation I will (a) describe the steps we have taken toward the development of the HiTOP measure, (b) introduce the HiTOP self-report (HiTOP-SR) measure and discuss its reliability and structural validity in a sample of 4,000 psychiatric patients and community adults, and (c) discuss current and future projects (e.g., translations and interview methods) aimed at maximizing the clinical utility of the HiTOP measure. A summary of HiTOP scales will be presented. Discussion will focus on clinical and research utility of the measure, including the implications for psychological assessment and personality science.

4.4: The Role and Impact of Diversity Science in the HiTOP Model
Craig Rodriguez-Seijas & Holly Levin-Aspenson

The Hierarchical Taxonomy of Psychopathology (HiTOP) is an empirically based, hierarchical model of the structure of psychopathology, created in response to limitations of traditional psychiatric classification frameworks. The HiTOP model has gained increasing popularity in clinical psychology and psychiatric fields since its publication in 2017. The current paper from the Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Workgroup within the HiTOP consortium reviews the applicability of the HiTOP model to diverse, underrepresented, and epistemically excluded populations. We first review the philosophy of the HiTOP approach to modeling psychopathology, and that underlying psychopathology research more broadly, to understand the impact of scientific norms on the inclusion of diverse populations within the research canon. We then review how attention to diverse populations and their mental health needs has been included within HiTOP-related research to date. We conclude by highlighting avenues for future research under the HiTOP framework to increase its applicability to diverse populations.

Symposium 5

Beyond Hedonism and Eudaimonism: New Advances in Well-Being Research

Time: Friday, July 21 11:00am – 12:00pm

Chair: Julian Scharbert

Location: James Room

Psychological research on well-being has relied primarily on hedonic and eudaimonic conceptualizations of the 'good life.' Recent theoretical and empirical advances have challenged the primacy of these frameworks. According to Cybernetic Value Fulfillment Theory [Talk 1], researchers should recognize that people differ in their criteria for well-being (i.e., the values they aspire to). For example, whereas a happy or meaningful life is a central value for most people, many prioritize living a psychologically rich life [Talk 2]. A value fulfillment perspective can help to explain why people are more interested in changing

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some personality traits than others [Talk 3], and when people are likely to experience flow states-optimal experiences of enjoyment, absorption, and creativity-while pursuing their goals and values [Talk 4]. Together, this symposium provides a glimpse into a future in which well-being research embraces diversity in people's values, and therefore, what constitutes well-being for the individual.

5.1: Cybernetic Value Fulfillment Theory: A New Psychological Well-Being Theory

Colin G. DeYoung & Valerie Tiberius

The two major approaches to well-being in psychology, hedonic and eudaimonic, correspond to two of the three traditional philosophical schools of thought about well-being, hedonism and objective theories. The third traditional school of thought, desire-satisfactionism, is underrepresented in psychology, but it has certain advantages, especially because it allows each individual to have their own list of intrinsic goods (that is, the list of criteria for well-being). We have integrated a desire-satisfaction philosophical theory, Value Fulfillment Theory, with a theory of personality, Cybernetic Big Five Theory, to create a new psychological theory of well-being. Well-being is defined as a person's degree of progress toward fulfillment of their current values, weighted by priority, plus the degree to which their values are appropriate, meaning they are well-integrated and do not entail goal conflicts. This new theory has important implications for measuring, researching, and improving well-being.

5.2: A Psychologically Rich Life

Erin C. Westgate & Shigehiro Oishi

Some people want to live a happy life; others a meaningful life. But what about an interesting life instead? Across more than a dozen studies and several thousand participants, we present empirical evidence that a psychologically rich life -full of a variety of perspective-changing experiences - is itself a desirable form of the good life, and one distinct from happiness or meaning. Across nine countries, a nontrivial percentage of people report that they would prefer a psychologically rich life, even if it came at the expense of foregoing a happy or meaningful one. And, we present correlational and experimental evidence that novelty and shifts in perspective can foster such a life. In sum, this work provides theoretical and experimental support for broadening the psychological conceptions of the good life, to include dimensions beyond hedonic and eudaimonic well-being.

5.3: Personal Fulfillment Predominates Over Morality in the Context of Self-improvement

Jessie Sun

Why don't people want to be more moral, and why do people want to change some aspects of their personality more than others? Two preregistered studies (Ns = 252/303) show that people care more about improving the traits that will maximize their personal fulfillment. Specifically, people primarily seek to improve the traits that they believe will increase their happiness

and help them achieve their goals to a greater extent. They are also somewhat more interested in improving the traits that they believe will increase their meaning in life, social connectedness, and social status to a greater extent. In contrast, they are less interested in improving more morally-relevant traits because they believe that such improvements would be relatively less conducive to their personal fulfillment. These findings establish the primacy of personal fulfillment over moral considerations in the context of self-improvement.

5.4: Flow and the Autotelic Personality Through a Cybernetic Lens

Julian Scharbert, Katharina Geukes, Mitja D. Back, & Colin G. DeYoung

Flow theory emphasizes the goal-directed nature of the psyche and characterizes individuals' well-being by their capability of reaching their goals, which becomes maximized during the flow state. An analogous conceptualization of optimal functioning is proposed by cybernetic theories of personality and well-being. Here, we present a theoretical integration of both perspectives that might help to understand optimal psychological functioning and the personality traits associated with it (the so-called 'autotelic personality'). Specifically, we propose that the meta-traits Stability and Plasticity may be characteristic of individuals who encounter uncertainty at an optimal rate, regularly experience the flow state, and achieve higher levels of well-being. In longitudinal, international data from three preregistered studies (overall N > 2,000), we apply multilevel SEMs to investigate the proposed associations between the meta-traits, the autotelic personality, well-being, and flow. Findings promise to demonstrate how flow theory and cybernetic theory are interrelated and can mutually inform each other.

Symposium 6

Adolescent Personality in Social Contexts

Time: Saturday, July 22 9:00am – 10:00am

Chairs: Eva Bleckmann & Larissa Wiczorek

Discussant: Jaap Denissen

Location: Hinman Auditorium

Adolescents are the future of our society. Yet, this dynamic developmental phase is fairly little understood when it comes to the interplay of social experiences and personality traits and how they potentially shape each other. This symposium combines three empirical talks and a discussion to address this research gap covering diverse social contexts. Focusing on virtual peer interactions, the first talk examines how adolescent personality traits predict meta-liking and changes therein across first impression encounters. Turning to social relationships in everyday life, the second talk investigates how the interplay between neuroticism and romantic relationship experiences relates to individual differences in adolescents' daily affect. Broadening the social context to the community, the third talk explores how neighborhood characteristics are associated with adolescent temperament trajectories. To integrate the talks with existing research, an expert in the field will discuss the insights and implications for future personality research.

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6.1: I Think You Might Like Me: Origins and Development of Meta-liking in Initial Social Interactions

Eva Bleckmann, Richard Rau, Erika Carlson, & Jenny Wagner

Feeling liked is a universal human motive and a key feature of successful social interactions. This might be particularly relevant in adolescence, when peer relationships expand and deepen. While previous research has largely focused on the accuracy of meta-liking, little is known about its formation and development in adolescence and in getting-to-know contexts. Using data from N = 303 adolescents participating in virtual group interactions, we analyze how initial meta-liking changes over the course of an interaction. Further, we use latent change score modeling to investigate how personality traits, self-esteem, as well as relational information becoming available during interactions predict meta-liking and changes therein. At the time of submission, data has been collected and the preregistration is close to submission. By combining multiple data sources (i.e., interpersonal perceptions, external behavioral ratings), we elucidate how individual characteristics and social interaction experiences dynamically contribute to the emergence and development of interpersonal perceptions.

6.2: The Role of Neuroticism and Romantic Relationships for Momentary Affect in Adolescence

Larissa L. Weiczorek, Katharina Geukes, Simon Grund, & Jenny Wagner

Affective experiences in adolescence are still an under-researched topic, especially when it comes to understanding individual differences. Analyzing 1-week experience sampling data (5 peeps per day) from N = 410 German adolescents (age: M = 17.69) with mixed-effects location scale models, we examined how neuroticism facets and romantic relationships (i.e., relationship involvement and relationship quality) explain interindividual differences in adolescents' momentary affect level and variability. Higher neuroticism predicted more negative affect and higher variability. Whereas adolescents with a romantic partner did not differ from their single peers with regard to affect level, they experienced higher affect variability. Finally, among participants who were currently involved in a romantic relationship, adolescents with higher relationship quality experienced more variability in their positive affect if they scored higher in neuroticism. We discuss our findings in light of adolescents' affective development and the role of personality-social relationship interactions.

6.3: Neighborhood Influences on the Development of Adolescent Temperament

Katherine M. Lawson, Jimena Granados, & Richard W. Robins

We examined how various neighborhood characteristics influence the development of three temperament domains - Effortful Control (EC), Negative Emotionality (NEM), and Positive Emotionality (PEM) - from late childhood through adolescence. Data come from the California Families Project, a longitudinal study of 674 Mexican-origin youth (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. Neighborhood characteristics, including perceived quality, collective efficacy (i.e., mutual trust, shared goals among neighbors), reciprocated exchange, cultural/social cohesion, frequency of criminal events, and proximity of family and friends, were assessed via adolescent, parent, and interviewer reports. We examined whether these neighborhood characteristics were associated with individual differences in temperament trajectories (i.e., level, slope) from age 10 to 16. Findings from this research highlight the importance of the neighborhood context for adolescence temperament development and identify potential social-contextual intervention targets.

Symposium 7

Narrative Identity Over a Decade: Insights From the Longest Ever Cohort Study of Narrative Identity

Time: Saturday, July 22 10:00am – 11:00am

Chair: Hollen Reischer

Location: Hinman Auditorium

This symposium reports major findings from the Foley Longitudinal Study of Adulthood, a decade-long multi-method longitudinal study of personality development and health in a cohort of 163 Black and White U.S. midlife adults. The study focuses on how individuals make 'narrative sense' of their lives over time. The study's principal investigator highlights findings that replicate previous redemption research and undergird a major structural model of narrative identity. An early career researcher discusses links between narrative identity, emotion, and well-being emerging from the study. A second early career researcher reflects on identity change across midlife, with a focus on self-transcendent development. Finally, a graduate researcher introduces a novel approach to narrative identity research, revealing novel race and generativity findings. These presentations demonstrate new insights available to personality science through combining two challenging methods-narrative identity and longitudinal design. Presenters discuss the potential of methodological integration to enhance the field's methodological, construct, and participant diversity.

7.1: Foley Longitudinal Study of Adulthood

Dan P. McAdams

The Foley Longitudinal Study of Adulthood follows the lives of 160 adults as they aged from their mid-50s to mid-60s between the years 2008 and 2017. While participants responded to self-report batteries annually, each also provided a 2-hour life story interview in the first, fifth, and ninth years of the study. Major findings from the project have (1) provided replicated evidence for the role of redemptive life stories in the lives of highly generative adults, (2) demonstrated positive associations between dimensions of narrative identity and mental health, and (3) generated the foundational framework for delineating the Big Three factors of narrative identity: motivational/affective content, structural features, and autobiographical reasoning. To date, studies emerging from [study] have also explored the dynamics of late-midlife generativity, narcissism, self-transcendence, promotion and prevention motives, the emotional resonance of life

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storytelling, and, most recently, the personality and life-narrative dynamics of race and class in American life.

7.2: Narrative Identity, Emotions, and Well-Being Over the Years Henry R. Cowan & Ariana F. Turner

Research in this longitudinal cohort has shown that personality traits influence coping styles and trends in well-being over time. But traits do not tell the whole story. Research in this cohort has also shown that people have different emotional reactions to telling their life stories, and that autobiographical reasoning expressed in life narratives explains these differences where traits do not. Similarly, [study] research has shown that agentic, emotionally positive, and redemptive themes in life narratives predict better mental health and well-being, even when adjusting for traits. Finally, independent of traits, a longitudinal examination of racial differences in narrative identity revealed a novel theme of survival in a dangerous world that was characteristic of Black Americans' narratives and predicted poorer well-being. Taken together, these studies highlight the importance of narrative identity to understand emotion and well-being in the moment, longitudinally over a decade, and demographically across racial categories.

7.3: Narrative Versus Self-reported Personality Change across Late Midlife: The Case of Self-Transcendence Hollen N. Reischer, Mya N. Wright, Andrew Duarte, Nathan G. Couch, & Dan P. McAdams

The Foley Longitudinal Study of Adulthood is one of the first to analyze longitudinal narrative change in midlife. Self-transcendence (connectedness within and beyond the self) is a complex phenomenon theorized to increase with age but with scant, mixed empirical evidence. We used both self-report and narrative interviews to track Black and White U.S. participants' self-transcendence from ages 56 to 65. While self-reported measures of self-transcendence did not increase over nine years, the narrative themes of closure and self-actualization did increase significantly. Further, we found Black participants scored higher than White participants on most measures of self-transcendence, and race by gender groups showed significantly different patterns of change in self-transcendence over time. We suggest narrative identity methods may present certain opportunities for gathering valid data about constructs as rich and complex as self-transcendence that are less available through self-report questionnaires, leading to a more nuanced and accurate understanding of a variety of phenomena of interest.

7.4: 'I Want to Lift My People Up': Exploring Links between Race and Generativity Through the Life Stories of Black Americans Ananya Mayukha, Ambar Guzman, Sirin Jitklongsab, & Dan P. McAdams

Previous studies reveal a clear link between race and generativity. Within our sample, Black participants score higher on measures of generativity and tell stories with more themes related to community involvement, moral steadfastness and

prosocial goals compared to White participants. Our recent study revealed an additional link between generativity and the tendency to talk about race. Specifically, we examined whether and how Black participants (N=70) talk about race, without prompting, while telling their life stories. This study involved a three-step process of (1) identifying race-related scenes within broader life story interviews, (2) analyzing these scenes for racial narrative themes, and (3) examining connections between these themes and psychosocial outcomes. Importantly, this study employs a novel approach to working with narrative data by focusing on thematic content related to race. This approach highlights the versatility of narrative data in speaking to contemporary questions of race and identity.

Symposium 8

Implications of Sexual and Gender Minority Experiences for Personality

Time: Saturday, July 22 10:00am – 11:00am

Chair: Adam Nissen

Location: Heritage Ballroom

The identities and experiences of sexual and gender minority people (SGMs) are central to their psychological well-being and social lives. However, SGMs are systematically under-researched in personality science and psychology more broadly. This symposium highlights the importance of considering SGM status and experiences for personality, well-being, and personality pathology. Talk 1 explores the similarities in personality, social experiences, and health between SGM and non-SGM participants. Talk 2 examines how minority-specific stressors influence SGM adults' life satisfaction over time. Talk 3 considers how identity disturbance manifests in both SGM and non-SGM students. Lastly, Talk 4 examines how measures of personality and personality disorders may be biased toward SGM participants. The findings of these talks move personality science to a more inclusive future, where understanding diversity in personality across SGM status enhances generalizability, improves how we measure our constructs, identifies person x environment transactions that shape personality, and advances theory building.

8.1: Testing Equal Processes: Cross-sectional Associations of Personality, Social Experiences, and Health in a Sexual and Gender Diverse Sample

Eleanor J. Junkins & Jaime Derringer

Sexual and gender minority (SGM) people are underrepresented in psychological research-including personality and relationship sciences. Arguments for SGM exclusion often rest upon the difficulty of recruitment, as well as differences in outcomes, such as depression, and experiences, such as discrimination ([anonymized, 2022]). What is less explored, but often implied, is the extent to which process differences may exist between groups. I will present the first wave of a large, online, longitudinal survey, recruited to allow for group comparisons between SGM and non-SGM participants as well as among diverse self-identified sub-groups of gender and sexuality (Ngroup, â• 250). Analyses explore whether correlations among measures of personality, social relationship experiences, and mental health outcomes are similar across identities. I will discuss results in the context of our

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hypothesized expansion to the Similarities Hypothesis (Hyde, 2005), that similarities between groups are larger than differences for normative psychological processes.

8.2: Minority Stressors and the Life Satisfaction of Sexual Minority Adults

Adam T. Nissen, Weibke Bleidorn, & Christopher J. Hopwood

Minority stress theories highlight the detrimental impact minority stressors (e.g., discrimination, stigmatization, internalized homophobia) have on sexual minorities' overall satisfaction with their life. However, these theories posit that sexual minority people who feel more supported and better connected to the LGBTQ+ community should be spared from these threats to their life satisfaction. Most of the work testing these theories has been cross-sectional, and more research is needed to see whether these effects persist over time. Using growth curve modeling, we examine the cross-sectional and longitudinal associations between five minority stressors and life satisfaction using a representative American sample of three birth cohorts of sexual minority adults. We expect to find a negative association between minority stressors with life satisfaction intercepts and slopes. We expect perceived social support and community connectedness to negatively moderate these associations. We additionally explore whether this moderation is similar across the different birth cohorts and gender.

8.3: Associations Between Factors of Identity Disturbance and Sexual Minority Status

Sienna R. Nielsen & Aidan G.C. Wright

Identity disturbance is a core feature of borderline personality disorder (BPD) and a central aspect of personality pathology. Although it is clinically conceptualized as a multidimensional construct, it is typically assessed and reported as a singular construct. Sexual minority (SM) individuals report higher rates of identity disturbance than heterosexual individuals. However, it is unclear whether this difference reflects normative aspects of identity exploration in the SM population, rather than pathological identity disturbance. To elaborate on conceptualization of identity in SM individuals, we administered 577 identity disturbance items (from 18 extant questionnaires) to 632 undergraduate participants (ages 18-29, n=173 SM, n=459 non-SM), conducted an exploratory factor analysis of identity items, and compared SM and non-SM groups on emerging factors. Our findings will be presented in the context of identity development and minority stress processes.

8.4: Social Context as a Mechanism Underlying Disparities in Maladaptive Personality and Personality Disorders in Sexual and Gender Minority Individuals

Shayan Asadi & Craig Rodriguez-Seijas

SGM individuals are diagnosed with personality disorders (PD) more often than cisgender-heterosexuals. PDs and maladaptive traits are thought to represent an intra-individual deficit that causes dysfunctional behaviors and cognitions. A social context framework indicates PDs can be influenced by aspects other

than intra-individual factors, such as minority stress, which may explain SGM disparities in PDs. We explored this hypothesis using measurement invariance to disentangle artefactual from true differences in diagnostic criteria and maladaptive traits in SGM groups. In a clinical and a non-clinical sample, we found overlapping maladaptive personality items that showed bias and risked over-pathologizing SGM individuals. In an epidemiological sample, we found that certain PD diagnostic criteria were more easily endorsed by SGMs, regardless of presenting psychopathology. These results support a social context perspective, whereby SGM-specific factors may bias endorsement of PDs and maladaptive traits. We will discuss implications for research on personality and psychopathology in SGM populations.

Symposium 9

Looking our Limitations in the Eye: An Agenda for Personality Psychology Following the Credibility Revolution

Time: Saturday, July 22 11:00am – 12:00pm

Chair: Beth Clarke

Location: Heritage Ballroom

Personality psychology has been one of the subfields most active in the credibility revolution, and most receptive to reforming our methods and practices (Atherton et al. 2021). How far have we come, and where do we most need to focus our attention going forward? In the first talk, Clarke presents an overview of researchers' beliefs about where our greatest weaknesses lie. In three subsequent talks, we discuss the shortcomings of popular methods/ measures in personality psychology. Lucas demonstrates how, under realistic conditions, the necessary assumptions for Cross-Lagged Panel Models are violated, producing misleading results. Condon presents problems related to overreliance on the Big Five traits and some viable alternatives. Pringle reviews and evaluates researchers' approaches to analyzing burst design study data, which has become more popular recently. As a field, the credibility revolution leaves us with much to be proud of, but there is still much room for improvement.

9.1: Investigating the Validity of the Social and Personality Psychology Literature: Triangulating Researchers' Self-reports with Published Limitations

Beth Clarke, Sarah Schiavone, & Simine Vazire

Where does our field stand, ten years into the replication crisis and credibility revolution? Using the four validities framework, we examined researchers (N = 660 social and personality psychologists) self-reported perceptions about of the state of the literature in 2020, and triangulate these self-reports with a content analysis of limitations discussed in articles published in SPPS between 2010 and 2020 (N = 441 articles; 831 limitations). Researchers' self-reports correspond with authors' reported limitations regarding the most common (external validity) and least common (statistical validity) problematic practices in our field. This congruence between self-reports and behavioral practices might reflect an accurate assessment of our field's strengths and weaknesses. However, because we did not compare these results to actual methodological features of the studies (e.g., homogeneity of participant samples, reproducibility of statistical

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results), we cannot rule out the possibility that these findings reflect widespread blind spots about our norms and practices.

9.2: The Limitations of Lagged Analyses for Understanding Causal Effects in Personality Research

Richard E. Lucas

Researchers interested in causal effects of personality traits or other variables that are difficult to manipulate often rely on longitudinal data to test causal questions. One common approach is to use lagged analyses, in which an outcome at one occasion is regressed on a predictor from an earlier occasion, while controlling for measures of the outcome at that earlier occasion (such as in the Cross-Lagged Panel Model). I review the assumptions that are required for these lagged associations to represent causal effects. I then discuss the implausibility of these assumptions in situations that are typical for personality research. Next, I present simulation studies showing that under realistic conditions, the Cross-Lagged Panel Model is almost guaranteed to find spurious effects that are consistent in size with typical lagged effects that are found in the literature. Alternative models that can help address these problems are then discussed.

