



Abstracts from the International Society for the Study of Individual Differences Conference 2019



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Abe, S. Dark Triad Personality Traits among Adolescents: Effects of Attachment Styles and Mother's Dark Triad Traits

The evidence of relationships between Dark Triad traits (Machiavellianism, narcissism, and psychopathy) and adult attachment styles found by Jonason et al. (2013) might be attributed to the influence of parents' Dark Triad traits. The present study examined the effects of attachment styles on Dark Triad traits among adolescents, with reference to mothers' Dark Triad traits. We collected data from 417 mother-child (Japanese junior high school students) pairs using a web-based questionnaire that comprised scales on the Dark Triad (DTDD-J) and attachment styles (Japanese version of Bartholomew & Horowitz's (1991) scale). A hierarchical regression analysis showed that adolescents' attachment styles were related to Dark Triad traits, even after controlling mothers' Dark Triad traits. Additionally, correlations between children's attachment styles and their mothers' Dark Triad traits were generally weak; however, those between children's and mothers' Dark Triad traits were moderate to high.

Adapa, S. Career Progression of Migrant Women in Australian Organisations: An Intersectionality Framework.

This proposal addresses the challenges faced by migrant women in reaching senior positions within Australian organisations. Australia presents a unique backdrop to the study, since 9.3% of Australia's workforce is Asian born and only 4.9% reach senior executive positions while 30% intend to leave jobs in the near future (ABS, 2018). Through the application of an intersectionality lens, narrative data will outline the multiple challenges faced by migrant women in obtaining senior organizational roles. Intersectionality is a framework to understand multiple identity axes such as gender, race, class, caste, ethnicity and religion (Corus & Saatcioglu, 2015). Intersectionality influences how individuals construct both personal and social identities in a context defined by a dominant culture (Gopaldas, 2013). Furthermore, the intersections of various social categories present a case for examining the social inequalities of migrant women that profoundly influences individual living experiences, social practices, career progression, and organisational outcomes (Davis, 2008).

Aleksandrovich, M. Study of dance motivation of Poles.

Our presentation will consist of two parts. The aim of the first part is to present the results of the Dance Motivation Inventory's (DMI) adaptation in Poland. DMI was created by Aniko Maraz, Orsolya Király, Róbert Urbán, Mark D. Griffiths, Zsolt Demetrovics (2015), while the

Polish adaptation was made by Maria Aleksandrovich (2017). The presentation will discuss the psychometric characteristics of this tool for Polish sample. The aim of the second part is to present the results of the study of dance motivation of Polish people, conducted in 2017-2018. In the study took part 743 people (434 women, 309 men), the average age of the respondents was 34.03 (SD = 17.91). During the study it was found out that the leading reasons for dancing in Poland were Mood Enhancement, Fitness and Mastery.

Alekseeva O. & Rzhanova I. Children IQ and parent-child relationships.

Parent-child relationships are strong related with children cognitive development. The aim of our study was to estimate links between children IQ and parental treatment. Our sample includes 83 families with two children. Mean age of first children – 18.03 (SD = 2.31), mean age of second children was 14.48 (SD = 2.46). For IQ assessment we used Russian version of WISC and WAIS, parent-child relationships were evaluated by Parent-Child Interaction questionnaire. Hierarchical linear regression analysis was conducted; sex and age of siblings were added as variables that had to be controlled. The model for first child IQ explained 32.4% of variance. First child IQ was negative related with parental Control and Paternal inconsistency. The model for second child IQ explains 41% of variance; male sex of child itself and sibling and Maternal Control and Paternal Different Treatment in Control were negative related with second child IQ.