9.3: Are We Over-reliant on the Big Five Traits? How We Got Here and What We Might Do About It

David Condon, René Möttus, & Dustin Wood

Despite criticism on multiple fronts, the Big Five has endured for decades as the dominant measurement paradigm in personality science. This talk will summarize the documented findings for and against the validity of the Big (i.e., broad-bandwidth) Five (+/-2) traits (operationalized with low specificity), and consider factors contributing to its 'stickiness.' Then, we consider the merits of extant alternatives for personality modeling and assessment. These range from (1) those that are highly similar and may offer incremental validity over the Big Five in certain contexts; (2) those that are similar in modality/methods but divergent with respect to comprehensiveness and/or content; and (3) those that invoke different approaches entirely (narrative methods; digital footprints, behavioral observations). Importantly, we also evaluate the feasibility of methods under development that seek to integrate these approaches. Though speculative, these alternatives offer considerable promise for cracking the near exclusive focus on Big Five traits.

9.4: A Rapid Review and Demonstration of Approaches for Analyzing Data from Studies Using Measurement Burst Designs

Victoria Pringle, Elizabeth Page-Gould, & Joanne Chung

Recently, personality researchers have explored how factors in people's daily lives are associated with longer-term changes in personality. Consequently, researchers are increasingly using measurement burst designs in which repeated assessments ('bursts') of people's thoughts, feelings, and behaviors using daily life methods (e.g., ESM) are included within a longitudinal study. Given the myriad approaches available for analyzing this type of data, researchers might be unsure of which approach to

use. In the present study, we first review how researchers have analyzed data from studies using measurement burst designs. Then, we apply established statistical models to an existing dataset and use data simulations to identify the strengths, limitations, and assumptions associated with these statistical approaches and to explore how this design can be used to study personality change. The project registration, simulated data, study materials, and syntax will be available at <https://osf.io/9kqw7/>.

Symposium 10

Investigating Personality Changes Over Time in Diverse Traits Using Diverse Samples

Time: Saturday, July 22 11:00am – 12:00pm

Chair: Eunike Wetzel

Location: James Room

The development of the Big Five over time is well-researched. In contrast, we know less about the development of other personality traits such as socially aversive traits (e.g., narcissism) as well as about personality facets at a lower hierarchical level (e.g., gregariousness, self-discipline). Further, we know little about the generalizability of developmental patterns to more diverse populations. The goal of this symposium is to extend our knowledge on personality development beyond the Big Five using diverse samples. In particular, two talks will report on changes in narcissism over time, one in a sample of Mexican-origin participants and the other in two heterogeneous, probabilistic samples from Germany. The third talk will present results on how changes in narcissism, psychopathy, and Machiavellianism are related to life events in German undergraduates. In the fourth talk, a study on changes in 30 Big Five facets in a sample of Americans will be presented.

10.1: Stability and Change in Narcissism from Adolescence to Young Adulthood: A Longitudinal Study of Mexican-origin Youth

Winkie Ma, Emorie D. Beck, & Richard W. Robins

Narcissism is associated with a range of lifelong psychological, behavioral, and interpersonal consequences. Little is known, however, about how narcissism changes during adolescence and early adulthood, a critical time of identity exploration and transition into new social roles. The present study uses five waves of data from an ongoing longitudinal study of Mexican-origin youth (N = 674) to evaluate the development of narcissism from adolescence (age 14) to emerging adulthood (age 23). We will examine rank-order consistency and mean-level change in two facets of narcissism (superiority, exploitativeness) using test-retest correlations and latent growth curve models, respectively. We will also examine how these results vary by gender and nativity. Studying trajectories of narcissism from age 14 to 23 will allow us to build upon a scarce literature examining stability and change during adolescence and emerging adulthood, and better understand the development of dark traits in an understudied ethnic minority sample.

10.2: The Longitudinal Development of Narcissism in Two Large, Probabilistic Samples from Germany

Eunike Wetzel, Laurits Bromme, Michael Grosz, Oliver Lüdtke, Marius Leckelt, David Richter, Bart Wille, & Mitja D. Back

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So far, little is known about the development of narcissism over the life span. The present study extends previous research by analyzing data from two large, heterogeneous, and probabilistic German samples (GESIS-Panel; SOEP-IS) that cover ages from 18 to 73. For both samples, narcissism data from three waves is available (GESIS-Panel N = 2,555 and SOEP-IS N = 1,115 with data at all waves). Our preregistered analyses focus on stability and change in narcissism over three (GESIS-Panel) or five (SOEP-IS) years while taking into account age as a moderator by estimating local structural equation models combined with latent state and latent change models. In addition, we investigate how changes in narcissism are related to several life events including relationship status and being in a leadership position. This submission contributes to ARP's diversity goal by investigating a socially aversive construct in samples with heterogeneity in educational and socioeconomic backgrounds.

10.3: Are Changes in Socially Aversive Traits Related to Life Events?

Laurits Bromme & Eunike Wetzel

Building on social investment theory, our study investigates whether specific life events are associated with changes in socially aversive traits in young adulthood. In a two-year longitudinal study of 539 German undergraduates, we assessed narcissistic admiration, narcissistic rivalry, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy at four occasions. In addition, participants reported the occurrence of 34 specific life events. Using latent change score models, we aim to identify those events that predict changes in individuals' trait levels ('socialization'). Further, we will investigate whether initial trait levels predict the occurrence of specific life events ('selection'). We prespecified ten hypotheses (e.g., 'ending a relationship predicts an increase in narcissistic admiration') and will conduct exploratory analyses for all other life events. Data collection has been completed. Hypotheses and analytical decisions will be preregistered before analysis. Data and materials will be made publicly available. This submission contributes to ARP's goal of construct diversity by investigating socially aversive traits.

10.4: Beyond Traits: Stability and Change in Personality Facets across Adulthood and Old Age

Naemi D. Brandt, Johanna Drewelies, Sherry L. Willis, K. Warner Schaie, Nilam Ram, Denis Gerstorff, & Jenny Wagner

Accumulated evidence indicates both stable and malleable parts in inter-individual differences in the broad Big Five domains. Less is known, however, about stability and change at the diversified facet level, and thus what aspects of people's emotional and behavioral repertoires change. We aim to fill this gap by investigating personality stability and change along continuously modeled age applying local structural equation modeling to measurement models and to second-order growth curve models. We used the NEO-PI-R in a large cohort-sequential study of 1,667 age-diverse adults followed over 11 years. Although we found substantial rank-order stabilities across all 30 facets, the exact pattern differed strongly between facets of the same trait and across traits. In terms of mean-levels,

facet change was more similar to trait change. Although facets were overall highly stable in midlife and old age, people's rank-orderings reveal a much more complex pattern than analyses on the trait level suggest.

Symposium 11

Stories and Systems: Narrative Ecologies of Personality

Development in a Marginalizing Society

Time: Saturday, July 22 11:00am – 12:00pm

Chair: Nic M. Weststrate

Location: Hinman Auditorium

This symposium responds to escalating calls for the integration of cultural, systemic, and structural constructs into the study of persons. Across four talks, we explore personality development (e.g., identity, collective continuity, lifespan goals, well-being) among marginalized people and communities. Each talk moves beyond the traditional microsystemic level of analysis to center structural factors in the macro- and chronosystems—a move that is necessary for understanding the developmental ecologies of marginalized people. Adopting an intersectional lens, the talks examine personality development along the axes of sexual orientation, gender identity, race/ethnicity, and social class, taking into consideration structural inequities associated with these identities and experiences. The studies adopt a diverse range of qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods but share a common focus on narratives and life stories, uplifting the voices of people and communities who are typically underrepresented in personality science. Implications are discussed for facilitating positive development in a marginalizing society.

11.1: Macrolevel Contexts in Narratives and Relations with Identity

Dulce Wilkinson Westberg & Moin Syed

Psychological research often centers microlevel processes of individuals and relationships at the expense of macrolevel contexts that impact lived experiences. This presentation will demonstrate how macrolevel contexts manifest within narratives and correspond with identity as well as how perceived connection between macrolevel contexts varies based on dimensions of marginalization. The macrolevel contexts of race-ethnicity, gender, and social class were examined within self-defining memories (vivid experiences representing the self) using the narrative identity approach and an intersectional framework. The presence and perceived connection of macrolevel contexts in narratives related with indicators of identity (e.g., ethnic exploration) and varied based on marginalization. For example, women and individuals from lower socioeconomic backgrounds reported greater perceived connection between macrolevel contexts in narratives. Discussion will center the experiences of individuals from marginalized groups and draw attention to the increased salience of macrolevel contexts in these groups and their significance for understanding personality and identity.

11.2: Young Black Women's Life Goals: Types and Ties to Psychological Well-being

Jordan A. Booker & Zairai Moore

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The goals people set for themselves reflect their past experiences and paths they see for an ideal future. As part of a larger focus on life storytelling among young adults, we considered expressions of lifespan goals among a group that has received less research attention: young Black women in the US. We considered the extent 80 Black women mentioned four major types of goals (i.e., identity, agentic, communal, health) in lifespan goal prompts and whether spontaneous mentions of these goals were related to reports of psychological functioning. Each of these types of goals were mentioned by most sample women, underscoring their salience and relevance. Further, expressions of identity-, agency-, and health-centered goals were linked to women's reports of hope, tendencies to worry, and broader psychological well-being. This project reinforces the importance of ideal goals for the self and places a needed focus on the experiences and aspirations of Black women.

11.3: Intergenerational Socialization within the LGBTQ+ Community

Kit Turner, Nic M. Weststrate, & Kate C. McLean

This mixed-method study examined relation between intergenerational socialization and identity amongst LGBTQ+ emerging adults (N=309), specifically to understand how culture and history (i.e., macrosystem and chronosystem) influence personal development (i.e., microsystem). The transmission of cultural-historical knowledge within social groups is critical for identity development. However, LGBTQ+ youth are less likely than other marginalized groups to receive in-group socialization from their parents, and rates of access to LGBTQ+ elders outside of the family are unknown. In this mixed-method study, we first examined what kinds of socialization parents and LGBTQ+ elders engage in, if they differ from one another, and how that socialization relates to psychological functioning. Second, participants who reported positive relationships with LGBTQ+ elders (n=8) were interviewed about their socialization experiences. Results showed that parents and LGBTQ+ elders differ significantly in how they socialized LGBTQ+ youth, and that intergenerational LGBTQ+ contact is limited, making the macro- and chronosystems difficult to access.

11.4: Using Structural Topic Modeling to Assess Macro-level Themes in Ethnicity-related Narratives

Rachel Jacobson, Dulce Wilkinson Westberg, Edward Chou, Moin Syed, & Sara Weston

To understand how individuals negotiate a sense of identity alongside broader cultural narratives, integration of multiple methods is needed. We recruited over 1000 racially/ethnically diverse young adults from three public universities to narrate a moment when they became particularly aware of their race/ethnicity in the presence of close friends and family. Narratives were quantified by human coders for two macro-level themes including agency (self-mastery, independence) and communion (unity, togetherness). We will assess how macro-level themes are manifested within narratives using a novel approach called structural topic modeling (STM) this winter term. We will demonstrate how the prevalence of macro-level themes captured using each method may vary based on

race/ethnicity and marginalized racial-ethnic group membership, specifically. Discussion will center on how the multi-method assessment of cultural narratives can enhance understanding of the potential impact macro-level themes have on identity among individuals from racialized groups.

Symposium 12

Psychobiographies of Social Change Agents: A Special Issue of Journal of Personality

Time: Saturday, July 22 1:30pm – 2:30pm

Chair: Jonathan M. Adler

Location: Hinman Auditorium

This symposium will present selections from the forthcoming Special Issue of Journal of Personality (February 2023), focused on psychobiographies of social change agents. The Special Issue aims to make contributions in terms of content, method, and process. The content of the issue is focused on understanding people who powerfully impact their world, from eminent global leaders to everyday change agents. The contributions are unified by their adoption of psychobiographical methods, though as a set they represent both common psychobiographical approaches and vital innovations in this tradition. The process of curating this Special Issue sought to make several interventions in typical practices, including the cultivation of an intentional community of scholars representing both experienced and fledgling psychobiographers, the pursuit of a relational approach to publishing, and the adoption of open science practices. We hope this symposium will serve as a foundation for continued innovation in the field.

12.1: Gloria Steinem: The Childhood Foundations of a Feminist Lauren E. Duncan

Gloria Steinem is one of the best-known feminists active in the United States today. Using narrative analysis, I identified themes that seemed to impact some of the fundamental values, assumptive frameworks, and expectations about the world that Steinem developed in childhood. Specifically, from her relationship with her parents, Steinem learned that men were not responsible providers but could be fun adventure partners, women were just as competent as men, women's traditional roles could be damaging to women, that she did not want to be a traditional wife and mother, and that psychological treatment could be ineffective if underlying life circumstances were not addressed. Because her parents were not reliable caregivers, Steinem developed an insecure attachment style characterized by precocious independence and compulsive self-reliance, which allowed her to defy the gendered expectations of her emerging adulthood and set her up to be profoundly influenced by the 1970s Women's Movement in midlife.

12.2: Social Change at the Local Level: A Psychobiography of Khali Sweeney from Detroit's Downtown Boxing Gym

Amanda S. Case, Sergio Maldonado Aguiñiga, & Abigail Hoxsey

Gym, a youth development program in Detroit, MI. The psychobiography was conducted to understand Khali's motivation for and methods as a social change agent and to make recommendations for preparing the next generation of youth

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development leaders (YDL). We conducted a nine-step psychobiography that analyzed contextual, first-, second-, and third- person data from the perspective of Phenomenological Variant of Ecological Systems Theory (PVEST). Results suggest Khali is an effective social change agent for five key reasons and was motivated to become a social change agent because of two core realizations: the people and services that are supposed to serve youth at times do not, and; individuals like him can step up to meet youth needs. Results point to several lessons related to transformational leadership theory that can enable YDL to serve as social change agents.

12.3: 'You Gotta Give Them Hope': A Structural Psychobiography of Harvey Milk (1930-1978)

Nic M. Weststrate & Kate C. McLean

In this psychobiography, we examined the life and times of social change agent Harvey Milk, one of the first openly gay public officials in the United States. Milk, a hero to marginalized communities, was tragically assassinated less than one year after his election. In this study, we adopted a structural approach, foregrounding social, cultural, political, and historical forces that intersected with personal factors to explain Milk's ascension to the status of social change agent. This psychobiography tells the story of a man not destined to become a social change agent but who became one anyway because of shifting tides in the political climate of San Francisco in the 1970s, because of a series of catalytic events that started him down this path, because of a history of persecution as a gay Jew, and because of his enduring need for a stage upon which he could express his generative concern.

Symposium 13

Personality Structure, Processes, and Outcome across Cultures

Time: Saturday, July 22 1:30pm – 2:30pm

Chair: Niclas Kuper

Location: James Room

People are embedded in their cultural contexts, highlighting the importance for personality psychology to consider cultural effects, cross-cultural generalization, and cross-cultural differences. This symposium showcases the breadth of research examining personality structure, processes, and outcomes across cultures. The presented studies are based on large samples from many countries, assessed diverse personality variables (e.g., Big Five, Big Two, right-wing authoritarianism), and used different study types (e.g., lexical, cross-sectional, ambulatory assessment). First, Kuper et al. present on the interplay of personality traits, situation characteristics, and behavior across 62 countries. Second, Farkhari et al. present on associations between right-wing authoritarianism and threat perceptions towards ethnic minorities and interactions with individual- and country-level religiosity and marginalization. Third, Gardiner et al. examine effects of person-environment fit on happiness across 63 countries. Finally, Thalmayer et al. present findings on the 'Big Two' as a culturally de-centered personality model, structure, and inventory.

13.1: Cultural Differences in the Personality Triad: The Interplay of Personality Traits, Situation Characteristics, and Behavior across 62 Countries

Niclas Kuper, Gwendolyn Gardiner, David Funder, Members of the International Situations Project, & John F. Rauthmann

Personality traits, situation characteristics, and behavior are substantially associated in everyday life. However, little work has investigated to what extent these associations generalize across different cultures and whether there is meaningful cross-cultural variation. To fill this gap, we used data from the International Situations Project including 15,221 participants from 62 countries. Participants were asked to remember a situation from the previous day and reported on the DIAMONDS situation characteristics, their behavior (agency, enthusiasm, self-negativity), and their personality traits (Big Five and Honesty-Humility). In addition, we examined 15 country-level cultural variables (e.g., value orientations, cultural tightness, self-construal). We observed a high degree of cross-country generalization for situation characteristic-behavior contingencies, trait-behavior associations, and trait-situation characteristic associations. In addition, situational contingencies and trait manifestation showed some variation across countries, which was partly related to cultural variables. Generalization of our findings to other constructs, populations, and designs needs to be investigated.

13.2: Right Wing Authoritarianism and Threat Perceptions towards Ethnic Minorities across-countries: The Role of Religiosity and Marginalization

Fahima Farkhari, Julian Scharbert, Lara Kroencke, Bernd Schlipphak, & Mitja D. Back

Right-wing authoritarianism (RWA) is an important individual difference variable for the prediction of threat perceptions towards ethnic minorities. We analyze cross-sectional data from four European countries (overall N = 6,269) and international longitudinal daily diary data (N > 4,000 individuals) to examine whether this link replicates across countries, how cultural and social characteristics influence this link, and whether longitudinal ambulatory assessment data replicate cross-sectional findings. To better understand the influence of cultural characteristics, we investigate the role of RWA in predicting threat perceptions in interaction with individual- and country-level religiosity and societal marginalization. We find substantial cross-country differences in the link between RWA and threat perceptions and provide insights on the robustness of our findings when applied to more proximate day-to-day threat perceptions across a wider range of country contexts. Findings are discussed against the background of theoretically derived conditions that activate threat perceptions in right-wing authoritarian individuals.

13.3: Evaluating Person-environment Fit in Cross-cultural Contexts

Gwendolyn Gardiner, Daniel Lee, Erica Baranski, David Funder, Members of the International Situations Project, & John F. Rauthmann

The person-culture match hypothesis states that individuals accrue positive psychological benefits when their personalities are

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similar to the typical members of their group. The current study tests the generalizability of previous research in a diverse sample of undergraduate students around the world. We measured Big Five personality traits and happiness from participants in 63 countries and tested the effects of personality fit on happiness using both a person-oriented approach and a variable-oriented approach. Overall personality similarity was associated with happiness across all countries and for all Big Five traits except Agreeableness. However, the positive benefits for greater fit were typically only for individuals already high on a particular trait in the socially desirable direction, suggesting the benefits of fitting in with a particular cultural group may not outweigh the positive effects of having socially desirable traits.

13.4: The Cross-cultural Big Two: The Creation and Validation of a Culturally De-centered Model, Structure, and Inventory
Amber Gayle Thalmayer, Kendall A. Maher, Alena Witzlack-Makarevich, Elizabeth N. Shino, Stephen Asatsa, Sumaya Laher, Maria Florence, Gerard Saucier, & David Condon

Personality psychology has been limited by the lack of a cross-culturally-valid structure and inventory, for use in non-Western contexts. Compared to the Big Five, the Big Two model has stronger cross-cultural evidence and links to theory. An empirically-informed, culturally-decentered (not prioritizing one context) inventory for the Big Two was developed using four studies: (1) 55 items were identified from commonalities among 11 global lexical studies. (2) Items were reduced based on online data from 19 English-speaking countries ($N = 63,720$), frequency of use in World-English corpora, and 'unknown' status among Africa Long Life Study (ALLS; $N = 2,958$ 18-year-olds from Namibia, Kenya, and South Africa) participants. (3) Measurement invariance across ALLS samples and validation against external criteria. (4) The refined inventory tested for measurement invariance and validated against external criteria and existing two-factor frameworks in the 19-nation data. Results should not be generalized to non-English-speakers or outside the countries studied.

Data Blitz Symposium

Time: Friday, July 21 3:30pm – 5:00pm

Location: Hinman Auditorium

1. Automatic Personality Assessment from Asynchronous Video Interviews Using Machine Learning: Testing the Effect of Trait-relevant Interview Questions, Reliability, and Algorithmic Bias
Antonios Koutsoumpis, Sina Ghassemi, Janneke Oostrom, Djurre Holtrop, Ward van Breda, & Reinout de Vries

With the advent of new technology, the traditional job interview has been supplemented by asynchronous video interviews (AVIs), that is, one-way video interviews collected online and, typically, analyzed automatically. However, the research on the validity and reliability of AVIs is very limited. In the present pre-registered study, 710 participants took a mock job AVI responding to 8 questions specifically developed to activate the personality traits of Extraversion and Conscientiousness. Participants self-reported their personality traits (HEXACO-60) and, later, their personality traits were assessed by judges. We

also collected hireability, attractiveness, and AVI meta-information (e.g., attire, quiet environment). We automatically extracted the words, facial expressions, and voice characteristics from the videos and applied state-of-the-art machine learning approaches to automatically predict personality traits and hireability scores from the videos. Our algorithm explained a significant proportion of personality variance in Extraversion and Conscientiousness (for self-reports, average $R^2 = 6.1\%$; observer reports average $R^2 = 32.4\%$) and hireability ($R^2 = 42.4\%$). Furthermore, we found that the explained variance increased when participants responded to trait-relevant, compared to trait irrelevant questions (i.e., explained accuracy in Extraversion was larger when participants responded to Extraversion-related questions). A few months after data collection, a sub-sample of the participants ($n = 154$) took the AVI again, and the test-retest reliability for the two personality traits was on average $r = .27$ and $r = .48$ (for self- and observer reports). Finally, we explored the effect of 10 biases (age, gender, attractiveness, 7 AVI meta-information impressions) finding that for the majority of cases no algorithmic assessment was present.

2. Convergence Between Laboratory and Parental Reports of Child Temperament

Mariah Purol & C. Emily Durbin

Lab reports of child temperament can vary from parental reports of the same constructs (Olinio et al., 2013). Most interpretations of these differences focus on methodology without considering measurement properties of each method. Using a sample of 900 children across 5 samples, we plan to examine the convergence between lab measures and parental reports of temperament using an item-response theory approach to model different batteries of laboratory tasks and structural analyses to harmonize across samples. These analyses will allow us to answer questions about the properties of each form of measurement: Are there certain traits that have higher levels of agreement across method? Are there particular laboratory tasks that show greater convergence with parental reports? Finally, what is the incremental predictive validity of each approach for external criterion variables? Examining our own methodological tools ensures that we are accurately capturing individual differences, we better position our field for long-term success.

3. How Does Personality Change across Psychotherapy? It Depends Who You Ask

Meredith A. Bucher & Douglas B. Samuel

Previous evidence suggests that clients report robust personality changes towards more adaptive levels quickly into treatment. However, current studies examining personality change throughout interventions are limited by a.) the sole reliance of self-report and b.) an inability to account for state-level distress. Using a naturalistic dataset of 128 client-therapist dyads, this study examined the longitudinal trajectory of client and therapist ratings (including agreement) throughout intervention while also accounting for state-level distress using multi-level modeling. Results showed meaningful fluctuations in agreement across treatment, particularly for openness to experience and neuroticism. Mean-level results provided evidence for significant decreases in neuroticism that were reported by clients but not therapist. When

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distress was entered in the model, however, clients no longer showed significant decreases. These findings highlight the importance of taking clients' levels of distress into account, particularly when examining changes in trait-level neuroticism, as well as integrating informant-reports to aid with a more holistic conceptualization.

4. Insecure Attachment and Personality Pathology: Concurrent Assessment and Longitudinal Modeling

Madison Shea Smith & Susan South

Insecure attachment and personality pathology are parallel frameworks for representing interpersonal dysfunction. Although research to date has revealed strong bivariate associations between these constructs, the current state of the science is nonspecific and piecemeal, leaving little guidance for clinical and empirical efforts. The goal of this study was to determine the magnitude of the associations between attachment and personality pathology across two conceptualizations of maladaptivity and across three waves of time, thereby satisfying repeated calls for empirical innovation in this area. A sample of newlywed different sex couples (N=202 individuals) completed longitudinal assessments of personality pathology (i.e., the Personality Inventory for DSM-5) and romantic attachment insecurity (i.e., the Experiences in Close Relationships-Revised). This study was not preregistered, although we have posted our code to OSF. Authors are committed to responding promptly to requests for data sharing and collaboration. Results suggested that the covariation of attachment and personality pathology may be marred by measurement problems related to distress saturation, given that current findings provide little specificity in which attachment dimension many PDs cohere most strongly with. Additionally, latent curve modelling suggested that attachment insecurity and PDs may show novel and concurrent changes across time. Lastly, results indicated some differences in the PD-attachment relationship between categorical and dimensional conceptualizations of personality pathology. In light of these results, we will discuss how future research can work towards validating unity models of attachment and personality pathology, correcting key measures, and documenting specific mechanisms of association between insecure attachment and PDs.

5. The Privilege of Good Targets: How Childhood Socioeconomic Status Relates to Accurate Personality Judgments in Emerging Adulthood

Marie-Catherine Mignault & Lauren Human

Being judged accurately by others tends to bear various social benefits. However, growing up in households of higher social class, which relates to greater confidence in oneself and in one's social skills, could provide a privileged access to making an accurate first impression. In an exploratory in-person getting-acquainted study (N=863), those from higher-income childhood homes expressed their personality more accurately across interaction partners. However, extraversion moderated this association, such that childhood socioeconomic status predicted accurate personality expression only for extraverts, perhaps because extraverts make more personality cues available. In a

pre-registered videoconferencing getting-acquainted study (N=879), there was no main effect of target childhood socioeconomic status on accurate personality judgments. However, in exploratory analyses, aligning with the in-person sample, the link between target childhood socioeconomic status and accurate personality expression emerged for extraverts. Overall, childhood home income may promote accurate self-expression, but only for targets who provide ample cues to perceivers.

6. The Personality Structure of Affect Revisited: A Replication and Extension of Diener, Smith, and Fujita's Multi-Method Study

Jason W. Payne & Ulrich Schimmack

Although the personality structure of affect has been described as independent using mono-method data, Diener and colleagues found affect to be negatively correlated using multi-method data. We conceptually replicated Diener and colleagues (1995) model using three multi-method datasets from a round-robin design with students, their mothers and fathers as targets. We find that positive and negative affect are even more strongly negatively correlated than in Diener et al.'s study ($r \sim -.6$ vs. $-.4$). We also found that hedonic tone (feeling good, feeling bad) had the highest factor loadings on the PA and NA factors. Further, we found that items assessing joy were indistinguishable from positive affective tone, whereas negative affects (sadness, fear, & anger) had specific variance. The results support the view that hedonic tone produces correlations among positive and negative affects.

7. Daily Emotion Regulation Dynamics in Younger Adults and Cognitively Diverse Older Adults

Tabea Springstein & Tammy English

How individuals regulate their emotions in daily life varies over time. Older adults have been theorized to show more adaptive, flexible emotion regulation (ER) than younger adults. However, as cognitive resources are needed for ER, older adults might not show these advantages when experiencing mild cognitive impairment (MCI). We tested this hypothesis in a preregistered experience sampling study (7x/9 days) with community members (75 young, 93 older cognitively normal (CN), 63 older MCI). Regardless of cognitive status, older adults were less likely to endorse multiple strategies within a given regulation episode, but only CN older were more likely than young adults to switch ER strategies from moment to moment. These findings suggest older adults may be able to quickly draw on this expertise to determine context-appropriate ER strategies, perhaps even if they experience MCI. These results have implications for maintaining and increasing well-being in cognitively diverse populations across the lifespan.

8. The Role of Personality Factors for Well-being Before and During COVID-19: Agreeableness and Conscientiousness Provide a Buffer in Periods of Stress

Rui Sun, Claude-Hélène Mayer, Sandrine Muller, & Disa Sauter

The COVID-19 pandemic presents a major challenge to mental health and wellbeing. Personality factors can shape individuals' abilities to deal with life challenges. The present study examines the question of whether personality factors relate differentially to wellbeing during the COVID-19 pandemic as compared to a

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baseline period before the pandemic. The analysis included 20,901 participants tested before the pandemic (2016-2017) and 11,716 participants tested during the COVID-19 pandemic (total $N = 32,617$) from 19 matches countries. Participants' Big Five personality traits were measured using the Ten Item Personality Measure (TIPI) (Gosling et al., 2003). Two wellbeing outcomes were included: satisfaction with life and subjective health. We analysed the data using multilevel analyses, with individuals nested in countries. Across both wellbeing outcomes, we found that participants' Extraversion and Emotion Stability constantly predicted wellbeing and the effect did not differ between the baseline period and during the pandemic. However, Agreeableness and Conscientiousness were found to have a stronger positive role on participants' wellbeing during the COVID-19 pandemic than before. Our findings suggest that Agreeableness and Conscientiousness traits provide a buffer in periods of stress, and aid in personal growth and self-transcendence during collective crises.

9. Whole-person Career Assessment: Integrating Personality, Interests, Values, Knowledge, and Skills

Kevin Hoff, Zihan Liu, Chu Chu, Fred Oswald, & James Rounds

Measuring fit between people and jobs has numerous applications in research and applied settings. However, most person-job fit assessments focus on isolated domains of individual differences and do not consider how fit might differ across distinct aspects of a job (e.g., the interests versus personality or skill requirements). In this research, we developed a holistic set of person-job fit assessments that integrate five individual difference domains: vocational interests, personality, values, knowledge, and skills. Using data from three diverse samples, we evaluated the measures and collected extensive validity and reliability evidence. Results consistently showed that integrating fit domains led to improved predictions of career outcomes, including career choice and subjective career success. However, certain fit domains (i.e., interests, skills, and knowledge) were more effective than others (i.e., personality) at predicting subjective career success. We discuss implications of our public-domain assessments for improving fit measurement in a variety of contexts.

10. Profile Membership of Self-worth Contingencies Predicts Well-being, Morality, and Values

Elizabeth M. Bounds, Juliette L. Ratchford, & Sarah A. Schnitker

Historically, researchers conceptualized self-esteem as global self-evaluation; recently, others contend that people are selective about what affects their self-worth. The present study ($N = 496$) uses a person-centered approach to examine how six domains of self-worth contingency predict outcomes. Latent profile analyses indicate four distinct profiles. Non-contingents (lowest contingency in all domains) related to greatest well-being, second-best mental health, and low self-transcendence and self-enhancement values. Moral Contingents (high contingency in a moral domain; low contingency in other domains) related to greatest well-being, mental health, performance virtue, prosocial virtue, and purpose/meaning outcomes, and high self-transcendence and low self-enhancement values. High

Contingents (highest contingency in all domains) related to the worst well-being outcomes, second-highest prosocial virtues, and high self-transcendence and self-enhancement values. Medium Contingents (moderate contingency) donated the most in a behavioral measure of generosity despite reporting lower prosocial virtues and low self-transcendent and high self-enhancement values. Implications for self-regulation are discussed.

11. Subjective Well-being and Social Isolation in the COVID-19 Pandemic: A 3-Wave Longitudinal Study across One Year

Tingshu Liu & Rodica Damian

The COVID-19 global pandemic has posed a great challenge to our physical and mental health. For the general population, the increased level of social isolation due to required lockdown and/or proactive self-quarantine largely affected their subjective well-being (SWB). However, little research has investigated the influence of social isolation on SWB during the pandemic. Moreover, regarding how SWB has changed in response to the pandemic, most studies have examined only short periods of time or were limited to only one or two indicators of SWB, and the findings of prior long-term research have been inconsistent. To address these issues, this study ($N = 972$) tracked five SWB indicators (i.e., life satisfaction, positive and negative emotions, depression, and anxiety) over three waves of data that covered about one year following the pandemic declaration and included social isolation as a time-varying covariate. With latent growth curve models, we found all indicators of SWB to remain stable during the study period, indicating that most people demonstrated resilience. With multi-level models, we also found that social isolation affected SWB differently at the between-person and within-person levels. Specifically, more isolated people were cognitively and emotionally disengaged compared to their less isolated counterparts; for the same person, when they were in a more isolated state, they experienced lower levels of negative emotions and depression than in their less isolated state.

12. Improving the Measurement of Trait-level Overcontrol

Caroline Balling, Selena Amador, Natasha Lang, & Douglas Samuel

Trait-level overcontrol is characterized by psychological inflexibility, inhibited emotional expression, perfectionism, and social isolation, which in turn defines disorders such as anorexia nervosa, obsessive compulsive personality disorder (PD), and avoidant PD. A novel treatment approach called Radically Open Dialectical Behavior Therapy (RO-DBT) aims to reduce overcontrol, and four measures were created for its assessment: Assessing Styles of Coping: Word-Pair Checklist, the OC Trait Rating Scale, and the Clinician-Rated OC Trait Rating-Scale. The present investigators developed the Five Factor Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory (FFOCI) for RO-DBT as a potential alternative for the measurement of overcontrol. Undergraduates were prescreened for various levels of overcontrol and completed ratings of these measures, as well as existing measures of personality and psychiatric symptoms. Results indicate that the FFOCI for RO-DBT is the more comprehensive measure of overcontrol compared to the standard RO-DBT assessment battery, particularly as it relates to social functioning, which is the primary target of RO-DBT.

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13. Life Events Sometimes Alter the Trajectory of Personality Development: Effect Sizes for 25 Life Events Estimated Using a Large, Frequently Assessed Sample

Keely A. Dugan, Randi L. Vogt, Anqing Zheng, Omri Gillath, Pascal R. Deboeck, R. Chris Fraley, & D. A. Briley

Personality changes across the life span. These changes are believed to be facilitated by life events, particularly those involving the adoption of novel social roles (e.g., childbirth). However, most studies have relied on few assessments separated by long time intervals and have focused on a single, major life event (e.g., marriage). Small, frequently occurring life events (e.g., getting sick, arguing with a partner) may play an important and underappreciated role in personality development. The present study examined the extent to which 25 major and minor life events alter personality trajectories in a large, frequently assessed sample (N_{sample} = 4,904, N_{assessments} = 47,814, median retest interval = 35 days). Using a flexible analytic strategy to model the repeated occurrence of life events, we found that personality trajectories shift in response to a single occurrence of some major events (e.g., divorce), and recurring, 'minor' life experiences (e.g., one's partner doing something special).

14. Can People Accurately Report the Shape of Their Density Distributions?

Ian Shryock, David Condon, & Sara Weston

Whole Trait Theory (Fleeson & Jayawickreme, 2015) conceptualizes traits as density distributions of states, and there is empirical support for the notion that retrospective, global trait measures correspond most closely to the means of state measures (Jones et al., 2017; Colombo et al., 2020). However, it is unclear whether we have self-insight into our state distribution. A sample of 378 undergraduates reported their state distributions for multiple single item measures of traits and affect, then completed two weeks of 4x daily experience sampling questionnaires after estimating the shape of their density distributions. We will use Bayesian multi-level beta regression to investigate the extent to which self-reported density distributions correspond to actual density distributions of experience sampling data and individual- and item-based-differences on accuracy. We discuss implications for the assessment of personality traits and affect.

15. Understanding the Links Between Psychological Adjustment and Liking Gaps by Disentangling the Effects of Bias vs. Positivity of Metaperceptions

Hasagani Tissera, Norhan Elsaadawy, Erika Carlson, Gus Cooney, & Lauren Human

People's beliefs about how much they are generally liked (i.e., meta-liking judgments) are less positive than liking judgments, a finding termed the 'liking gap'. We build on this past literature by distinguishing between an actual liking gap (i.e., the experience of believing one is less liked by others than one actually is) and a perceived liking gap (i.e., the experience of believing one likes others more than how much others like them). Using a platonic

and romantic first-impression sample, we examined the links between adjustment and these liking gaps. Overall, people displayed both liking gaps. Although there was some evidence that more adjusted people were less likely to display a perceived liking gap, adjustment was not related to displaying an actual liking gap. In fact, adjustment was simply related to holding more positive meta-liking judgments. Thus, the present work contributes to the advancement of the personality and social perception literatures.

16. Using Traits to Account for Borderline Personality Disorder's Relations to Facial Emotion Recognition

Trevor F. Williams & Leonard J. Simms

Hierarchical personality trait models may subsume traditional diagnoses, such as borderline personality disorder (BPD); however, it is unclear how they relate to clinically-relevant psychological processes. The present study examined individual BPD symptoms within a hierarchical trait model and relations to facial emotion recognition (FER). Undergraduates (N = 407), oversampled for BPD, self-reported pathological personality traits and BPD symptoms, then completed an FER task; all materials and data are available upon request. Joint factor analytic models of traits and BPD symptoms indicated that most BPD symptoms largely reflect broad personality traits (general factor, neuroticism, etc.), though two symptoms showed facet-level relations. Almost all BPD-FER relations were accounted for traits, with the most consistent effects being for antagonism and psychoticism, which were related to general tendencies to mislabel emotional faces with incorrect emotions (e.g., versus incorrectly identifying neutral faces). These results inform calls to reconceptualize personality disorders using trait models.

17. Basic Personality Traits Largely Account for the Relations Between Personality Disorder Symptoms and Intimate Partner Violence

Katherine L. Collison & Donald R. Lynam

Although the five-factor model (FFM) and pathological personality traits introduced in DSM-5's alternative model of personality disorders have been examined in relation to several types of non-partner aggression, intimate partner violence (IPV) has primarily been examined in the context of personality disorder (PD) diagnoses and symptoms. This study used hierarchical regression analysis to evaluate the extent to which relations between PD symptoms and IPV could be explained by basic and pathological personality traits. A total of 307 MTurk participants completed questionnaires assessing basic and pathological personality traits, PD symptoms, and IPV. PD symptoms almost all predicted psychological and physical IPV, with the most robust effects for antisocial and borderline PD symptoms. Relations between PD symptom counts and IPV were largely accounted for by more basic FFM and PID-5 personality traits, suggesting that personality at the trait level may be a more fruitful and informative unit of analysis within IPV research.

Discussion Session 1

Unpacking the Peer Review System to Build a Better Personality Science

Time: Friday, July 21 10:00am - 11:00am

Chair: Dulce Wilkinson Westberg

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Location: Heritage Ballroom

Dulce Wilkinson Westberg, Katherine M. Lawson, Vernita Perkins, Olivia Atherton, & Joanne Chung

The purpose of peer review is to assess novel research contributions and encourage avenues for future research. However, peer review can be problematic, when it contains culturally-insensitive, racialized, sexualized, classist, homo- and transphobic, xenophobic, and biased comments, typically based on the identity(s) of the researcher or the populations studied. Our panel will feature five flash talks (5-8 minutes each) summarizing historical harms of and problems with peer review. We will present qualitative and quantitative data from personality psychologists on their challenging and rewarding experiences with peer review, as well as the personal and professional impacts of these experiences. Attendees will then be invited to participate in structured small-group discussions designed to foster scholarly dialogue and pave the way for needed changes to the peer review system. Actionable ideas generated during discussions will be aggregated and submitted to ARP to contribute to a rigorous, encouraging, and inclusive personality science.

Discussion Session 2

Methodological Recommendations for Reprioritizing, Expanding, and Strengthening Personality Science

Time: Saturday, July 22 9:00am – 10:00am

Location: Heritage Ballroom

Identifying Romantic Injustice in Dating and Romantic Relationship Selection

Vernita Perkins

Limited research examines equity dynamics in dating and romantic relationships similar to social injustice identified in toxic workplaces, economic inequality, and inequities in real estate wealth building, such as redlining. Phenotypically Black women have been less likely to experience equity in romantic relationship selection for reasons similar to other social injustices. The colonized social conditioning behind historic marginalization causes pheno-Black women to experience reduced opportunities to date and develop meaningful romantic relationships with comparable partners, accompanied with emotional labor, and stress. This discussion-based opportunity will introduce a new perspective on the association between the romantic invisibility of pheno-Black women and reduced opportunities to date and enter long-term relationships with comparable romantic male partners from various identities, particularly non-Black identities. Phenomenological narratives and indigenous methodologies will accompany discussion prompts that explore access to potential partners, threat of economic isolation, misogynoir, and eugenicist beliefs about these potential pairings.

Issues in the Universality or Culture-specificity of Personality Constructs: Lessons from Studies of Persian and Other Non-Western Languages
Gerard Saucier

The comparative reproducibility, across cultures, of structures of few broad factors (more parsimonious) versus many fine-grained factors (more comprehensive and predictive) remains unclear. Relevant issues are clear in a new lexical study of 360 familiar Persian trait-concepts used in self-report by 767 Iranian adults: One- or eight- (not 5, 6) factor structures showed highest absolute reproducibility, but more comprehensive structures (20 or 42 factors) were nearly as reproducible. Moreover, the 42-factor structure revealed some relatively culture-specific contents. Comparison with results in other languages indicate the utility of identifying many granular emic dimensions in one language, comparing these with independently derived granular emic dimensions from other languages, and rank-ordering the entire pool of constructs/dimensions based on universality versus culture-specificity. Discussion-worthy issues include: methods for setting a ceiling on the number of factors, best criteria/methods for assessing within-language reproducibility, navigating the parsimony-versus-comprehensiveness trade-off, and criteria for determining culture-specificity or cross-cultural universality.

Personality Psychology at Times of War and Conflict
Felix Cheung

The Russo-Ukrainian War and the Iranian Protest have far-reaching consequences. This discussion will serve as a space to reflect on our roles and responsibilities as personality psychologists during times of war and conflict. As a starting point, I will make a case for prioritizing personality research towards pressing global affairs. Empirical studies on war and conflict based on sizeable samples have found very large effect sizes (in the range of 1.1 to 1.8 in terms of Cohen's D). This stood in sharp contrast to recent works by meta-scientists and personality psychologists that advocated for lowering our expectations for large effect sizes. This discrepancy suggests that effect sizes in personality psychology are not small, but we may not be prioritizing enough time and effort towards issues with large effect sizes. Moving forward, I hope this discussion will spark new collaborations that tackle pressing issues from the lens of personality psychology.

Editorial Panel

Journal Editors' Discussion of Publishing in Personality Psychology

Time: Friday, July 21 11:00am - 12:00pm

Chair: Jonathan M. Adler

Location: Heritage Ballroom

Jonathan M. Adler, Michael D. Robinson, Richard E. Lucas, Jennifer Tackett, Brent Donnelan, Zlatan Krizan, & John F. Rauthmann

The practice of publishing in personality psychology is currently in a state of dynamic innovation. Personality psychologists have been leaders in the open science movement (Atherton et al., 2021) as well as efforts to increase the diversity of our field. This discussion-based session will bring together seven editors of leading journals in personality psychology to discuss the current state of the field and where it might be headed. Jonathan Adler (Personality and Social Psychology Review) will moderate. Each editor will share some of the innovations they are most proud of, as well as discuss the challenges facing our field. They will also discuss the shifting landscape of academic publishing more

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broadly. There will be plenty of time set aside for questions from the audience, so please come prepared to ask the editors anything about their work!