Ali, O.A. The Relationship between Emotional Intelligence, Personality Traits and Teacher Effectiveness: A cross-sectional study

The main purpose of the present study was to investigate the impact of emotional intelligence and personality traits on the effectiveness of secondary school teachers. Using a cross-sectional correlation design, data were collected from 300 teachers in the UAE using the big five personality traits measure (Costa & McCrae, 1992) and emotional intelligence scale (Wong & Law, 2002) along with annual performance that takes place at the end of academic year and based on ten competencies. Findings using correlation analysis show that, emotional intelligence, conscientiousness, and openness to experience positively and neuroticism negatively were all significantly correlated ($p < .01$) with teacher effectiveness ($r = .39$, $r = .36$, $r = .26$, and $r = -.21$) respectively. In addition, results from the stepwise regression analysis show that emotional intelligence, conscientiousness and openness to experience accounted for 21% of variability in teacher effectiveness. Based on these findings, it is suggested that appropriate strategies and

policies for fostering teacher emotional intelligence and using personality traits for selecting teachers would go a long way in improving effective teaching among teachers.

Antonova, I., Dobrzykowska, A., Dzianok, P., Dreszer, J., & Kublik, E. Intelligence, resting-state microstates, and performance of conflict task: What microstate F can add to our knowledge?

Microstate analysis of resting-state EEG revealed a correlation between individual fluid intelligence and features of fronto-occipitally oriented classical microstate (MS) C (C4). Recently, resting-state MS library was expanded from 4 to 7 maps with C4 split to maps C (C7) and F (F7). Brain sources of new C7 had posterior localization and F7 represented anterior distribution (including anterior cingulate cortex, ACC) of conventional C4 sources. We aimed to investigate 1) whether new C7 and F7 can explain variance in intelligence better than conventional C4; 2) whether F7 features correlate with individual performance and activation of cognitive control network (including ACC) during conflict processing. We recorded high-density EEG during resting-state and modified Multi-Source Interference Task (MSIT+) combining Simon and flanker effects and differentially activating ACC and preSMA. EEGLAB microstate toolbox was used for resting-state analysis and Ragu software for MSIT+ ERP-MS evaluation. MS C4 was more similar to F7. Higher intelligence scores predicted better performance and negatively correlated with amplitude of P3b and frontal N2/N450 in conflict task. Neither C4, C7, nor F7 correlated with intelligence or could predict performance of MSIT+. [Supported by National Science Centre, Poland, UMO-2016/20/W/NZ4/00354]

Armbruster, D. Androgenic morality? Association between utilitarian judgement tendencies and testosterone.

Differences in moral judgements are associated with various cognitive and affective variables. In addition, research interest in physiological factors is growing. The relationship between testosterone and moral judgements has been investigated in a few studies since a stronger tendency towards utilitarian judgements in men had been previously reported. Utilitarian judgements focus on the consequences of an action in the sense of a cost-benefit analysis. In contrast, deontological judgements are based on rules that are valid regardless of situational features and independent of an action's outcome. Available findings support the assumption of a connection between testosterone and utilitarian judgement tendencies, especially among women. The current project aims to replicate and extend existing findings. In addition to testosterone, heart rate variability and EDA as indicators of parasympathetic and sympathetic activity, respectively, are investigated. The findings are discussed against the background of theories on the influence of physiological factors on moral decisions.

Avanesyan, M., Grishina, N., & Murtazina, I. The individual differences in the implicit concept of self-change.

The challenges of the changing world require changes in the person himself. The aim of the study was to examine whether the implicit concept of change is related to the personal readiness to self-change. Participants were 58 people (25 men, 33 women, 35.3 ± 11.2 years). Method: a semi-structured interview. Narrative descriptions were obtained (which, according to McAdams, are the most accurate tool for obtaining information about life changes), the content of which was analyzed using thematic, descriptive and comparative data analysis. We found that the person's idea of possibility of drastically life change is related to the fact that he/she can change his/her character ($r = .29$, $p < 0.05$). If implicit concept of changes included only partial changes, then people mentioned more specific life changes or trait changes (e.g., increasing confidence) ($r = .27$, $p < 0.05$). Age and gender differences in implicit concept of self-change and situations of self-change initiation were described. Supported by RFBR, project № 18-013-00703.