Poster Session 1

Time: Friday, July 21 5:00pm – 6:00pm

Location: Grand Ballroom

A.01: Do Psychiatric Problems from Late Childhood through Adolescence Predict Educational Outcomes over and above the Effects of Temperament? Findings from a Longitudinal Study of Mexican-origin Youth

Rongxin Cheng & Richard W. Robins
University of California Davis

Theory and research suggest that students with psychiatric problems are at greater risk of academic failure, but few studies have examined how trajectories of psychiatric problems predict school outcomes. The present study will use latent growth curve models to examine whether psychiatric problems from age 10 to 17 predict academic achievement and attainment, and whether any observed associations hold after controlling for temperament (effortful control, negative emotionality, positive emotionality). Data come from a longitudinal study of 674 Mexican-origin youth followed from age 10 to 23. Psychiatric problems were assessed annually from age 10 to 17 using a standardized diagnostic interview; temperament was assessed from age 10 to 16, and school outcomes (e.g., GPA, test scores, high school graduation) were obtained from school records. Results will identify risk and protective factors for the educational success of Mexican-origin youth, and help tease apart the independent and shared effects of psychopathology and temperament.

A.02: 'I Want to Lift My People Up': Exploring Links Between Race and Generativity Through the Life Stories of Black Americans

Ananya Mayukha, Ambar Guzman, Sirin Jitklongsub, & Dan P. McAdams
Northwestern University

Previous studies reveal a clear link between race and generativity. Within our sample, Black participants score higher on measures of generativity and tell stories with more themes related to community involvement, moral steadfastness and prosocial goals compared to White participants. Our recent study revealed an additional link between generativity and the tendency to talk about race. Specifically, we examined whether and how Black participants (N=70) talk about race, without prompting, while telling their life stories. This study involved a three-step process of (1) identifying race-related scenes within broader life story interviews, (2) analyzing these scenes for racial narrative themes, and (3) examining connections between these themes and psychosocial outcomes. Importantly, this study employs a novel approach to working with narrative data by focusing on thematic content related to race. This approach highlights the versatility of narrative data in speaking to contemporary questions of race and identity.

A.03: Leisure Travel and Life Satisfaction

Adam T. Nissen¹, Wiebke Bleidorn², Madeline R. Lenhausen¹, & Christopher J. Hopwood²

¹University of California Davis

²University of Zurich

People generally go on vacation to improve their satisfaction with life. However, evidence for the long-term association between life satisfaction and leisure travel is mixed, partly because of methodological limitations in previous research. In the present study, we examined the longitudinal association between life satisfaction and leisure travel using data from a representative Dutch sample (N = 12,701) gathered annually over 8 years. We specifically compared travelers and non-travelers on their levels and growth in life satisfaction over time using a growth model framework. We additionally examined whether more frequent travel and international (versus domestic) travel were associated with life satisfaction among travelers. Travelers and non-travelers were similar in levels and changes in life satisfaction. Traveling more frequently and internationally was related to greater annual life satisfaction, but not stable levels or slopes. Our findings suggest that vacations are positively linked to life satisfaction, but only in the short term.

A.04: An Item-level Method for Evaluating Measurement Invariance
Kendall Mather, Sara Weston, & David Condon
University of Oregon

Item-level assessment contributes uniquely to the goals of description, prediction, and explanation in personality research. Despite recommendations to focus on the individual items, studies taking an item-level approach remain uncommon, perhaps because there are relatively few established methods for analyzing items instead of scales (which can be analyzed using an array of well-documented statistical methods). The present work demonstrates a method for comparing the empirical cumulative distribution functions (ECDFs) of two groups on individual items. Using a SAPA-project sample (N=25,598), pairs across a total of 13 nations are compared on 135 items from the SAPA Personality Inventory. We identify nation pairs and items that most frequently show significant differences in ECDFs--which could reflect true cultural differences or other differences such as response styles. ECDF tests capture differences between entire distributions that more standard tests cannot detect, making them potentially useful for addressing a variety of research questions.

A.05: Examining the Longitudinal Associations between Positive Emotion, Purpose, and Functioning in a Large Older Adults Sample
Hyewon Yang, Richard E. Lucas, & William J. Chopik
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Despite several models of aging that conceptualize successful aging, few empirical studies have examined how components of these models change in tandem over longer durations of time, particularly among populations susceptible to compromised health. We used 11 years of longitudinal data from older adults (NHATS; N=12,427) to examine changes in well-being (positive emotion, purpose) and functioning (self-reported health, cognition) over time. Latent growth curve models showed that all well-being and functioning declined over time. As participants' well-being got worse, their functioning simultaneously got worse.

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Participants who started off with better well-being experienced less steep declines in self-reported health. For those who started off with better self-reported health, they experienced less steep declines in positive emotion, but not in purpose. There were few intercept-slope associations found with cognition in the model- participants who started off with better cognition experienced steeper declines in purpose. Implications for successful aging models will be discussed.

A.06: Narcissistic self-protection and self-promotion during the COVID-19 pandemic - 61-nation study

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The COVID-19 pandemic created a specific environment in which people across the world were confronted with a threat and forced to adapt to national restrictions geared towards the reduction of the pandemic. In this multinational study (61 countries; N = 15,040), using multilevel modeling, we examined how agentic and communal narcissists reacted to the pandemic (by adapting preventive measures, hoarding, and helping), separating ego-boosting (admiration and sanctity) and ego-defending (rivalry and heroism) aspects of grandiose narcissism, and looking at individual-level and country-level effects of experienced threat. The greater experience of threat motivated high-narcissists (agentic and communal) weaker to adopt preventive measures as compared to low-narcissists. Narcissistic self-protection is manifested in acting in opposite way to typical reactions of others, resulting in lesser hoarding, lesser helping and adopting fewer preventive measures, while narcissistic self-promotion is manifested in following behaviors dominating in the society, resulting in more hoarding, helping, and adopting preventive measures.

A.07: Cumulative Micro-Contextual Risk Factors as Predictors of Impulsivity Among Preteens: The Moderator-Mediator Roles of SES and Sleep Disturbance

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The five dimensions of impulsivity measured by the UPPS-P have been linked to problematic outcomes (e.g., early substance use), but few studies have examined what predicts them. Guided by socio-ecological theory, we evaluate features of family, school, and peer micro-contexts as predictors of impulsivity. Further, we'll test how these links are moderated by macro-context (family SES) and mediated by sleep disturbance. The study will use publicly available data from the longitudinal ABCD study (N = 11,875; 47.8% female; 52.1% white, 15.0% Black, 20.3% Hispanic, 2.1% Asian 10.5% other, Mage at Waves 1-3 = 9/10, 10/11, 11/12), which is generally representative of the US population of adolescents. Results are expected to clarify the role of micro- and macro-contextual influences on trait impulsivity and support subsequent prevention/intervention programs aimed at reducing this transdiagnostic risk factor in child and adolescent populations. Keywords: Socio-ecological theory, impulsivity

A.08: Baby bliss: Set-point theory applies to life satisfaction and different facets of affect in the years around childbirth

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Having a child can be fulfilling but also stressful. Prior studies revealed that life satisfaction increased shortly before/after childbirth but bounced back to baseline afterwards. However, how different facets of affect change in the years around childbirth remains largely unresolved. Using large-scale panel data (SOEP; N=5,532), this study investigated how life satisfaction, happiness, sadness, anxiety, and anger changed in the 5 years before and after childbirth, respectively: There was a large increase of life satisfaction and happiness in the years around childbirth. This increase was largest shortly after childbirth. Sadness and anger decreased in the years before childbirth, reached their lowest levels shortly after childbirth, and increased in the following years. Anxiety increased slightly in the years before childbirth but was lower afterwards. Most changes bounced back in the long term. Consistent with set-point theory, cognitive and affective well-being were similar 5 years after compared to 5 years before childbirth.

A.09: How Are Personality Traits Activated in Daily-Life Situations?

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The idea that the effects of personality depend on the situation and vice versa (person-situation interactionism) is treated as a truism following the person-situation debate. However, more progress has yet to be made in delineating how personality and situational factors synergistically shape behaviors. Trait Activation Theory suggests that situations affect behaviors by allowing situationally relevant traits to be activated, thus modulating the expression of these traits in behavior. The Domain-Specific Situational Affordances (DSSA) framework was proposed in reference to the HEXACO model of personality to delineate how exactly personality traits are activated in different situations. In this project, we systematically and empirically examine the DSSA framework with (1) a cross-sectional diary study (pilot study, N = 200), followed by (2) a longitudinal repeated-measures diary study (main study). With these, we offer a broader and more holistic overview of how personality traits guide behaviors in different situations.

A.10: Do Temperament Trajectories from Late Childhood through Adolescence Predict Success in School? Findings from a Longitudinal Study of Mexican-Origin Youth

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The present study examined associations between temperament trajectories from age 10 to 16 and academic outcomes in late adolescence and young adulthood, using data from a longitudinal study of 674 Mexican-origin youth followed from age 10 to 23. Latent growth curve models showed that higher effortful control

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(EC) and lower negative emotionality (NEM) at age 10 were associated with better high school grades and standardized test scores and greater likelihood of graduating from high school and attending college. Parental monitoring moderated the effects of the EC and NEM slopes; when parental monitoring was low, youth who increased in EC or decreased in NEM had more academic success, whereas when parents closely monitored their children changes in EC and NEM were weakly associated with achievement. These findings demonstrate that temperament in late childhood, and changes in temperament across adolescence, have important prospective effects on the educational success of Mexican-origin youth. Keywords: temperament, educational outcomes

A.11: The Joint Hierarchical Structure of Adult Personality Traits and Personal Values

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Individual differences in personality traits have been extensively studied in adults, with less focused empirical attention to personal values. Despite research finding meaningful associations between traits and values in adults and youth, questions remain over the extent to which traits and values capture different aspects of individual differences. The present study will examine how traits and values correspond with one another at different levels of precision, and to further examine potential covariation among traits and values at the item level. Personality traits and personal values were assessed across 1537 undergraduate young adults ($M_{age} = 21.7$, $SD_{age} = 5.24$) across diverse backgrounds (68% female, 36.4% Asian, 12% Black, 16.4% Hispanic/Latinx, 5% multiple, 20.5% white, and 9.6% other). We will use Goldberg's Bass-ackwards analysis (Goldberg, 2006) to explore the hierarchical structure of items assessing traits and values. Results will inform how traits and values correspond with one another at the item level.

A.12: Self-Reflections as Mechanisms of Personality Development across the Lifespan

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Self-reflections like past-temporal and social comparisons inform us about our standing on our characteristics and have been discussed as potential mechanisms of personality development in adulthood. We tested whether personality-related self-reflections decrease with higher age in a cross-sectional study ($N = 615$; $n(\text{Germany}) = 313$, $n(\text{USA}) = 302$; $\text{Age}(\text{range}) = 18-84$) and explain smaller personality changes in later adulthood in an ongoing experimental study ($N = 160$). Results of study 1 showed that past-temporal comparisons regarding extraversion decreased with age, while those regarding emotional stability increased. Social comparisons of both traits decreased with age. Comparison frequencies of

emotional stability were higher when the initial trait level was low, for extraversion that was only true for social comparisons. Findings suggest that self-reflections regarding extraversion and emotional stability change differently with age and that trait levels are relevant. With the results of study 2 in spring 2023 we will discuss the effects of self-reflections on personality change.

A.13: Momentary Urgency and Dispositional Impulsivity: Exploring an Alternative Conceptualization of the Affect-Impulsivity Link in the Moment

Janan Mostajabi & Aidan G.C. Wright
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Impulsivity is a personality trait with broad health implications. Urgency is a facet of impulsivity defined as the tendency to engage in rash action when experiencing strong emotions. Thus, urgency is defined as a dynamic, if-then process. However, urgency has mostly been studied using cross-sectional global dispositional scales. Recent work has sought to model urgency dynamically as the covariance of affect and impulsivity assessed in the moment. However, this operationalization of momentary urgency appears to be unassociated with traditional urgency and impulsivity scores. We propose an alternative conceptualization of momentary urgency as the cooccurrence only of extreme instances of affect and impulsivity. In an ambulatory assessment study of community participants ($N=342$; undergraduates excluded from participation), we found a significant correlation between dispositional impulsivity and 'extreme' momentary urgency, but not with urgency as previously defined by momentary covariances. These findings have implications for both the conceptualization and measurement of momentary urgency.

A.14: Language Modeling of Personality Traits from Life Narrative Interviews with Community Older Adults

Jocelyn Brickman & Joshua R. Oltmanns
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Personality assessments rely heavily on self-report. Language provides a more objective assessment that may help overcome self-report bias. Prior research indicates that personality traits can be detected from language. The present study aims to find language characteristics of personality in a representative sample of community older adults ($N = 1035$, $M_{age} = 70$ years, $SD = 3$; 55% female; 65% White, 33% Black). Participants completed the NEO-PI along with a life narrative interview. Words, phrases, and topics will be extracted from the life narratives using natural language processing. Contextual word embeddings will be derived from transformer models. Models of personality based on language features will be trained using deep learning with convolutional neural networks and tested on an unseen subset of the data. Code, materials, and data will be made available. The validity of using language to model personality is expected to be supported, demonstrating potential for improving assessment.

A.15: Piloting a Multidimensional Measure of Trait Moral Elevation in White and Asian American Samples

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Witnessing virtuous acts such as compassion or courage can elicit moral elevation, an emotion characterized by feeling uplifted or 'moved,' distinctive physical sensations (e.g., warmth in the chest), and a surge of prosocial motives toward altruism or emulating virtuous behaviors. Most studies on elevation have focused on state inductions, but research with two trait measures suggest individual differences in proneness to experience elevation. However, the extant measures are brief and treat elevation largely as a single factor. They do not allow for the broad range of motives elicited by elevation-including not only altruism but also self-transcendence, courage, and intellectual humility-despite the theory that elevation inspires emulation of all virtue domains. Extant measures also do not measure the possibility of feeling demoralized when witnessing others' virtue. Moreover, given cultural variability in how morality is conceptualized, it remains important to test for the possibility of difference factor structures across racial/ethnic groups. Thus, the present study served as a preliminary investigation of a new multidimensional measure of trait elevation. We piloted elevation items across both White (N = 339) and Asian American (N = 304) individuals on the Prolific platform. In both samples, confirmatory factor analyses suggested best fit for models assuming both a general shared elevation factor and specific motivation factors (e.g., altruism, courage), as well as a demoralization factor (CFI = .961/.963; RMSEA = .044/.039). Moreover, this model fit better than alternative models such as a single elevation factor plus demoralization. Overall, findings suggest the possibility of measuring trait moral elevation with greater precision, facilitating research clarifying diverse motivational reactions to perceptions of moral virtue.

A.16: Investigating Racial/Ethnic Differences in Leadership Aspirations Among Resilient College Students

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Leadership development is a mechanism for promoting social justice; and higher education identifies a goal of preparing future generations of leaders. Despite increases in diversity within higher education, there remains a primarily colorblind approach to understanding the factors that encourage or deter college students from aspiring to leadership. A broad contextual lens was used to examine potentially relevant factors both internal and external to the individual, while highlighting the cross-cutting position of race/ethnicity across such contextual layers. Using a longitudinal approach, a sample of 514 college students (Mage = 18.71, SDage = .93, 71.7% women; 58.4% white, 20.2% Hispanic, 15.2% Black, 9.1% Asian, 12% Multiracial, and 2.2% other) were identified as resilient based on low-income background and/or their experiences with early-life adversity. Preliminary results indicated that psychological, social, and environmental variables were all meaningful predictors of leadership aspirations. Implications include the benefits of an interdisciplinary approach to conducting leadership research.

A.17: A Piece of the Adversity Puzzle: A Systematic Review of Trait Responses to Emotion and Early Life Adversity

Anita Adams & Suzanne Segerstrom
University of Kentucky

Trait responses to emotion (TRE) are personality traits that develop over time from consistent coping strategies, like alexithymia and urgency. Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) may impact personality trait development; however, the relationship between TREs and ACEs is relatively understudied. The present preregistered systematic review (materials and data available: <https://osf.io/aqmk2/>) utilized narrative synthesis to determine the relationship between TREs and ACEs and whether TREs account for some of ACEs negative effects. Literature searches with predetermined search terms within three databases (e.g., Web of Science, PsycInfo, and Google Scholar) yielded a final sample of 143 articles. Across studies, there was a significant relationship between ACEs and TREs, and TREs were significant mediators between ACEs and many outcomes, such as substance abuse, intimate partner violence, and psychopathology. Determining the relationship between TREs and ACEs elucidates factors that contribute to personality trait development and highlights the potential of personality-based interventions to prevent maladaptive outcomes.

A.18: Healthy and Wise? Comparing Physical and Psychological Health Between Intellectually Gifted Samples and a Nationally-representative Sample

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There are common beliefs that intellectually prodigious individuals are more likely to suffer from physical or psychological ailments. While there may be certain cases studies to support these beliefs, the best way to test this hypothesis is through an analysis of large samples of intellectually gifted adults against normative samples. This work uses data from the Study of Mathematically Precocious Youth (SMPY), a 51+ year longitudinal study of gifted youth (top 1% of ability), identified through talent searches before age 13. We compared the age 50 data of four SMPY cohorts (N = 2509) with an age-matched nationally representative sample from the National Longitudinal Study of Youth (NLSY79, N = 2943). Many SMPY items in the age 50 survey are from the NLSY. These items included several health conditions, health behaviors, and measures of psychological well-being. Across several health conditions and items about general health, SMPY participants were physically healthier than NLSY79 participants. However, NLSY79 participants reported higher psychological well-being relative to SMPY participants, both in reporting mental health conditions and Likert-type items.

A.19: A Runnable Neural Network Model of the Structure and Dynamics of Human Personality Embedded in a Virtual Environment

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Existing models of personality structure cannot explain the dynamics of within-subject behavior across different situations. This is concerning, as the variability of a typical individual's behavior across situations is significantly greater than between-subject personality differences in behavior (Fleeson, 2001). We present a single-agent neural network model, based on the biologically plausible neural network framework Emergent (O'Reilly et al., 2020), that operationalizes our theory of how individual differences in the neural systems underlying motivation interact with situational characteristics to give rise to within-subject personality dynamics (Read et al., 2010). We first manipulate key parameters of the networks to create 'individuals' varying in their underlying motivational structure and dynamics. We then simulate the interaction of these different 'individuals' in virtual environments with varying situational configurations in the video game engine Unity, to provide a visual demonstration of how our theoretical model accounts for how different situations produce high within-subject variability in behavior.

A.20: Personality, Versatility, and Leadership Effectiveness

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Understanding who gets into leadership positions (leadership emergence) and who is effective at building and maintaining high-performing teams (leadership effectiveness) are separate but critical questions. To date personality science has identified the personality characteristics of the former, finding that those higher on Extraversion, Conscientiousness, Emotional Stability, and Openness more likely to occupy leadership positions (see Judge et al., 2002). Though it is clear leadership emergence, and leadership effectiveness, less is known about the personality characteristics of effective leaders. This study examines the relationship between personality and leadership effectiveness in a sample of more than 2,200 corporate executives and managers, with effectiveness measured using a unique 360-degree rating format. We find that while personality substantially predicts the behavioral reputation of leaders, it does not directly predict who is most effective. Instead, effectiveness emerges as a function of the leaders' ability to adopt a versatile behavioral repertoire, not a single personality profile.

A.21: Do Individuals at High Risk for Psychosis Differ from Controls on Narrative and Self-Report Measures of Self-Transcendence?

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The primary aims of this study are to examine potential differences in self-transcendence (the feeling of connectedness with something bigger than oneself) in individuals with and without symptoms of clinical high risk for developing psychosis, measured both by self-report and narrative data. If differences in

self-transcendence are found, we will examine (1) the potential contribution of specific symptoms or symptom sets (e.g. positive versus negative symptoms) to this difference and (2) examine whether symptom status moderates the established relationships between self-transcendence and well-being measures. This is a mixed-methods study that uses both quantitative coding of qualitative data from a life narrative interview adapted from McAdams, 2008 (coding already complete) as well as quantitative self-report data from the Adult Self-Transcendence Inventory (Levenson et al., 2005). As appropriate, clinical symptom and well-being measures will also be used. These analyses and relevant hypotheses will be pre-registered before they are performed. Data have been collected and scored. Analyses have not yet been performed. This study represents an intersection of personality science and clinical science as we are measuring a personality construct (self-transcendence) in a clinical sample.

A.22: Meta-Analytic Job Level Moderator Analyses on Personality-Inclusion Relationships

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Inclusion is crucial for fostering the benefits of diversity in an organization. Organizations need to ensure their leaders are exhibiting inclusive behaviors to cultivate inclusion. Theory suggests that personality is relevant to inclusive work behavior. Using criterion-related validation studies in 36 organizations across the globe, we meta-analyzed personality predictors of inclusive work behaviors. We also conducted moderator analyses on these relationships for leaders and non-leaders. Results suggest that individuals more likely to engage in inclusive behaviors at work are those who are optimistic, perceptive, conscientious, tolerant, trusting, and honest. Moderator analyses did not find substantial differences unique to leaders or non-leaders, thus, suggesting that these personality dimensions predict inclusive behaviors across most job levels. Considering such characteristics should inform an organization's efforts at hiring candidates and developing leaders who will behave inclusively in the workplace.

A.23: Redemption and Well-Being in Turning Point Narratives for U.S. and U.K. Emerging Adults

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Master narratives are culturally canonical story forms that contribute to development of narrative identity and well-being in the U.S. (McAdams et al., 2001; McLean & Syed, 2015; Syed & McLean, 2022). We know relatively less about whether this narrative element is equally present in people of other nations and whether or not when it is present it is associated with well-being. Indeed, Blackie, Colgan, McDonald, and McLean (2020) showed that themes of recuperation were more common than themes of redemption among U.K. residents. We sought to replicate and extend these findings by asking whether or not redemption is

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equally present in turning point narratives of U.S. (n = 156) and U.K. (n = 83) emerging adults, whether or not redemption predicts well-being for members of each nation, and we explored the extent to which recuperation is common in turning point narratives. Data collection is complete and coding is ongoing.

A.24: Co-Development of Parent and Child Personality: Findings from a 14-year Longitudinal Study of Mexican-Origin Families

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The present study addresses a fundamental, yet largely neglected, question about personality development: To what extent are changes in parent personality associated with changes in their child's personality? Numerous developmental processes suggest that parent and child personality might have transactional associations over time, contributing to their co-development. This co-development may be homotypic (e.g., associations between changes in parent and child Conscientiousness) and heterotypic (e.g., associations between changes in parent Conscientiousness and child negative emotionality or effortful control). We test these ideas using bivariate growth curve models of personality data from a 14-year longitudinal study of 674 Mexican-origin families. Mothers and fathers' Big Five traits were assessed seven times from when the child was age 10-23; child Big Five traits were assessed five times from age 14-23; and, child temperament traits were assessed four times from age 10-16 (negative emotionality, positive emotionality) and seven times from age 10-23 (effortful control).

A.25: Sex/Gender Differences across Nuances and Nations

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Sex/gender differences in personality are typically summarised using broad personality domains. To acknowledge meaningful variation on lower levels of the personality hierarchy, we studied sex/gender differences in facets and single-item nuances. Using machine learning methods in previously collected IPIP-NEO data, we predicted sex/gender from aggregate traits of domains and facets, and un-aggregated items. Models were trained on US data and validated on data from 70 different countries. By different degrees across countries, items outpredicted facets which outpredicted domains. We present nuances with largest and weakest gender differences, both those that generalised and those that were specific to countries. Our results are consistent with research on the multidimensionality of personality traits and suggest that gendered socialisation effects are often specific to narrow traits.

A.26: Idiographic Personality Profiles across Time

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As a dynamic system, personality is both relatively stable in aggregate and variable (or adaptive) across time and contexts.

Previous research has used latent profile analysis (LPA) to identify subgroups of personality classes within a sample (Merz & Roesch, 2011). This approach assumes a singular static profile for each individual, which ignores that a person varies in the expression of their personality according to specific situations or interoceptive emotions. Using experience sampling data (N = 161, total assessments = 8,261) that assessed Big Five personality states, DIAMONDS situation characteristics, and affective states, we applied LPA to each participant's time series. Each time point is considered as a potential class with a unique profile of personality states. We expect that (1) individuals will not have a single, static profile, (2) the number and composition of profiles will differ across people, and (3) profiles will diverge from 'typologies' found in previous studies.

A.27: Social Interaction Diversity and Well-Being in Daily Life

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A large body of research has shown that social interaction quantity and quality are related to well-being, but less research has examined the role of social interaction diversity (e.g., variability in interaction partners) for well-being. To address this gap, we used data from two experience sampling studies, one among college students (29,536 assessments provided by 293 participants) and one in the general population (61,492 assessments provided by 1,381 participants). We, first, tested whether interacting with more diverse partners was associated with higher well-being in everyday life. Second, we investigated whether the relationship between interaction partner diversity and well-being was moderated by the meta-trait plasticity, which is thought to reflect a preference for exploration and novelty. Results showed complex patterns of associations between different indices of interaction partner diversity, personality traits, and well-being. Future studies could assess the generalizability of our findings to other populations, cultural contexts, and data collection methods.

A.28: Decade Declines in Ego, Esteem, but not Entitlement

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Starting around 2012 through 2016 both self-esteem and narcissism declined across cohorts. We extend this research by comparing a 2022 cohort of 18- to 23-year-old undergraduates to prior cohorts from the same university in 2015 and earlier (total N = 678) on self-esteem (Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale), agentic grandiose narcissism (assessed with the Narcissistic Personality Inventory and Narcissistic Grandiosity Scale), communal grandiose narcissism (Communal Narcissism Inventory), and psychological entitlement (Psychological Entitlement Scale). Self-esteem, agentic narcissism, and communal narcissism were lower for the 2022 than for the earlier cohorts, but psychological entitlement was not. Declines were consistent across the men (n = 183) and women (n = 223), and across the ethnicities in our diverse sample. We discuss increases in smartphone use, social media use, cultural and economic changes, and loneliness as likely reasons for the declines in self-esteem and narcissism.

A.29: The Fear of Being Idle: What It Is and How it Relates to Goal Pursuits

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Singapore Management University

Modern society places a strong emphasis on making full use of one's time. While this can promote productivity and personal striving, an overemphasis on this ideal can also have detrimental effects on one's sense of well-being. Thus, internalizing such an ideal is likely to be a double-edged sword. Despite this, there is limited research on individuals' belief about aversion towards idle time, partly because the field has yet to develop a measurement scale to assess such a disposition. Thus, the present work seeks to establish a scale measuring a novel individual difference construct—the fear of being idle (FOBI)—and to examine the impacts of FOBI on goal pursuit. The current research defines FOBI as a tendency to experience high levels of negative affect when one feels that they are wasting valuable time by being idle. In Study 1, a one-factor FOBI scale was developed using exploratory factor analyses and graded response modelling. In Study 2, the factor structure, convergent and discriminant validity, and cross-cultural measurement invariance of the FOBI scale was examined using an American sample and a French sample. In Study 3, the test-retest reliability of the scale and the effects of FOBI on goal progress was tested using a three-wave study among Singaporean undergraduates. The current work thus proposes and establishes the validity of the FOBI scale, and provides preliminary insights into the implications of FOBI on important outcomes, such as that of goal pursuit.

A.30: How Do Activated Strivings Predict Trait-Relevant Behavior? Striving-Big Five Behavior Contingencies across Time in Young Adults

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How do personality traits function? To pursue an understanding of the explanatory aspect of traits, one promising approach has examined how momentary strivings account for changes in momentary trait-relevant behavior. In two studies by others, strivings predicted changes in both extraverted and conscientious behavior (McCabe & Fleeson, 2012; 2016). However, can meaningful striving-behavior contingencies be identified for all of the Big Five? To examine this question, two experience-sampling studies were conducted. College students reported momentary strivings and Big Five behavior (5 times a day for 1 week) during their freshman year (n = 126 at Wave 1) and their sophomore year (n = 118 at Wave 2; n = 100 across waves). Results demonstrated that strivings significantly predicted changes in trait-relevant behavior across all Big Five domains. In addition, many contingencies were also stable over time. Thus, the study provides insight into explanatory personality processes shaping behavior within young adults.
Keywords: personality processes, goals.

A.31: The Integration Staircase: Development and Validation of a Measure of Leader Identity

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A measure of identity integration, an important component of leader identity development, was developed. The construct validity of the measure was tested by examining relationships between the measure and other variables relevant to leader identity development - authentic leader identity, self-concept clarity, leader self-efficacy, and general self-efficacy. Data was collected from two samples, a student sample and a Prolific sample (N=260). All correlations were positive and significant, but not so large as to be redundant measures. Findings support that the measure is a useful tool for assessing identity integration. As no other measure exists in this area, the Integration Staircase fills an important gap in the identity work space.

A.32: Age Differences in Big Five Personality Traits in a Large Japanese Sample

Shinya Yoshino & Atsushi Oshio
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This study examined the age differences in Big Five personality traits in a large cross-sectional survey. The previous studies revealed the mean-level change in Big Five personality traits. There was also such a study in Japan; however, the sample size was not sufficient, and the brief scale was used as the measure of Big Five personality. The present study investigated using a Japanese sample. We were admitted to using a large dataset (51,098 participants, ranging from 15 to 92 years old) collected from July to August 2019 by the NTT DATA Institute of Management Consulting, Inc. The survey included the Japanese version of the Big Five Inventory-2. The analysis plan is to conduct the multiple regression analysis to predict each Big Five domain from age, sex, and interaction. Our hypotheses are to show the association, like the maturity principle. Furthermore, we will report the results of the association with age at the facet level.

A.33: Personality Profiles Predict Academic and Psychosocial Functioning During the Early Months of the Pandemic

Jacob Alderson & Nicholas A. Turiano
West Virginia University

Covid-19 has broadly impacted universities. Thus, we employed a latent profile analysis (LPA) using the Big 5 model of personality to predict longitudinal academic and psychosocial adjustment for 775 freshmen from a rural public University during the beginning of the pandemic. Results revealed 3 distinct classes. The 'Resilient' class (high levels of all traits except neuroticism), the 'Susceptible' class (lower in all traits and higher in neuroticism than the 'Resilient' class, and the 'Composed' class (similar in all traits but lower in neuroticism than the 'Susceptible' class). The 'Resilient' class had higher GPA's during Fall (b = -0.258 ; p = .0026) and Spring (b = -.221 ; p = .0241) semesters, and higher levels of happiness (b = -0.753 ; p < .001), and lower levels of anxiety (b = -.904 ; p < .001) compared to the 'Susceptible' class. Findings support utilizing person-centered approaches to further understand personality and pandemic-related adjustment.

A.34: Measurement Invariance in the Dispositional Greed Scale across Gender and Socioeconomic Status

Alonzo Johnson, Grayson Sturgis, Joshua Grubbs, & Samuel McAbee

Bowling Green State University

Greed is defined as 'an excessive desire to get more...a primarily materialistic type of desire' (Balot, 2001, p. 1) and is predictive of a variety of unethical behaviors. The purpose of this project is to examine the measurement equivalence of the 7-item Dispositional Greed Scale (Seuntjens et al., 2015) using multi-group Confirmatory Factor Analysis (MGCFA). More specifically, we will investigate measurement equivalence across gender, race, and socioeconomic status (SES) using an archival sample from a national, census-matched survey that consisted of 2,806 sports gamblers (age: mean = 48.9 years, SD = 17.2 years; 1365 men [48.6%]; 340 Black individuals [12.1%], 460 Hispanic individuals [16.4%], and 1762 White individuals [62.8%]). Measurement equivalence of the Dispositional Greed Scale across gender and SES will be tested at the item and scale levels. Implications for the assessment of dispositional greed across subgroups will be discussed.

A.35: Committed As Long as Things Are Going Well: A Dyadic Approach to the Interaction Between Narcissism and Commitment-Promoting Mechanisms in the Investment Model

Sandra Gloor, & Carolyn C. Morf

University of Bern

Although grandiose narcissism is negatively related with romantic commitment, previous research (Foster, 2008) revealed that this association depends on commitment-promoting mechanisms – i.e., high satisfaction and investment, as well as low quality of alternatives - proposed by the Investment Model. This study aimed to replicate these interaction effects, additionally consider the role of partners, and investigate whether these mechanisms extend to further narcissism manifestations. Employing a dyadic analysis approach, we examined 205 opposite-sex community couples. Results partially replicated the moderating effects for grandiose narcissism, so that high satisfaction (only for males) and low perceived quality of alternatives had a more pronounced buffering effect on, the otherwise lower, commitment for individuals with high levels of narcissism. Vulnerable narcissism presented fewer moderating effects. Additionally some partner- as well as gender-effects emerged, which need to be explored in more detail. These findings may contribute to a more differentiated understanding of narcissism and relationship-maintenance.

A.36: The Language of Pride and Envy: Exploring the Interpersonal Perceptions of Authentic and Hubristic Pride as Well as Benign and Malicious Envy in Written Self-Descriptions

Robert Körner and Astrid Schütz

University of Bamberg

We used Brunswik's lens model to examine whether people can accurately judge the pride and envy of others from brief self-

descriptions and the linguistic cues related to these emotions. Pride and envy are self-conscious emotions that pervade people's social lives and regulate status hierarchies. Research has distinguished prosocial and desirable facets (authentic pride, benign envy) from antisocial and antagonistic facets (hubristic pride, malicious envy). As self-conscious emotions are expressed through language, we had 265 targets describe themselves in four life domains and complete self-ratings on the emotions. In a zero-acquaintance setting, four samples of judges read and rated the self-descriptions. Consensus among judges was high. Authentic pride had various language correlates, whereas hubristic pride was barely reflected in language. Envy facets were in-between. Self-other agreement was high for authentic pride and benign envy but low for the other facets. The findings have implications for testing emotion theories with linguistic material.

A.37: The Power of Attachment: Actor and Partner Associations Between Attachment and Power in Romantic Couples in Germany and Israel

Robert Körner¹, Astrid Schütz¹, Erez Zverling^{2,3}, and Ami Sha'ked²

¹University of Bamberg

²The College of Law and Business, Ramat Gan

³University of Haifa

Power pervades interpersonal relationships and affects relationship-related outcomes. Less is known about factors that determine experienced power in close relationships. We considered attachment as a fundamental dyadic variable and explored its relationship with power. In line with dyadic power theories, we accounted for the interdependence of relationship partners and simultaneously analyzed actor and partner associations. 181 German and 163 Israeli romantic other-sex couples completed multi-item measures on attachment (secure-fearful, preoccupied-dismissive; anxiety, avoidance) and experienced power. Actor-partner-interdependence models showed that, in Germany, secure attachment was strongly and preoccupied attachment was weakly positively related to actor's power, and both attachment styles showed partner effects. In Israel, anxious attachment was negatively related to an actor's power, and avoidant attachment was negatively related to both an actor's and a partner's power. Attachment seems to be relevant to both relationship partners' experienced power. The findings advance our understanding of associations between relationship variables and power.

A.38: Investigating Effects of Similarity in Terms of Within-Person Associations: An Extension of Response Surface Analysis

Sarah Humberg¹, Niclas Kuper², Katrin Rentzsch³, Mitja D. Back¹, & Steffen Nestler¹

¹University of Münster

²University of Bielefeld

³Berlin Psychological University

Response Surface Analysis (RSA) is a statistical tool that is used, for example, to study whether the degree of similarity between two person-level trait variables relates to a third variable (e.g., whether romantic couples whose partners have similar personality trait levels are happier than incongruent couples). A complementary perspective on similarity hypotheses refers to

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within-person dynamics instead of person-level trait variables. For example, are those romantic couples more satisfied whose partners are similar in terms of their within-person associations (WPA); that is, who respond similarly strongly (e.g., with positive affect) to a particular type of situation (e.g., to positive couple interactions)? I will present a combination of RSA and dynamic structural equation modeling that allows the investigation of such WPA-similarity hypotheses. I will evaluate the performance of this new approach with a simulation study, provide recommendations for practice and offer code templates that interested researchers can adopt.

A.39: Variations in Interpersonal Characteristics Associated with Different Adverse Childhood Experiences

Payton Scalf & Adam P. Natoli
Sam Houston State University

Rationale: Personality, including interpersonal patterns, are shaped throughout childhood and adolescence. One's interpersonal characteristics have been found to be most vulnerable to molding during childhood, and adverse experiences in childhood may uniquely affect their development. As such, this study aims to understand variations in interpersonal strengths, sensitivities, and problems in the context of different adverse childhood experiences. Method: Data collection is ongoing. Recruited participants complete an online survey including the Adverse Childhood Experience Questionnaire, Inventory of Interpersonal Problems, Inventory of Interpersonal Strengths, and Interpersonal Sensitivities Circumplex. Results: We will calculate circumplex structural summary method parameters associated with each adverse childhood experience on the three interpersonal circumplex surfaces, which will be compared and their distinctiveness analyzed using a bootstrapping methodology. Implications: Results will be discussed with regard to the value of understanding links between childhood experiences and interpersonal characteristics later in life with respect to assessment, case conceptualization, treatment, and research

A.40: Group Differences and Measurement Invariance of a Common Measure of Burnout Between Foreign and US-born Healthcare Providers

Dillon Welindt¹ & Betsy White Williams²

¹University of Oregon

²Professional Renewal Center

Burnout is a well-known concern within the healthcare provider (HCP) community. Identifying HCPs with or at risk of burnout has become an increasingly important managerial concern. The HCP population has become increasingly diverse, as hundreds of thousands of physicians are now foreign medical graduates (FMGs). These providers face unique challenges in their acculturation process. Therefore, they may be at an increased risk of burnout. Simultaneously, common measures of burnout may not be valid (have measurement non-invariance) in this population. The aim of this work is twofold: assess the measurement non-invariance status of the Maslach Burnout Inventory (MBI)--a common measure of burnout-- in FMGs, as

well as compare mean differences on the MBI between FMGs and US-born medical graduates.

A.41: Personality Correlates of Self-Referencing Language Use

Nicholas S. Holtzman¹, Jeffrey J. Klibert², A. Brianna Dixon², Hannah L. Dorough², & M. Brent Donnellan³

¹Southeastern Louisiana University

²Georgia Southern University

³Michigan State University

Self-focused language use has been frequently assumed to reflect narcissism, however, research on grandiose narcissism indicates that the association between first-person singular pronouns (i.e., 'I-talk') and grandiose narcissism is negligible. To extend this literature, we progressively identify vulnerable narcissism and rumination as positive correlates of I-talk in five studies. All the studies point to a clear distinction: While grandiose narcissism is negligibly related to I-talk, vulnerable narcissism is positively related to I-talk; moreover, rumination is a small but robust predictor of I-talk. Finally, a research synthesis (total maximum valid N = 3341) revealed that each of the following constructs capture I-talk variance, albeit with small effect sizes: depression ($r = .10$), neuroticism ($r = .15$), rumination ($r = .14$), and vulnerable narcissism ($r = .12$). Collectively, this provides a relatively broad and (statistically) powerful analysis of some finer-grained personality constructs implicated in writing about oneself, while reiterating the centrality of neuroticism for explaining self-focused language use.

A.42: Structure of Personality During Adolescence

Amala Someshwar, David M. Condon, & Sara J. Weston
University of Oregon

Adolescence is a time of substantial personality change, in part because of significant cognitive and physical development, not to mention identity development and changing social networks. However, there is limited research on the structure of personality during adolescence. A solid measurement framework is essential for research examining the effects of personality during this period. Moreover, it must be established that the structure of personality is stable in order to study the development of personality. The current study examines personality structure across adolescence; we seek to investigate the stability (or lack thereof) of personality structure across age and gender. Using a large cross-sectional sample ($N > 20,000$) and network analyses, we investigate the structure of personality across ages of adolescence. Results indicate that personality structure may not be consistent across this period of life. We discuss implications for personality measurement and development in this life stage.

A.43: Subjective Well-being (SWB) in Adulthood is Predicted by Success in Developmental Tasks in Childhood and Late Adolescence

Rebecca L. Shiner¹ & Ann S. Masten²

¹Colgate University

²University of Minnesota, Twin Cities

We investigated whether earlier success at 'developmental tasks'-the benchmarks by which adaptation is judged to be going well or not, in sociocultural and historical context-predicts adult

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subjective well-being (SWB). Data were drawn from a normative U.S. sample (N = 205) assessed at ages 10, 20, and 30. Multi-method composite measures of adaptive success versus difficulty assessed academic achievement, rule-abiding vs. antisocial conduct, and positive peer relationships (ages 10, 20, and 30), and work competence and positive romantic relationships (ages 20 and 30). Participants and their mothers rated participants' SWB at age 30. Higher adult SWB at age 30 was predicted by a track record of positive adaptation in all domains examined at all time points. Happiest participants (top 11% SWB) were distinguished from average-SWB (middle 42%) and low-SWB (bottom 10%) participants by all developmental tasks except conduct. Earlier competence in developmental tasks may shape adult SWB.

A.44: Are impulsivity and callousness associated with the development of externalizing pathology in adolescence?

Sarah A. Heuckeroth & Richard W. Robins, University of California, Davis

This project explores how impulsivity and callousness relate to the developmental trajectory of externalizing pathology in a sample of Mexican-origin adolescents (N=674, 50% female, 71% US Born, 29% Born in Mexico). It examines how impulsivity and callousness (measured with the Weinberger Adjustment Inventory) at ages 14 and 16 relate to the development of Oppositional Defiant Disorder, Conduct Disorder, and Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder from age 10 to 17. We address five research questions: (1) How does impulsivity relate to the trajectory of externalizing pathology in adolescence? (2) How does callousness relate to the trajectory of externalizing pathology in adolescence? (3) Do impulsivity and callousness independently predict the trajectory of externalizing pathology? (4) Does the interaction between impulsivity and callousness effect the trajectory of externalizing pathology over and above these predictors alone? and, (5) Do the associations between impulsivity and callousness and externalizing pathology vary by gender and nativity (U.S. vs. Mexico)?