Avsec, A., Belasheva, I., D'Amico, A., Khan, A., Mazzoni, A., Mohoric, T., & Kocjan, G.Z. Sociocultural differences in the relationship between self-construal and components of subjective well-being.

Cultural models—*independence, interdependence, and integration*—that describe the hypothesized relationships between dimensions of self-construal and emotional components of subjective well-being have been proposed and already tested in limited number of countries (Cheng, C. et al., 2011). In our study, the proposed models were examined in five countries and expanded to psychological and social well-being. Participants filled out the Independent & Interdependent Self-construal scale, and the Mental Health Continuum – Short form. SEM analysis was applied for each country separately. The least consistent results were found for the prediction of the emotional well-being, although it was hypothesized that the models should be in accordance with predominant country orientation (collectivism, individualism). The results confirmed our expectations that interdependent self-construal is a crucial predictor of the social well-being in all countries. Regarding the psychological well-being, the results were in accordance with the integration model for most countries, thus indicating the necessary blend of individual and collective modes of agency for it.

Ayats, A. & Blanch, A. Statistical power in chess instruction studies.

Some studies in educational research suggest chess instruction as an efficient method to teach academic subjects such as mathematics and other cognitive abilities. Most of these studies report positive effects of chess instruction, albeit there are conceptual and methodological issues that impair in a great extent the supportive evidence for these findings. The current study analyzed the statistical power of these studies. The main findings indicate that statistical power tended to be rather low in most studies. The claim of significant effects of chess instruction on the improvement of academic and cognitive abilities is therefore based on largely underpowered studies, which undermines the validity of rejecting null effects of chess instruction interventions.

Bacon, A.M. Adults who flourish following adverse childhood experiences: the implications of trait emotional intelligence.

Adverse childhood experiences (ACE) tend to be associated with reduced adult health and wellbeing. However, there is evidence for individual differences in resilience and this research presents an initial investigation into the relationship between this and trait emotional intelligence (TEI) in the context of ACE. Adult general public participants ($N = 299$; Mean age = 37.30) completed measures of number of ACEs encountered prior to age 18, TEI, resilience and flourishing, defined as optimal biopsychosocial functioning across multiple life domains. Overall results suggested that flourishing was predicted by fewer ACE and higher resilience. However the effect of ACE was significantly mediated by TEI and the effect of resilience partially mediated. Additional qualitative data indicated that the emotionality factor in TEI may differentiate between individuals who are resilient but have high vs. low ACE. They score similarly on the emotionality test items, and both experience emotions, but the low ACE individuals feel free to express emotion, while high ACE individuals tend to bottle them up. These results are discussed in terms of the nature of TEI and its implications for resilience.

Bacon, A.M. No regrets? Psychopathy and counterfactual thinking

Counterfactual thinking (CFT) is considered functional in facilitating learning and goal-persistence via the modelling of alternative possibilities as a function of regret. Individuals with psychopathic personality traits are thought to experience little regret and this study aimed to investigate whether this is associated with lower levels of CFT. Participants ($N = 336$) completed the Psychopathic Personality

Inventory, a measure of sub-clinical psychopathic traits yielding subscores for three components, Fearless Dominance (FD), Self-Centred Impulsivity (SCI) and Coldheartedness. They also completed measures of predisposition to CFT and of regret tendency. FD and Coldheartedness were associated with lower levels of regret though only the latter was negatively correlated with tendency to CFT. FD showed no significant relationship with CFT. High SCI scores were related to higher levels of both regret and CFT. Results are discussed in terms of the functionality of CFT individuals with psychopathy related traits, particularly for those high in FD traits for whom we suggest a lack of regret may be adaptive.

Bainbridge, T., Ludeke, S., & Smillie, L. Testing the Big Five as an organising framework: To what extent can it accommodate other stand-alone trait constructs?