A.45: The Big 5 Personality Traits Predict Sexual Behaviors During the Transition to College

Sarah J. Miller¹ & Nicholas A. Turiano^{1,2}

¹West Virginia University

²West Virginia Prevention Research Center

Since the college years allow increased opportunities to engage in risky sexual behaviors (Patrick & Lee, 2010), we examined whether the Big 5 personality traits would longitudinally predict sexual risk-taking behaviors during the initial transition into college. Among 775 freshmen at a large, public, mid-Atlantic university, higher extraversion (B = 0.15; p<.05), lower agreeableness (B = -0.09; p<.05), and lower openness (b = -0.11; p<.05) were associated with higher sexual risk-taking scores (e.g., condom use, dangerous situations). Additionally, higher extraversion (OR = 1.41; p<.05), lower agreeableness (OR = 0.73; p<.05), and lower conscientiousness (OR = 0.80; p<.05) were

associated with an increased odds of more sexual vaginal sexual partners in the past 30 days when first starting college. Findings demonstrate that personality can longitudinally predict sexual risk-taking behaviors among a population at heightened risk for sexually transmitted infections and health consequences.

A.46: Examining the Association of Grandiose Narcissism and Vulnerable Narcissism with Ageism, Weight Stigma, Mental Illness Stigma, and Classism

Cameron S. Kay & Sarah Dimakis
University of Oregon

Prior research has indicated that people high in narcissism are more likely to express xenophobic, sexist, and homonegative sentiments. The present study (N = 527) examined the association of grandiose narcissism and vulnerable narcissism with four types of prejudice (i.e., ageism, weight stigma, mental illness stigma, and classism). The results indicated that grandiose narcissism and vulnerable narcissism are primarily linked to these prejudices through a shared core of antagonism (i.e., entitlement and exploitativeness). Grandiose narcissism is further linked to weight stigma and classism through heightened levels of agentic extraversion (i.e., assertiveness and exhibitionism). In contrast, the association between vulnerable narcissism and weight stigma, mental illness stigma, and classism actually appears to be tempered by heightened levels of neuroticism (i.e., shame and a need for admiration).

A.47: Sex Differences in Association Patterns of Antisocial Personality Disorder across Multiple Substance Use Disorders
Aislinn Low¹, Brendan Stiltner¹, Yaira Z. Nunez¹, Keyrun Adhikari¹, Robert Pietrzak¹, Henry Kranzler², Joel Gelernter¹, & Renato Polimanti¹

¹Yale University

²University of Pennsylvania

Limited information is available regarding sex differences in the association between antisocial personality disorder (ASPD) and substance use disorders (SUDs). We investigated the association of alcohol, cannabis, cocaine, opioid, and tobacco use disorders (AUD, CaUD, CoUD, OUD, and TUD, respectively) together with socioeconomic factors in 1,660 ASPD cases and 6,640 controls matched by sex (24% female), age, and racial/ethnic background in a sample ascertained for addiction-related traits. ASPD is associated with AUD (Odds Ratio, OR=1.85), CaUD (OR=2.34), OUD (OR=1.22), and TUD (OR=1.57) in the sex-combined analysis (p<3.13√ó10⁻³). Females exhibit statistically stronger ASPD associations than males for OUD (OR=1.59 vs. 1.15, $\hat{C}\hat{E}\hat{I}p=.044$) and TUD (OR=2.27 vs. 1.39, $\hat{C}\hat{E}\hat{I}p=.024$). There is also an inverse relationship between ASPD and education ($\hat{C}\hat{E}\hat{I}\leq-.16$, p=3.28√ó10⁻²⁴) that is statistically stronger in males than females ($\hat{C}\hat{E}\hat{I}\leq-.18$ vs. -.08, $\hat{C}\hat{E}\hat{I}p=.011$). These findings provide novel insights into sex-specific patterns of association between ASPD and SUDs.

A.48: Personality, Real-time Sleep, and Fatigue: A Biomathematical Study of Law Enforcement

Zlatan Krizan & Anthony J. Miller
Iowa State University

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Although personality traits are known predictors of sleep complaints (e.g., Neuroticism and (low) Extraversion), to what extent broad and specific traits predict real-time sleep-wake behavior and associated fatigue is unclear, especially within tactical populations exposed to high stress. To this end, the current study assessed personality traits and facets (via BFI-2) in a sample of 68 Law Enforcement Officers (25% female, 97% White, mean age 43), whose sleep-wake behavior was monitored for at least 2 weeks via actigraphy. Biomathematical modeling yielded real-time estimates of mean sleep duration, continuity, and resultant alertness (vs. fatigue), as well as their daily variability. The Energy facet (E) was the strongest predictor ($>.20$), indicating longer and better sleep, as well as lower levels of daily fatigue. Neuroticism and the Organization facet (C) indicated more stable sleep duration. The findings highlight the import of specific personality features for objective indicators of fatigue in a distinctive population.

A.49: A Shiny App Presenting Descriptive Norms for the Personality Inventory for the DSM-5

Ian Shryock, Sara Weston, & David Condon
University of Oregon

The Personality Inventory for the DSM-5 (PID-5) is a 220 item measure of maladaptive personality traits aligned with the DSM-5's Alternative Model for Personality Disorders (AMPD) (Krueger et al., 2012). The PID-5 assesses the 5 broad domains of maladaptive personality posited by the AMPD and the 25 facets that comprise those domains. The current study uses a large sample ($N > 290,000$) of Americans to estimate norms for the PID-5 items and facets for age and gender subgroups. Descriptive norms are created by generating percentile rank, empirical cumulative percentile rank, and Item Response Theory Scores for each subgroup. These norms are presented via an interactive Shiny app which enables researchers and clinicians to utilize these norms in their research and practice.

A.50: Latent Profiles of HEXACO Personality Traits and their Relation to College Student Performance

Alonzo Johnson & Samuel McAbee
Bowling Green State University

Research has consistently shown that some personality traits meaningfully relate to positive aspects of student performance (e.g., McAbee et al., 2014, 2019; Poropat, 2009), and specifically, conscientiousness demonstrates the strongest relationship with student GPA (e.g., McAbee & Oswald, 2013; Poropat, 2009); however, GPA is not the only metric of student success. For instance, Oswald et al. (2004) identified twelve dimensions of student performance based on various college mission statements (e.g., appreciation for diversity). Alternatively, personality traits also are effective in predicting counterproductive student behaviors (CSBs); however, relatively less attention has been paid to how personality traits predict negative student behaviors (Credé & Niehorster, 2009; De Vries et al., 2011). Relating to this, research has primarily investigated personality using a variable-centric approach and there has been a noticeable lack of work in this area that leverages a person-centric (i.e., within-person) design. As such,

the current study implements a person-centric approach for understanding personality-performance relations to examine profiles of the HEXACO personality traits. Five distinct profiles are identified in the current dataset, which are then linked to specific (un)successful student outcomes.

A.51: Cognitive-affective Mechanisms Linking Neuroticism, Self-Consciousness, and Angry Hostility to Daily Experience in an Internalizing Spectrum Sample

Henry R Cowan¹, Aidan G. C. Wright², Sarah L. Pedersen², Dahlia Mukherjee³, & Jay C. Fournier¹

¹Ohio State University

²University of Pittsburgh

³Pennsylvania State University

Neuroticism is closely related to internalizing symptoms (e.g., depression, anxiety) and psychological distress, yet traits are relatively stable while symptoms and distress fluctuate over time. To tease apart differences between traits and symptoms, within-person analyses can highlight cognitive-affective mechanisms by which neuroticism influences daily experience. Young adults ($n = 71$, 47 with significant internalizing symptoms) completed baseline assessments of symptoms (PROMIS-A, QIDS, HAM-D, MADRS) and neuroticism (NEO PI-R) and daily diary measures of thought content and positive/negative affect over seven days ($N = 445$ person-days). A novel measure of daily thought content was developed for this study, with items loading on latent variables for an internal-past-future focused thinking style and an external-present focused thinking style. Mixed effects models found that daily thought content was associated with variation in daily positive and negative affect. Internal-past-future focused thinking was associated with less positive daily affect and more negative daily affect. External-present focused thinking was associated with more positive daily affect. A general neuroticism factor and the neuroticism facets of self-consciousness and angry hostility were associated with stronger within-person relationships between thought content and positive affect. For individuals higher in these traits, daily increases in internal-past-future thinking were particularly strongly associated with decreases in positive affect. Effects were most robust in participants with clinical internalizing symptoms. The general neuroticism factor was highly correlated with internalizing symptom severity ($r = .88$). Neuroticism and its facets seem to manifest in daily life in part through affective reactions to thought content. These mechanisms are important for understanding both neuroticism and internalizing psychopathology, and highlight specific targets for psychosocial interventions. The sample included participants with varying levels of neuroticism and internalizing symptoms, supporting generalizability throughout the range of neuroticism and internalizing symptoms. However, the sample was modestly sized, recruited from one city in the United States, composed entirely of young adults (mean age = 21.5, $SD = 2.1$) and predominantly (75%) female. Matching the demographics of the city from which it was recruited, the sample was also majority White American (62%). It is therefore unclear at present whether the study's findings might generalizable across age, gender, race, culture, or cohort.

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A.52: 'Me in a Nutshell': Exploring the Content and Properties of Individuals' Most Self-defining Personality Traits

Elizabeth U. Long¹, Erika N. Carlson¹, & Marc A. Fournier²

¹University of Toronto Mississauga

²University of Toronto Scarborough

What features do people see as being most important to their personalities? Are they the things that most distinguish oneself from others, the ways that one is most consistently seen, or something else? How well do traditional personality measures capture these features? Across 3 datasets (n=1113) we examine how well the content of individuals' open-ended descriptions of their self-defining traits fit into Big Five domains and facets. Within individuals, we compare participants' open-ended responses with their scores on traditional personality measures in order to explore several potential features of self-defining traits (e.g., extremity relative to other traits in one's profile, consistency across metaperceptions, or feeling that the trait helps to satisfy self-determination needs). By combining open-ended descriptions with traditional nomothetic measures, this work contributes to a fuller understanding of how individuals relate to their personalities, or in other words, how personality feels 'from the inside'.

A.53: Using a Continuous Measure of Gender Identity and Gender Expression to Examine the Big Five Personality Traits

Kathryn L. Fletcher¹, Rachel Thomas², & Jocelyn Bolin¹

¹Ball State University

²Hanover College

Adults were recruited over Facebook to complete surveys (N=850; 60% white; Mean age = 30 years), and their gender identity (male, female) and gender expression (male, female) using a scale of 1-100. Hierarchical cluster analysis revealed a 4-cluster solution: 1) high male identity and expression (n = 93), 2) high female identity and expression (n = 142), 3) low male and low female identity and expression (n = 337); and 4) high male and high female identity and expression (n = 278). These four groups differed on all four measures, $F_s(3, 846) > 328, p_s < .001$. Yet there were no significant group differences on the Big Five traits (extraversion, agreeableness, openness, conscientiousness, neuroticism), with Wilks' Lambda, $F(15, 2324) = 1.41, p = .13$. Our results are inconsistent with previous research on sex differences, as measured in a binary manner, and Big Five personality traits (e.g., Kajonius & Johnson, 2018).

Poster Session 2

Time: Saturday, July 22, 8:00am – 9:00am

Location: Grand Ballroom

B.01: The Paths to Pareto: Examining Links between Early Risk Factors, Intermediary Pathways, and Future Life Outcomes

Amanda J. Wright & Joshua J. Jackson

Washington University in St. Louis

Most people are not responsible for contributing to high-cost societal outcomes (e.g., criminal convictions, medical bills). Rather, a subset of the population accounts for most of these outcomes, often following the Pareto principle or '80-20' rule.

Using a longitudinal sample of N = 9,814 individuals, we will examine how accurately individuals can be classified into adulthood high-cost outcome groups using a set of machine learning models trained on a wide array of features from childhood such as dispositional characteristics; cognitive ability; early life experiences; and socioeconomic variables. Then, we will identify the most important features and shared pathways that led individuals to their classification in a high-cost outcome group. These collections of features, those important for correct and incorrect classification, can help identify important risk factors that make it likely for someone to stay on their predicted trajectory or end up in an unlikely situation based on their pre-existing qualities.

B.02: The Reliability and Stability of Personality Dynamic Parameters Over a Two-wave Measurement Burst Study

Cavan V. Bonner¹, Stuti Thapa¹, Emorie D. Beck², & Louis Tay¹

¹Purdue University

²University of California Davis

Though personality dynamics have long been central to many personality theories, little is known about their empirical properties. The number of dynamic metrics derivable from intensive longitudinal personality data has recently proliferated, but these parameters have rarely been directly compared, and little is known about their reliability and stability. We will use state personality data from a two-wave measurement burst design to investigate the within-wave (split-half) reliability and between-wave stability of these dynamic parameters (specifically: variability, inertia, instability, inertia, and velocity). We will also investigate the nomological network of these features of dynamic personality (i.e., how they are related to one another and to trait personality). We aim to integrate dynamic parameters into the personality literature by investigating the extent to which parameter stability and within-wave reliability can be considered meaningful individual differences, and by describing the extent of their redundancy with trait personality.

B.03: Rank-order Stability of Domain-specific Self-esteem: A Meta-analysis

Laura C. Dapp & Ulrich Orth

University of Bern, Switzerland

This meta-analysis synthesizes the available longitudinal evidence on rank-order stability of 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 97 reports for analysis, providing effect sizes for 112 samples, including 105,096 participants aged 4-24 years at the first measurement. As effect size measure, we used the test-retest correlations between assessments. Multilevel meta-analysis was used to account for multiple waves within studies. There was no evidence of publication bias. Across domains, rank-order stability strongly increased from childhood to young adulthood, also when controlling for time lag. Beyond age and time lag, none of the moderators (i.e., gender and measure) was significant. Overall, the findings suggest that individual differences in domain-specific self-esteem become increasingly stable as a function of age, which has

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implications for the timing of interventions aimed at changing domain-specific self-esteem.

B.04: Self-esteem and Occupational Achievement Motivation: Gender and Cohort Differences

Lara L. Jones¹, Amy B. Brunell², April L. Bleske-Rechek³, Nailah N. Bowman¹, Sarah L. Smith²

¹Wayne State University

²The Ohio State University at Mansfield

³University of Wisconsin-Eau Claire

Self-esteem is related to achievement motivation and job success. We build on this research by examining how self-esteem (controlling for grandiose agentic narcissism) is differentially related to seven facets of occupational achievement motivation: acquisitiveness; competitiveness; dominance; status; excellence; mastery; work ethic. We compare these relationships between men and women from two cohorts of 18- to 25-year-old undergraduates at the same university. Across both the 2013 and 2022 cohorts (N = 380), self-esteem was negatively related to competitiveness for the women but not the men, whereas self-esteem was positively related to excellence for the men but not the women. Self-esteem was related to higher status and dominance pursuit for the women in 2022 but not in 2013. In sum, our results suggest some changes over the past decade in how these motivational pursuits are related to self-esteem that may ultimately influence the intrinsic value of job characteristics for women and men.

B.05: The Predictive Ability of Conscientiousness and Intelligence for Academic Achievement may Differ between Students from Rural and Urban Areas in China

Ling Xu, René Mõttus, & Wendy Johnson
The University of Edinburgh

Rural students are 11 times less likely than urban students to be admitted to elite universities in China via Gaokao (College Entrance Examination). On average, they are disadvantaged in socio-economic and educational resources and fall behind in intellectual development. However, they tend to have higher conscientiousness, which can have a compensatory effect on academic performance. We investigate 1) whether rural and urban students' personality trait and intelligence differences persist when admitted to the same elite university (t-test); 2) If so, whether intelligence and conscientiousness differently predict academic achievement (regression analysis) among rural and urban students. Conscientiousness is measured with a big-five personality inventory and intelligence with Cantab. The results will indicate 1) common trait levels among students Gaokao is trying to select and 2) imply educational measures to cultivate rural students in their personality and develop intelligence. Key words: Rural-urban student personality, Education in China

B.06: Personality Correlates of Mental Health, Physical Health, and Workplace Outcomes in Disaster Response Workers: A Meta-analysis

Phoebe Hessen & Deniz Ones

University of Minnesota Twin Cities

Personality is a useful predictor of outcomes in the workplace. However, the specific traits that are most relevant for prediction vary based on context and the outcomes being predicted. Individuals involved in disaster response work are at risk for a variety of negative mental and physical health outcomes as a result of the stressful, chaotic, and potentially traumatic nature of their work. This research meta-analyzes results from 45 studies to explore which traits can be used to predict mental health, physical health, and workplace outcomes in disaster responders. Preliminary results indicate that several personality traits (Emotional Stability, Extraversion, Resilience) appear to be consistent predictors of a variety of mental health outcomes. These results suggest a need to attend to personality assessment for disaster responders both in research (to better understand the relationship between personality and outcomes in this population) and in practice (when selecting, placing, or training disaster responders).

B.07: Big Five Personality Traits Predict Marital Quality over Time

Meredith A. Willard¹, Nicholas A. Turiano^{1,2}

¹West Virginia University

²West Virginia Prevention Research Center

With divorce rates escalating, it is necessary to identify the key factors associated with relationship satisfaction. This study explores differences in the Big Five personality traits and associations with spousal support/strain, joint decision-making, marital risk, and 10-year risk of divorce. Data included 2,843 participants (Mage = 46 [24-74], 52% female, 88% Caucasian) that completed the Midlife Development in the U.S. Study (MIDUS) wave 1 (1995-96) and wave 2 (2005-06). High openness and neuroticism were associated with worse support/strain and decision-making, and high conscientiousness and agreeableness were associated with better relationship functioning. Over 10-years, 588 participants divorced. Higher neuroticism (OR = 1.27; 95% CI = 1.09-1.47) and openness (OR = 2.46; 95% CI = 1.95-3.10) predicted an increased odds of divorce. Findings highlight how personality affects relationship characteristics longitudinally, but future work is needed to explore the causal processes linking personality to relationship functioning and marital dissolution.

B.08: Art as a Portal to Narrative Understanding of the True Self and Existence: A Mixed Methods Study

Joshua A. Wilt¹, Julie J. Exline¹, Aleksandra Sherman², & Rebecca J. Schlegel³

¹Case Western Reserve University

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In a sample of artists (e.g., art faculty, students, and aficionados), we are conducting a mixed-methods investigation into the relationships between engagement with art and understandings about (a) authenticity and (b) existential meaning. We have collected self-reported survey measures (N = 100) assessing potential predictors of such understandings (e.g., awe related to art, interest in art, supernatural experiences with art). We are in the process of conducting interviews about creating art (n = 50) or interaction with an artwork by another person (n = 50). We are

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applying qualitative and quantitative analyses to the responses. Preliminary results show that some themes touch upon understandings about aspects of one's true self and the nature of ultimate reality. We are developing a quantitative coding protocol for emergent themes, and we will predict individual differences in themes from self-report measures. Preliminary findings support the idea that engagement with art relates to existential understandings.

B.09: Personality Predictors of Academic Achievement Motivation

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Female gender and grit are well-established predictors of intrinsic and extrinsic academic achievement motivation, which in turn is a predictor of effective study habits and academic success. We examined whether the personality predictors of grandiose narcissism (agentic and communal), vulnerable narcissism, and psychological entitlement predicted intrinsic and extrinsic academic achievement motivation and amotivation above and beyond gender and grit in a sample of 18- to 33-year-old undergraduates (N = 229). In addition to female gender and higher Grit-Consistency of Interest, higher self-esteem predicted lower amotivation, whereas higher narcissism-rivalry (NARQ-Rivalry) and higher psychological entitlement predicted greater amotivation. Only communal narcissism predicted greater intrinsic and extrinsic motivation above and beyond female gender and Grit-Perseverance of Effort, with vulnerable narcissism also predicting lower intrinsic motivation. The robustness of communal narcissism as a predictor of greater academic achievement motivation supports their 'saint type bias' in domains visible to the public requiring self-sacrifice (Fennimore, 2021).

B.10: Examining Who Seeks Out Self-help Literature, Why They Seek it Out, and How They Perceive it Relating to Personality Change

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Michigan State University

Self-help is a multiple billion-dollar industry with many authors of this genre purporting the ability for readers to change their personalities after reading a self-help book. While some self-help books are written by doctoral-level psychologists and based on psychological principles, this work has not been empirically studied as a means of personality change. The present study takes a preliminary step in this regard by asking who seeks out this genre and for what purpose? A sample of over 2000 undergraduate students completed the BFI-2, answered whether they have ever read a self-help book, freely responded why they read it (or what they would want to get out of reading one if they have not), and whether they thought these books could cause personality change.

B.11: Life Narratives and the Ten Aspects of the Big Five in Two University Samples

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Personality psychology seeks to understand not only individuals' dispositional traits, but also components of personality like self-defining life narratives. Past studies linking traits to narrative themes have primarily focused on the Big Five. Undergraduates from two U.S. universities (Ns = 219, 107) completed the Big Five Aspect Scales, which measure the Big Five, and also ten lower-order aspects (two per Big Five trait; e.g., Conscientiousness: Industriousness and Orderliness). Participants' written or spoken life narratives were coded for motivational, affective, and other narrative themes. Partial correlations from the larger sample indicated the potential utility of studying the level of personality below the Big Five: Industriousness correlated positively with narrative agency whereas Orderliness aspect correlated negatively with agency. Pre-registered analyses in the smaller sample will replicate results from the larger sample, explore the effects of narrative prompt (high/low/turning point), and test associations with other variables (e.g., depression, narcissism).

B.12: Who Am I to You?: The Dimensionality of Personality Reputations and Identities

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Recent years have shown a surge in interest in complimenting research on personality characteristics (consensually viewed as Traits) with the unique personality perspectives of others (Reputation) and of targets' self-views (Identity). While personality traits generally produce five- or six-factor structures, it is unknown whether Reputation and Identity conform to the same structure, collapse to a single evaluative dimension, or reflect an entirely different dimensionality. To investigate these questions, undergraduate co-op management students completed multi-rater personality assessments (Ntargets = 582 each rated by 3-6 informants for 2,035 total ratings). For each item, we calculated separate Reputation and Identity measures following the logic of self-criterion residuals (Paulhus & John, 1998). For both Reputation and Identity, there was both a general evaluative factor and specific trait factors that largely reflected the structure of the original inventory. We discuss the implications these findings have for assessing personality, conceptualizing social desirability, and understanding person perception.

B.13: Maladaptive Conscientiousness is Still Conscientiousness

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Although dimensional models of personality have gained traction for conceptualizing personality pathology, a pressing question is

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whether measures intended to assess maladaptive conscientiousness remain high-fidelity measures of conscientiousness, or if they become saturated with neuroticism. The instrument ideally situated to answer this conceptual question is the Five Factor Obsessive Compulsive Inventory (FFOCI), because it was specifically developed as a measure of maladaptive conscientiousness. Thus, we investigated how well the FFOCI's conscientiousness score replicated the nomological networks of traditional measures of conscientiousness. A sample of 305 participants, sampled for enhanced representation of the extreme ends of the conscientiousness distribution, completed a set of self-report questionnaires and 150 peer informants described the targets' personalities. Results provided cross-method support for the FFOCI's domain score as a measure of conscientiousness, including strong discrimination from neuroticism scores. This suggests that maladaptive conscientiousness is still conscientiousness and that the FFOCI spans normal and pathological levels.

B.14: Testing Measurement Invariance and Differential Item Functioning across Gender in the Big Five Aspects

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The purpose of this project is to examine the measurement equivalence of the BFAS-40 (Gallagher et al., 2022) -- a 40-item version of the Big Five Aspects Scale (DeYoung et al., 2007), using Item Response Theory (IRT) and multi-group Confirmatory Factor Analysis (MGCFA). Specifically, we examine measurement equivalence across gender using an archival sample of $N = 1,468$ respondents collected across four MTurk studies. A constrained baseline IRT DIF approach will be used to identify anchor items (Lopez Rivas et al., 2009; Meade & Wright, 2012). MGCFA will then be used to test the invariance of the BFAS-40 across gender at the item and scale levels. This study aims to provide evidence for the psychometric equivalence of the BFAS-40 across gender. This study also aims to demonstrate how IRT and CTT's MGCFA can be used as complementary approaches to study equivalence.

B.15: Need Frustration and Indicators of Psychological Defensiveness

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Experiences of psychological need frustration are theorized to promote ill-being and defensive functioning (Vansteenkiste and Ryan, 2013). However, past work examining defensiveness has largely relied on labor-intensive experimental approaches (Weinstein et al., 2011) or measures of Freudian defense mechanisms (Andrews, 1993). Therefore, we examined the association of need frustration with an array of ad-hoc scales theoretically relevant to the construct of defensiveness, including facets of Self-Presentation Tactics (Lee et al., 1999) and the Corrigibility facet of Intellectual Humility (Alfanzo et al., 2017). Convergence across scales (.41, r , .80) and EFA results suggested a one-factor solution to the defensiveness measures. These scale scores were therefore combined to create overall scores for defensiveness (ω total = .95). Need

frustration predicted defensiveness when controlling individually for social desirability, depression, self-esteem, autonomous functioning, agreeableness, and neuroticism. These results provide the foundation for future work exploring the item-level factor structure of defensiveness.

B.16 Investigating the relationship between self-reported social skills and actual behavior

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Social skills are of crucial importance for academic success and work life. They are often assessed via self-reports, although the correspondence with actual behavior is unclear. Therefore, the current study investigates how well self-reported social skills reflect actual skill expression. Study subjects are first-year, third-year, and fifth-year medical students ($N = 395$) participating in a training course with professional actors. Students rate themselves in three social skills which have been shown to adequately represent the dimensions of social behavior: Agency, communion and interpersonal resilience. Actual skill expression is assessed through ratings of trained judges and actors. We compute correlations and multiple regressions to analyze the correspondence between social skills assessed with different methods and relations to other personality constructs. Implications of the results for the assessment of person variables as well as the training of social facets in education and training are discussed.

B.17: Picturing the Worst: The Relationship between Imagination and Maladaptive Personality

Andrew Castillo & David Condon
University of Oregon

This study will evaluate the relationship between maladaptive personality and imagination with large-scale, cross-sectional data and a planned-missingness design (pairwise- $N > 500$). Imagination will be measured using the Four-Factor Imagination Scale (FFIS) and personality pathology will be measured using the Personality Inventory for the DSM-V (PID-5). Data will be collected from the SAPA-Project where participants respond to these measures as an exploratory aspect of their personality assessment. Our hypotheses are organized around the dimensions of Imagination.

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Maladaptive daydreaming, hallucinations, delusions, and negative affect as captured by multiple PID-5 facets are hypothesized to significantly relate to FFIS dimensions. In general, these hypotheses are based on prior findings in the imagination literature. Correlational and exploratory analyses will be conducted. It may be possible to construct psychopathology scores based on imagination scale scores, which would have theoretical and clinical relevance. This contribution will expand the literature on imagination and personality more broadly.

B.18: Predictors of Flow: Mindfulness and Spontaneous (but not Deliberate) Mind-wandering

Sydney D. Hoffman, Zachary I. Wunder, Gregory A. Norville, & Lara L. Jones
Wayne State University

The experience of flow refers to deep effortless concentration either internally or externally (Marty-Dugas et al., 2019). Prior research has found that flow is negatively related to mind-wandering and mindlessness and positively to mindfulness. We built on this prior research by examining how spontaneous versus deliberate mind-wandering (MW-S vs. MW-D) along with a composite measure of mindfulness predicted internal versus external flow (DECI and DECE) in a sample of undergraduate students (N = 198). Spontaneous mind-wandering was negatively related to both forms of flow, whereas deliberate mind-wandering was unrelated. Regression analyses further found that mindfulness (measured with the FMI and CAMS-R) and spontaneous mind-wandering (MW-S) collectively predicted 29% of the variability in overall flow. Our results show similar patterns for internal and external flow but underlie the importance of dissociating spontaneous and deliberate mind-wandering.

B.19: Exploring the Affective Core of Openness to Experience Amelia Wilcox, Isabelle Kneeland, & Michelle Schoenleber St. Norbert College

Personality is defined as a relatively enduring pattern of thoughts, behaviors, and feelings. Openness to Experience involves tendencies to seek out new experiences, think deeply and creatively about ideas, and pursue intellectual growth (McCrae & Sutin, 2009). This definition lacks much, if any, reference to emotion, despite feelings being an element of personality. This study aimed to explore the emotional correlates to openness to address the gap in literature relating to the emotional aspect of openness. Using data from three undergraduate samples, we examined the associations between Openness - at the trait and facet levels - to a variety of pleasant and unpleasant emotions to discover the affective core of Openness. Given the nature of the trait, we hypothesized that Openness may be positively associated with Awe and Pride, specifically, among pleasant emotions. Moreover, because engagement in novel experiences may sometimes involve risk of mistakes/failures, we hypothesized that Openness may also be associated with guilt, specifically, among unpleasant emotions. In all three samples (N1 = 354; N2 = 244; N3 currently 140, with data collection ongoing), we assessed personality traits using the

Big Five Inventory-2 (Soto & John, 2017) and various pleasant and unpleasant emotions using an expanded/modified version of the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule-Expanded (Watson et al., 1988), as well as the Test of Self-Conscious Affect-3 (Tangney et al., 2000). Although analyses will be re-run in Sample 3 following completion of data collection, results thus far are consistent with predictions in that Openness was positively associated with Awe in all three samples (r s from .19 to .22, all p s from .03 to $<.001$). However, contrary to hypotheses, Openness was not associated with Pride in any sample, and it was only associated with Guilt in Sample 1 ($r = .26$, $p <.001$). To test whether these associations were merely driven by any overlap of Openness with Extraversion or Neuroticism - two more clearly affect-laden traits - we accounted for these two traits in a series of hierarchical regression analyses. Results thus far indicate that Openness continues to be positively associated with Awe even after accounting for Extraversion and Neuroticism. Furthermore, analyses at the facet level indicate that the components of Openness may be differentiated by their relationship to affect; whereas Intellectual Curiosity and Creative Imagination were positively associated with Awe in all samples, Aesthetic Sensitivity was positively associated with General Negative Affect and Sadness (in two samples) while being negatively associated with Pride and Calmness (each in one sample); generally, then, Aesthetic Sensitivity tends to be more related to unpleasant emotional experience than the other facets of Openness. Using the data available so far, it is clear that feelings of Awe are affectively central in much of Openness. Still, further consideration of Openness to Experience's affective core is warranted, particularly given the discrepancies between the facets in their relationships to pleasant and unpleasant emotions. Improving our understanding of the typical affective experiences associated with Openness can then promote further research into how Openness and its emotional sequelae may influence important life outcomes.

B.20: Narcissistic Pet Usage Jarosław Piotrowski & Magdalena Żemojtel-Piotrowska Cardinal Stephan Wyszyński University in Warsaw

Narcissists may use their pets to satisfy narcissistic needs and fantasies (e.g., fusion, mirroring). Narcissistic use of a pet can take many forms and have different relationship with different forms of narcissism. 721 participants from Polish representative sample completed measures of vulnerable, antagonistic, grandiose, and communal narcissism, and newly created scale of narcissistic pet usage. Two strategies of pet usage were identified: grandiose trait assignment (GTA; e.g., 'My pet is the smartest pet in the world') and rivalrous fantasies (RF; e.g., 'I often fantasize about the heroic deeds performed by my pet'). Vulnerable narcissism was associated positively with GTA, and, weaker, with RF. Antagonistic and grandiose narcissisms were associated positively with RF, and unassociated with GTA. Communal narcissism was associated positively with both GTA and RF. It can be concluded that all narcissists use rivalrous fantasies to satisfy their needs, and only some of them use also grandiose trait assignment.

B.21: Individuals with Social Anhedonia Report Fear of Missing Out: The Role of Social Disconnection and Need to Belong

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Individuals with social anhedonia (SA) report little to no reward from social interactions, and often experience increased isolation. The present study aimed to explore whether those with social anhedonia experience Fear of Missing Out (FoMO) as well as the influence of social disconnection, need to belong, and affective correlates. University students (N=363) completed the Revised Social Anhedonia Scale (RSAS), online-FoMO Scale (on-FoMOs), Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), State-trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI), Roseburg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES), Need to Belong Scale (NBS), and Social Connectedness Scale (SCS). RSAS was associated with significantly higher on-FoMO, BDI, and STAI and significantly lower RSES, NBS, and SCS. A parallel mediation shows that the relationship between RSAS and on-FoMO was only indirectly influenced by SCS, and significantly moderated by NBS. Findings suggest FoMO may be compounded by SA, disconnection from others, and high need to belong. These factors may lead to increased isolation, depression, and loneliness. **Keywords:** Social Anhedonia, FoMO

B.22: Can Fashion Aesthetics be Studied Empirically? The Preference Structure of Everyday Clothing Choices

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Fashion is one of the most common and accessible (aesthetic) activities in everyday life, yet still missing in the literature is a systematic study on clothing preferences and their personality correlates. Therefore, the present study, recently published in a peer-reviewed journal, explored whether a preference structure of clothing style can be established and whether this clothing preference structure can be further understood through individual differences measures such as personality (e.g. Big 5), demography (e.g. age & gender), and other self-beliefs (e.g. political orientation & fashion orientation). Based on an online survey consisting of 500 participants (all living in the UK, sampled through Prolific), exploratory and confirmatory factor analyses revealed a four-factor preference structure, the Everyday Clothing Preference Factors (ECPF). The preference structure consisted of feminine (e.g. dresses, skirts, lingerie, tights, & blouses, etc.), essential (e.g. shirts, jackets, trousers, & chinos, etc.), comfortable (e.g. hoodies, joggers, sweatpants, & sweatshirts, etc.), and trendy (e.g. dungarees & boiler suits) styles. The findings further revealed that the preference for each of these clothing styles was correlated with certain individual differences (e.g. those who liked essential clothing tended to be sociable, energetic, organized, and productive). The findings provide an important theoretical building block in the understanding of the intricate dynamics involved in everyday clothing choices and behaviours. The study of fashion preference provides especially significant importance in the growing field of empirical aesthetics and preference research, where fashion was rarely examined before. Practically, the findings may inform retail marketing practices and sustainable fashion, as they may

facilitate a further understanding of the mechanisms of fashion consumption. **Constraints on Generality:** The sample consisted of participants from the UK adult population only. Thus, we expect that the results may not be replicated in samples of non-UK and/or non-adult participants. The stimuli set also consisted of 34 clothing items that the researchers (with the assistants of two independent fashion experts, mentioned in the publication) considered to be most representative of people's everyday consumption behaviors. However, fashion is prone to temporal trends and the researchers and the two fashion experts come from certain cultural and social backgrounds that may be constrained to Western and East Asian orientations. Therefore, the representativeness of the 34 clothing items may be entirely generalisable globally and beyond the time of data collection. The study was not pre-registered. The study material, code, and data are made available as part of the published paper and its supplementary materials. The work promotes the ARP's goal of promoting diversity, inclusivity, and anti-racism in that the research team consists of diverse and inclusive members (in terms of background, career stage, and affiliation type) and in that the research sample was not biased towards a particular group of people within the UK (the researchers ensured, for instance, that there was equal representation of males and females in the study sample). The presenter (first author) is an early career researcher, having completed their PhD in 2020. Therefore, the presenter would wish for this submission to be also considered for the data blitz session.

B.23: Longitudinal Development, Correlates, and Outcomes of Social, Emotional, and Behavioral Skills in Adolescence

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How do social, emotional, and behavioral (SEB) skills matter in adolescence? This seven-month, pre-registered longitudinal study examined the development of SEB skills and personality traits, as well as their associations with academic, occupational, social, and well-being outcomes, in a sample of 897 high school students. Cross-sectional analyses indicated that Self-Management, Social Engagement, Cooperation, Emotional Resilience, and Innovation Skills (a) predicted adolescents' academic success, occupational interests, social relationships, civic engagement, and well-being in expected and conceptually meaningful ways, and (b) provided unique predictive information beyond the Big Five personality traits. Moreover, longitudinal analyses indicated that (c) adolescents showed individual differences in skill development over time, and (d) these individual-level changes in SEB skills were also associated with changes in life outcomes. These findings advance our understanding of the development, correlates, and consequences of SEB skills for success and well-being in adolescence.

B.24: The Unique Contributions of Social Skills, Personality Traits, and Vocational Interests to Life Outcomes

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Social skills, personality traits, and vocational interests are important individual differences that predict a variety of outcomes in life. Social skills focus on behavioral capacities, personality traits describe individuals' typical behaviors, and vocational interests describe the motivational underpinnings for vocational behavior. In this study, we compare the predictive power of these phenomena for social (e.g., marital status), educational (e.g., highest educational attainment), and occupational (e.g., income) outcomes. Using data from more than 7,500 individuals across seven countries, we examine the unique and differential contributions of personality traits, social skills, and vocational interests to predicting life outcomes, above and beyond a knowledge indicator and sociodemographic covariates. We will discuss how the results can inform the specific processes underlying the predictive power of traits, skills, and interests.

B.25: Using Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence to Assess Personal Qualities in College Admissions

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There is mounting evidence that personal qualities predict an array of life outcomes, including success in college. Unfortunately, the holistic process by which prosocial purpose, leadership, and other personal qualities are considered in college admissions can be resource-intensive and idiosyncratic. On the other hand, artificial intelligence has been criticized as a 'black box' approach, ill-suited to aid human decision making. As an alternative, we assess a Human-Centered Artificial Intelligence (HCAI) approach to assessing personal qualities from text. Human raters coded 3,131 applicant essays describing extracurricular and work experiences for seven different personal qualities. Next, a pre-trained language model fine-tuned on this data successfully reproduced human codes and did so equally well across demographic subgroups. Finally, in a larger, national sample (N = 309,594), computer-generated scores demonstrated predictive validity for college graduation. Our findings highlight both challenges and opportunities of HCAI for the efficient, equitable, and interpretable assessment of personal qualities.

B.26: Assessing the Socio-Emotional Big Five Domains in Elementary-School Children: Development of a Computerized Multi-modal Instrument for Self-reports

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Psychological assessment in children younger than age 10 is challenging: These children face difficulties reading and engaging with self-perception processes. This study developed a

tool for assessing socio-emotional skills in elementary school children using child-appropriate self-reports. Two studies were conducted to achieve this goal. An instrument based on the Berkeley Puppet Interview (BPI) was developed and administered to 1,027 Brazilian public elementary school students aged 6-11. An exploratory factor analysis revealed five factors related to concentration and motivation to learn, social interaction and group acceptance, compassion and respect for others, anxiety regulation, and anger regulation. By administering the same items to 2,629 Brazilian elementary school children and their parents, the external validity of the children's reports was examined. A five-factor structure was replicated, and substantial correlations were found between child and parent reports, suggesting that the instrument could have promising applications.

B.26: Linking Person-Specific Network Parameters to Between-Person Change

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Personality change research has largely used nomothetic (between-person) approaches which focus on aggregate, population-level changes. Despite providing valuable insight into how personality unfolds over time at the population level, there is still much unexplained heterogeneity in personality change. Idiographic (person-specific) approaches can help fill this gap by addressing how the dynamic, individual-level experiences of personality states and situations lead to changes in personality between people over time. In this study, we use a three year longitudinal burst study to examine how the topology, complexity, and organization of idiographic personality structures are associated with individual differences in Big Five level and change across time and perspectives (self v. other). We use multi-level modeling to examine how idiographic personality network parameters predict changes in the Big Five over a two-year period in undergraduate students. Implications of this study highlight the importance of combining nomothetic and idiographic approaches to understanding personality development.

B.27: The Reciprocal Relationship Between Cognitive Aging and Facets of Well-Being

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Successful aging is characterized by being psychologically and cognitively well, and past research suggests that these two types of wellness may be connected throughout the aging process. However, open questions remain about directionality and specificity across well-being components. The current project applied complementary longitudinal models to 10 annual well-being reports and cognitive functioning assessments from 1,702 older adults living in Chicagoland (75.1% White/European-American; 23.9% Black/African-American). Results from bivariate latent growth curve models indicated that people with better baseline cognitive functioning generally had higher baseline well-being, and longitudinal decreases in one were associated with longitudinal decreases in the other. Furthermore, results from

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random-intercept cross-lagged panel models demonstrated that cognitive functioning and well-being were associated at the between- and within-person levels. Finally, both models highlighted that sense of purpose and eudaimonic well-being are more strongly tied to successful cognitive aging than life satisfaction and negative affect.

B.28: Boundaries and Overlaps Between Disagreeableness and Antagonistic Personality Pathology in Youth

Cassie Brandes & Jennifer Tackett
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Assessment and treatment of youth personality pathology is extremely limited in practice, in part due to the lack of developmental research on these dysfunctions. Particularly, it is unclear how personality pathology is similar to--and distinguished from--developmentally normative manifestations of personality. Research suggests that adult personality disorder characteristics are well-represented by a dimensional structure that overlaps highly with that of general personality. This project extends that prior research to a youth sample, including both archival ($n = 2,179$) and new data ($n = 450$). In this presentation, we focus on the assessment of youth antagonism, hypothesizing that general disagreeableness and pathological antagonism will cohere into a common personality dimension. Further, we expect that measures designed to tap pathological antagonism will capture more information at extreme levels of this shared trait, while measures designed to assess general disagreeableness will capture more information at moderate levels.

B.29: Modeling Personality Traits in a Dynamic Systems Framework: Pitfalls and Ways to Overcome Them

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Personality traits manifest as momentary thoughts, feelings, and behavior (i.e., states) in daily life. Conceptualizations of personality traits have focused on the stability and variability of states across time and situations. The dynamic systems approach expands on existing conceptualizations: It suggests that people (1) differ in how fast they reach their typical state level again after acting out of character (i.e., attractor strengths), and (2) can possess more than one typical state level per personality characteristic to which they return over time (i.e., multiple attractor points). Using existing ESM data (total $N = 1,160$) and simulations, we present challenges of the reliable and valid estimation of the newly proposed personality variables, and subsequently offer (some) solutions. Finally, we discuss whether and under which conditions the concepts of attractor strength and attractor points represent a promising extension for the empirical description of personality.

B.30: Grandiose Narcissism and Romantic Relationship Quality

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Former studies indicated that narcissistic admiration is connected to positive aspects of romantic relationships quality, while rivalry is a destructive one. However, there are no data on communal narcissism, and most studies focus on self-reported data. We asked one hundred heterosexual couples about their assessment of positive and negative behaviors in the relationship and perceived level of the components of love (intimacy, passion, and commitment). Men's admiration negatively predicted levels of women's commitment. Among both genders, rivalry was associated negatively with all aspects of relationship quality. Men's heroism and sanctity did not predict neither perceived behaviors nor levels of the components of love reported by women, and at the same time women's heroism and sanctity predicted all perceived behaviors and components of love reported by men. Therefore, our results indicate that while explaining the quality of romantic relationship, the women's (communal) narcissism is more important than men's narcissism.