Hundreds of scales measuring trait constructs continue to be widely used with little regard for their place within a broader framework. Such disorder all but guarantees that multiple constructs measure the same phenomena (i.e., the Jangle-fallacy). In this presentation, we test whether the Big Five could be an organising framework for these trait constructs. Results from four samples (2 student, 1 MTurk, and the Eugene-Springfield Community Sample), comprising numerous scales, will be presented. Some scales were peripheral or largely independent from the Big Five, but most scales shared at least a moderate degree of overlap with the Big Five. Although many scales had a clear place within a Big Five domain, some were interstitial between two or more domains. We conclude that the Big Five can provide an organising framework for a range of narrow trait constructs.

Bainbridge, T., Quinlan, J., Mar, R., & Smillie, L. Openness/Intellect and Susceptibility to Pseudo-Profound Bullshit: A Replication and Extension.

Pseudo-Profound Bullshit" (PPBS) is meaningless content that appears profound. People who find PPBS profound tend to be high on traits captured by the terms apophenia—the perception of meaning where none exists—and intelligence. Apophenia and intelligence fall within the Openness/Intellect domain of the Big Five, which can be modelled as a simplex, ranging from apophenia at the extreme of openness to intelligence at the extreme of intellect. In two studies, PPBS was located on this simplex among measures of apophenia. Intelligence tended to relate negatively to PPBS, largely due to differences in the ability to discriminate PPBS from profound statements, whereas apophenia tended to relate positively to PPBS, due to differences in both discrimination (Study 1) and response bias (Study 2). These results confirm a link between Openness/Intellect and PPBS, and may suggest that intelligence acts as a protection against apophenia.

Bak, W. & Jankowski, T. Adaptive aspects of self-concept: Relations to affect and personality traits.

The paper presents results of three studies from the broader project devoted to exploring adaptive aspects of self-concept. The extensive literature review and our own research conducted on total sample of over 1500 participants resulted in distinguishing five core aspects of adaptive self: (1) clarity of self-knowledge, (2) openness to new information about oneself, (3) belief in modifiability of one's own traits, (4) non-ruminative thinking about oneself, and (5) distance to oneself. We found that all aspects of adaptive self, except for distance and openness, significantly predict either positive or negative affect (study 1). Although openness was not directly related to affect it turned out to moderate the relation between affect and self-discrepancy (study 2). Moreover, we found that openness to new information about oneself, as aspect of adaptive self-concept, is only weakly related to Five Factor Model trait of openness to experience (study 3).

Bak, W. & Miciuk, L. Emotional self-efficacy. Polish adaptation of RESE scales.

Regulatory Emotional Self-Efficacy (RESE) scale was developed (Caprara et al., 2008) to measure self-efficacy beliefs with regard to managing depressive emotions (DES), dealing with anger (ANG) and expressing positive affect (POS). We present the Polish adaptation of RESE and the results of studies testing its psychometric properties. The three-factor structure was confirmed independently for adolescents ($N = 299$, $CFI = .92$) and two adults samples ($N = 800$; $CFI = .92$; $N = 334$, $CFI = .94$, respectively). All subscales turned out to be satisfactorily reliable in terms of internal consistency (.68-.79) and test-retest stability (.76-.82). Correlations with personality traits (3 studies: $N = 210$, 224, 127, respectively), generalized self-efficacy ($N = 210$), self-esteem ($N = 460$), trait depression ($N = 85$), trait anger ($N = 194$), and the styles of coping with stress ($N = 85$) showed the validity of the Polish version of RESE.

Baran, L. Implicit attitudes toward academic dishonesty: Is cheating immoral or useful?