B.31: Examining the Environmental Influence on Well-Being Similarity in Romantic Couples: Evidence of Five Panel Household Studies

Rebekka Weidmann & Richard E. Lucas
Michigan State University

Romantic partners are similar in how satisfied they are with their life. However, only a few study findings can inform about the extent to which this similarity is due to environmental (vs. stable, inherent) factors. The present study examines the size of the environmental influence on the similarity of life satisfaction in romantic couples living in Australia (i.e., HILDA), Germany (i.e., GSOEP), Great Britain (i.e., Understanding Society), the Netherlands (i.e., LISS), and Switzerland (i.e., SHP). Each country contributes approximately 500 couples per country. Using dyadic Stable Trait, Autoregressive Trait, State (STARTS) models, the correlation between both partners' transient State components across time provides an indication of how much the environment influences the well-being similarity between couple members. Based on previous literature, we expect a high correlation ($r = .60$) between partners. The findings of pre-registered analyses will be presented, and potential cultural variations discussed.

B.32: Open to Contact? Increased State Openness Can Lead to Greater Interest in Contact with Diverse Groups

Victoria Hotchin & Keon West
Goldsmiths, University of London

Contact is a reliable method of prejudice reduction. However, individuals higher in prejudice are less interested in contact with diverse groups. This research investigates a novel method of encouraging interest in contact, particularly for those lower in the personality trait of Openness/Intellect, who tend to be higher in prejudice. Although traits are relatively stable, personality states show considerable within-person variation, and can be manipulated. In two experimental studies (total $N = 687$) we tested whether inducing higher state Openness would affect two measures of interest in contact. In Study 1, those lower in trait

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Openness/Intellect showed a positive indirect effect of condition on both outcomes, via greater state Openness. In a larger sample with lower trait Openness/Intellect (Study 2), the indirect effect on the first outcome was replicated, regardless of disposition. The findings suggest that experiencing open states more frequently could encourage contact, and lead to eventual reductions in prejudice.

B.33: Being Open: The Effect of Engaging in New Activities on Openness and Well-Being

Victoria Hotchin & Keon West
Golsmiths, University of London

Over eight days, 199 participants in a pre-registered randomised controlled trial used a mobile application to report their current states. In the experimental condition, this occurred after trying a new activity each day. Participants who tried new activities reported greater average state Openness and state positive affect, compared to controls, regardless of prior trait Openness/Intellect. The intervention had a direct effect on interest in new activities after the study, and participation in new activities at follow-up. Participants in the experimental condition reported greater post-intervention curiosity, and greater positive emotions during and after the study period, via increased state Openness. Additionally, experimental participants initially lower in trait Openness/Intellect reported greater post-intervention self-esteem, and greater self-perceived trait Openness/Intellect at follow-up, via increased state Openness. The findings confirm a behavioural correlate of Openness, demonstrate that repeated state-level changes are reflected at the trait level, and indicate that enacting Open behaviour can improve well-being.

B.34: Self-Acceptance Boosts the Efficacy of an Agreeableness Intervention

Nathan Hudson
Southern Methodist University

Prior studies demonstrate that most people want to change their personalities. Moreover, interventions may be able to help people attain desired trait changes—at least over short periods of time. However, what role does self-acceptance play in volitional self-change efforts? To answer this question, participants in psychology courses (N=557) were randomly assigned either (a) to complete a text-based lovingkindness/self-acceptance meditation each week across the 16-week semester or (b) to a control group. All participants received a preexisting intervention to help them make desired changes to their big five traits. Participants also completed a battery of personality measures each week. Results indicated that the lovingkindness intervention and agreeableness intervention interacted such that participants who engaged in both interventions experienced the greatest growth in agreeableness during the study. This suggests that self-acceptance facilitates volitional change efforts—it does not undermine them.

B.35: The Big Five and Trajectories of Engagement in Physical Activity in Older Adulthood

Tomiko Yoneda, Kathryn Jackson, Daniel Mroczek, & Eileen Graham
Northwestern University

The existing literature provides robust evidence that physical activity contributes to a healthier, happier, and longer life; yet, a substantial proportion of adults do not engage in adequate physical activity, a health concern that is exacerbated in older adulthood. The Big Five personality traits may be important predictors of patterns of engagement in physical activity, though limited work has examined intraindividual change in physical activity or how traits are related to physical activity as people age. Drawing data from longitudinal studies of aging (Ntotal=110,385), this project investigates whether the Big Five traits are associated with trajectories of physical activity, permitting opportunities for risk stratification of who declines in physical activity. Coordinated analysis also facilitates evaluation of generalizability and variability across 16 diverse countries and cultures. Discussion will be guided by Baltes' theory of successful aging wherein engagement in health behaviors involves balancing the gains and losses characteristic of older adulthood.

B.35: Grandiose Narcissism, Stress, Positive and Negative Affect: Diary Studies

Łukasz Subramanian
Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Poland

We examined longitudinal relationships between agentic and communal narcissism, daily stress, and affect (positive; PA and negative; NA) in Polish community sample (n = 427, 50% women, Mage = 47.09, SD = 15.26) using diary method within 5-days period. We expected that self-protection strategies are related to greater NA, increasing experienced stress. We detected delayed reciprocal effects between stress and NA. Admiration was directly related to greater PA and lower stress. Rivalry was directly related to greater NA and directly related to lower PA, being also indirectly related to greater stress through greater NA. Sanctity and heroism were indirectly related to stress. Sanctity was associated with more PA and with less NA. Heroism was positively associated with NA and PA. The results point to distinct emotional regulation associated with sanctity and admiration, as ego-boosting strategies, 'responsible' for greater well-being, and rivalry and heroism, self-defensive aspects of grandiose narcissism.

B.37: Navigating life uncoupled: Single people's well-being in response to life events

Jeewon Oh¹ & William J. Chopik²
¹Syracuse University
²Michigan State University

Does single life feel different depending on what you go through in life? Experiencing challenging events without a supportive partner may change perceptions of singlehood and well-being. In other words, single people's well-being might vary as a function of the major life events (MLEs, e.g., job loss) they experience. Using annual panel data (LISS), we investigated how trajectories of well-being differ based on MLEs in 2132 mid-life singles (M = 6.14 waves). On one hand, most MLEs did not alter trajectories of singlehood satisfaction (however, declines in health were

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associated with slower increases in singlehood satisfaction). On the other hand, more cumulative MLEs (i.e., not only health declines but also getting a first job, buying a house, and getting healthier) moderated trajectories of life satisfaction. This presentation will highlight different components-and antecedents-of well-being among singles, with particular attention paid to specific MLEs.

B.38: Daily Within-Person Variability in Relationship Satisfaction: Testing its Magnitude, Synchrony, and Implication in Romantic Couples

Louisa Scheling¹, Janina Larissa Bühler¹, Cornelia Wrzus², Rebekka Weidmann³, Robert P. Burriss⁴, Jenna Wünsche⁵, & Alexander Grob⁴

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⁵German Ageing Survey

Changes in relationship satisfaction have usually been analyzed over longer periods such as months or years. The present study will add to this research by investigating the magnitude of within-person variability in relationship satisfaction across short periods such as days. A community-sample of 877 male-female couples (range 18-81 years, $M = 32.81$) were surveyed at four assessment occasions over a 14-day period about their daily relationship satisfaction. Times 1, 2 and 3 were conducted 4-6 months apart, with Time 4 following 10-12 months after Time 3. Using dynamic structural equation modeling, we will answer three key questions: (1) How much do individuals vary in their daily relationship satisfaction? (2) How synchronously do romantic partners vary? (3) What are the implications of daily within-person variability for romantic couples in terms of later relationship satisfaction and relationship stability? Consequently, short-term changes in relationship satisfaction can be better described, understood, and predicted.

B.39: Understanding Individuals' Desire for Change, Perceptions Of Impairment, Benefits, and Barriers Of Change For Pathological Personality Traits

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¹Cincinnati VA Medical Center

²Purdue University

³University of Georgia

Despite clinical theory suggesting that individuals have low insight into their personality, recent work suggests that individuals have insight into personality traits, impairment, and that they desire change in pathological traits (Miller et al., 2018). Individuals may also be able to make small changes in some, but not other, personality domains (Hudson & Fraley, 2015). The goal of the present study was to examine individual's insight into personality traits, their desire for change, perceived impairment and benefits, and barriers to change among an online sample ($N = 497$). Individuals with elevated PD traits were more interested in change than those with lower levels. Pathological traits were generally perceived as impairing rather than beneficial; however, similar levels of perceived impairment and benefits

were observed for antagonism. Individuals reported that personality change was stymied in part because it was too hard, they were unmotivated, or they did not know how to change.

B.40: Personality Traits and Glucose Management Among People With Type 1 Diabetes

Sara Weston & Tian Walker

University of Oregon

Type 1 diabetes is a chronic condition requiring consistent, active engagement in health behaviors and education; however, little is known about the role that personality traits play in glucose management among this population. The current study examines the role of personality - both broad and narrow, unidimensional traits - in Type 1 diabetes through the lens of information-seeking. People with Type 1 diabetes reported on the resources they use to find diabetes-related information and provided access to data collected via their continuous glucose monitors. We find that traits are associated with glucose management (median glucose across 90 days and glucose variability). Moreover, these relationships are partially explained by the types and variety of resources that people with diabetes use to receive information. These findings are discussed in the context of the intersection between personality and health: that is, how studying niche health populations may clarify the general role of personality and health.

B.41: Who is BART? Decoding Individual Differences Using Transformer Models

Alexander P. Christensen¹, Fan Bu¹, Jesse Spencer-Smith¹, Ricky Sun¹, Xiaoman Xu¹, Yahan Yang¹, & Emorie D. Beck²

¹Vanderbilt University

²University of California, Davis

The measurement of personality and individual differences relies on language to express who we are. Self-report measures are a commonly applied tool to gain insight into these expressions. Recent developments in natural language processing in the form of large language models may offer a unique perspective on these expressions. These models' architecture, referred to as transformers, allow the model to not only learn associations between words but also how their meanings can change given the linguistic context. Because of their near-human understanding of language, these models offer an opportunity for psychologists to investigate aspects of individual differences measurement (e.g., response processes) prior to their administration to human participants. Using different sets of instructions, we provide several transformer models items from the BFI-2 and demonstrate how instructions can affect each model's responses. The differences between models highlight their architecture's 'personality' and offer clues into how instructions might affect human response processes.

B.42: Narcissism, Stress, and Feeling 'Better-Than-Usual' Effect in a Diary Study

Michał Sękowski

Cardinal Stefan Wyszyński University in Warsaw, Poland

Previous studies indicate that grandiose narcissists cope well with stress, yet they are limited mostly to NPI-based agentic narcissism

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and do not control for overestimating of affect. In Polish community sample ($n = 427$; 50% percent women, $M_{age} = 47.09$ years, $SD = 15.26$) we examined the relationship between agentic and communal narcissistic strategies and self-reported stress in a 5-day diary study asking about experienced daily stress and feeling 'better-than-usual'. We separated self-promotional (i.e., admiration and heroism) from self-defensive (i.e., rivalry and heroism) aspects of grandiose narcissism to examine how narcissists experience daily stress. Our data suggests that narcissistic self-defending strategies are more maladaptive than narcissistic self-promotional strategies, yet heroism (as compared to rivalry) is less related to stress. Moreover, self-promotional strategies are related to feeling 'better-than-usual', while the ego-defensive strategies are unrelated to this effect. Therefore, narcissistic self-enhancement is robust across domain also in relation to perceived stress.

B.43: Social Dynamics and Affect: Investigating Within-Person Associations in Daily Life Using Experience Sampling and Mobile Sensing

Michael D. Krämer^{1,2,3}, Yannick Roos⁴, Ramona Schoedel⁵, Cornelia Wrzus⁴, & David Richter^{2,3,6}

¹German Institute for Economic Research

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⁵Ludwig Maximilians University Munich

⁶Survey of Health, Ageing and Retirement in Europe (SHARE)

Social interactions are crucial to affective well-being. Still, social needs vary interindividually and intraindividually. Mismatches between social desire and social contact presumably result in lowered affect, yet empirical knowledge about this dynamic is limited. 306 participants of an age- and gender-stratified sample (51% women, range 18-80 years, $M = 39.41$) answered up to 20 questionnaires across two days while mobile sensing tracked conversations, calls, and app usage. We found that social oversatiation (being in contact but desiring to be alone) was associated with decreased momentary affect. Social deprivation (being alone but desiring to be in contact) was unrelated to affect. Social traits did not moderate these affective experiences. Specification curve analyses and exploratory analyses using social contact indicators from mobile sensing supported our results. Advantages of combining experience sampling and mobile sensing are discussed. Finally, we present a conceptual replication with 14 days of daily diary assessments and mobile sensing.

B.44: Surveying VA Mental Healthcare Providers on Experiences Working with Patients with Antagonistic Clinical Presentations

Courtland Hyatt¹, Chelsea Sleep², Octaviana Hemmy Asamsama³, & Mark Reger⁴

¹Emory University

²Cincinnati VA Medical Center

³VA San Diego Health Care System

⁴VA Puget Sound Health Care System

We surveyed $N = 84$ mental health care providers (i.e., psychiatrists, psychologists, social workers) working across two Veterans Affairs health care sites about their experiences working with patients with antagonism-based clinical presentations (e.g., callous, aggressive, grandiose features) as well as negative affect-based clinical presentations (e.g., depressive, anxious, self-conscious features). Compared to treatment experiences with patients with predominant negative affect, providers reported that treatment experiences with antagonistic patients tended to be shorter ($d = -.60$), less effective at improving psychological functioning ($d = -.61$), more emotionally draining ($d = 1.03$), and more often marked by relationship ruptures. Providers also reported less professional training to treat antagonism ($d = -1.56$) and less preparedness to treat antagonistic patients in the future ($d = -1.81$). These results highlight the important role of patient characteristics in providers' experiences and underscore the need for more training and resources to support mental health interventions with antagonistic patients.

B.45: Development of a Performance-Based Measure of Personality Functioning Impairment

Adam Natoli

Sam Houston State University

Rationale: Performance-based measures can offer incremental validity when paired with self-reports. This data blitz introduces a novel performance-based measure of personality functioning impairment (PFI) and reports initial psychometric findings.

Method: Three separate studies were conducted to test the psychometric properties of the new instrument, which uses a variation of the implicit association test to measure PFI. Results: Data analysis is ongoing. Preliminary results suggest acceptable levels of internal reliability ($r = .88$) and retest reliability results are pending. PFI scores derived using the new instrument were significantly correlated with self-report PFI measures at levels typically observed between self-report and performance-based measures of analogous constructs ($r_s = .189 - .278$). Discriminant and criterion-related validity was evidenced. Analysis of incremental validity over self-reports is underway. Implications: Results support this novel performance-based measure of PFI. Strengths and limitations of performance-based measures are briefly discussed and recommendations for future research are offered.

B.46: Creation of an Idiographic-Nomothetic Assessment of the Desire to Change Personality

Travis J. Miller¹ & Erica N. Baranski²

¹Menlo College

²California State University, East Bay

The desire to change personality is a popular topic in personality research. Researchers have developed multiple methods for assessing it, each with their own strengths and weaknesses. The most commonly used of these methods are trait change inventories which ask participants to self-report using Likert assessments how much they want to change on items from established scales. Other methods include coding for the desire to change personality in open-ended goals and asking participants directly if they have a goal to change their personality. Few

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projects to date have compared these methods in the same individuals. The current project (target N = 500) aims to replicate and extend Miller (2021) by comparing these methods in the same individuals in a US nationally representative sample and present a new instrument that more appropriately balances the strengths and weaknesses of the already established methods.

B.47: A Single-Item Measure for Intellectual Humility?

Shauna Bowes & Arber Tasimi
Emory University

A growing number of social and personality psychologists are becoming interested in intellectual humility (IH). Here, we examined whether this increasingly popular construct can be validly measured with a single item in two samples recruited from Prolific (N1 = 471, N2 = 487). We examined this measure's correlations with personality traits and cognitive styles germane to IH. In Sample 1, participants' ratings on a true/false scale were not significantly related to relevant external criteria. In Sample 2, those who responded 'true' to 'I am intellectually humble' were more dogmatic, less open-minded, less rational, and less intellectually humble. In Sample 2, we added an additional question asking participants to indicate the extent to which they perceived themselves as intellectually humble on a 1 (not at all) to 10 (very) scale.

B.48: The Interplay of Sleep Disturbance, Personality, and the Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic Influences Young Adult Mental Health

Kathleen W. Reardon
Cleveland State University

The COVID-19 global pandemic has had a particularly disruptive effect in terms of young adult development, underlining emerging adulthood as a critical transitional period during which individuals are challenged in many ways. It is known that sleep disruption plays an important role in the maintenance and exacerbation of mental health problems in this developmental period; despite this, the impact of the pandemic on sleep in young adulthood has thus far been a largely neglected research topic. Ongoing online data collection (N=38) in 18-25-year-olds (Mage=21.16 years) seeks to understand the interplay of sleep, personality, and pandemic impact in predicting mental health symptoms. In the present sample, neuroticism serves to amplify negative impacts of the pandemic on mental health and sleep disturbance, whereas conscientiousness may buffer the impact of the pandemic on mental health, indicating that personality traits can serve as either risk or protective influences in this context.

B.49: Perceiver Effects Within Families: Socioeconomic Background and Parental Perspective on Elementary School Students' Personality

Emilija Meier-Faust¹ & Rainer Watermann²

¹German Institute of Economic Research Berlin

²Free University Berlin

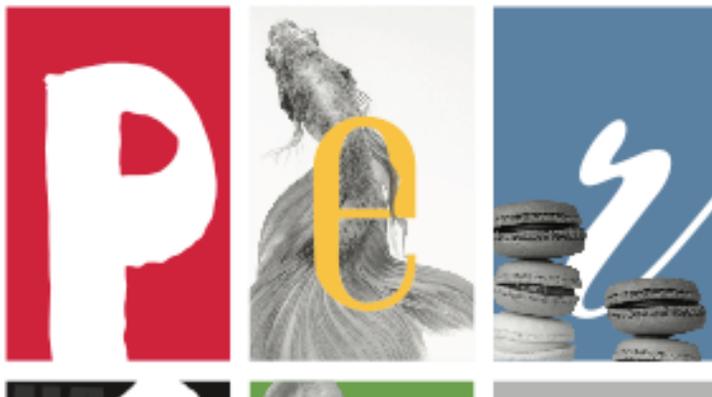
Familial socioeconomic background can impact academic success as well as the personality of offspring. The present study investigates whether it also influences how parents describe their offspring's personality. We used latent multitrait-multimethod models to examine familial socioeconomic background as possible predictor of parents' unique perspective when contrasted against teacher-reports. Overall, parental reports on N = 7,974 elementary school students' Big Five (Sample 1) as well as school-related personality facets (Sample 2) were investigated. SES predicted the unique parental perspective after control for fluid intelligence. Participation in highbrow culture incrementally predicted parents' perspective over and above SES. Specifically, parents with higher participation in highbrow culture rated their offspring more positively compared to the children's class teachers. These specific perceiver effects might reflect both varying personality judgments or actual differences in behavior, and illustrate the variability of informant reports. The study was not preregistered, and materials as well as code are available.

B.50: How Personality Science Has Changed Over the Last Three Decades: a Co-Authorship Network Analysis

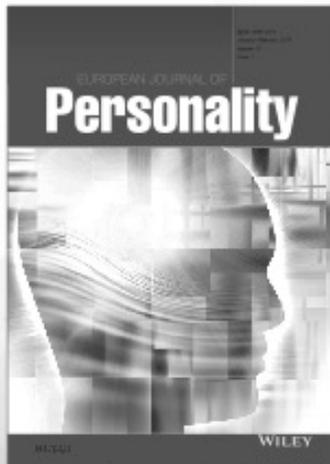
Chris Sciberas, Ian Dennis Miller, & Marc A. Fournier
University of Toronto Scarborough

Past attempts of summarizing research in personality psychology have primarily relied on narrative reviews of domain experts (e.g., McAdams & Dunlop, 2022). Despite providing rich insight, these reviews are limited by the subjective predilections of their authors. Therefore, we propose a network-analytic approach of surveying the major themes and changes in personality research over the past three decades. Co-authorship networks were constructed for each decade from 25,238 articles published from 1990 to 2019 in disciplinary (e.g., JRP), multidisciplinary (e.g., JPSP), and interdisciplinary (e.g., Psychological Bulletin) journals. Comparison of the co-authorship graphs suggested greater collaboration and integration across decades. Examination of the semantic content of these works suggested that the synthesis of clinical, interpersonal, and trait perspectives is driving greater connectivity and collaboration among researchers. We hope that this novel approach can supplement existing reviews attempting to summarize personality research and motivate additional reviews guided by network principles.

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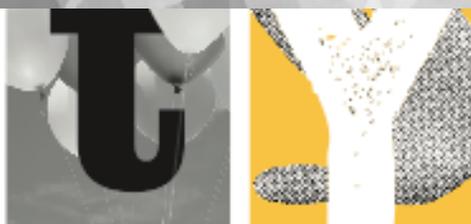
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