Academic dishonesty is a common and major problem among students since cheating leads to their unfair advantage over others and an unreliable assessment of their knowledge (Beasley, 2014; McCabe, 2005). The aim of the presentation is to demonstrate results from three independent studies in which implicit attitudes toward academic dishonesty were measured using the Implicit Relational Assessment Procedure (IRAP). The data show that students generally perceive cheating as something bad and being honest as something good, however when divided into groups of rarely and often dishonest, participants exhibit different patterns of implicit evaluation concerning cheating. Additionally, students seem to perceive academic dishonesty as a helpful way to obtain goals, rather than unethical deed they should feel guilty about. The results of presented studies can be used during the development of prevention programs focused not on the ethical but rather on the motivational aspect of academic dishonesty.

Baran, L. Procrastination and academic performance: experience sampling study among students.

Ability to perform effectively is a significant predictor of academic success, which can be reduced by a student's tendency to procrastinate (Clariana, Gotzens, Badia, 2011). The aims of the ongoing project concerning that problem are first, to examine relations between student's procrastination and variables connected to academic performance (beliefs about self-efficacy, coping with stressful situations using suppression of thoughts, HEXACO, and dispositional stress appraisal) and second, to analyze its connection to actual academic performance. The research is conducted on students of various faculties using a mobile application to measure procrastination during the semester and an online survey to measure other variables at the beginning and at the end of the term. During presentation analyzed multilevel models and initial results of conducted hierarchical modeling will be discussed in detail. The conclusions from the research can be used to create prevention protocols aimed at a particular path leading to student procrastination.

Barnes, G., Jansson, M., & Cea, N.F. Parenting Patterns and Addiction Prone Personality Characteristics.

One of the limitations of research examining associations between parenting patterns and personality development has been the failure to consider the evocative effects of offspring personality characteristics on parenting patterns. We analyze data from a community based longitudinal study to examine the longitudinal associations between personality and parenting patterns. In the Health Youth Survey extensive interviews were conducted with 664 youth aged 12 through 18 in 2003.

Follow up interviews were conducted every two years for the next eight years. Included in these interviews were questions on parenting patterns (supportive versus coercive parenting index) and a measure of addiction prone personality characteristics (EAAPP). Cross lagged correlation analyses revealed that evidence for an evocative effect of personality on parenting patterns was evident for the first two waves of data collection. The coercive parenting component of the parenting index was most strongly influenced by EAAPP scores.

Basten, U. Do intelligent people really have more efficient brains? Evidence from neuroimaging of brain activation and connectivity.

The neural efficiency hypothesis of intelligence states that brains of more intelligent people are more efficient. This talk presents evidence on intelligence-related differences in brain activation (activation efficiency) and connectivity (network efficiency) as measured with fMRI. Regarding activation efficiency, a meta-analysis revealed positive and negative associations between intelligence and brain activation. Studying the role of task difficulty as a potential moderator of this association ($N = 63$), we observed a positive correlation between intelligence and the modulation of DLPFC activity by task difficulty, suggesting that in more intelligent people, brain regions associated with cognitive control are more effectively adapted to changing task demands. Regarding network efficiency, a study of intrinsic brain connectivity ($N = 54$) did not confirm a previously-reported association between intelligence and the efficiency of network organization. In sum, the available evidence does not unequivocally support the assumption that brains of more intelligent people would be more efficient.

Baum, M.A., Spinath, F.M., & Hahn, E. When the night becomes day: Potential moderating effects of cognitive abilities and personality characteristics on the link between shift work and health behavior.

Previous work suggests a link between shift work and several health outcomes. Shift work is assumed to affect health outcomes via the effect of health behavior. However, literature on the link between shift work and various health-related behavior patterns is limited to a small number of studies revealing inconsistent results. This may be due to moderating mechanisms. The aim of the present study was to re-investigate the link between shift work and health behavior with a focus on potential moderating effects of cognitive abilities, socio-economic status, and personality characteristics (self-control). The sample included $N = 4,251$ employees ($n_{\text{shift}} = 645$) from the German TwinLife study. Results showed that shift work had no mean effect on health-related behavior patterns. Cognitive abilities and self-control played a role in determining health-related behavior patterns, but did not moderate any effect. Potential implications for future research and everyday work will be discussed.

Bausseron, E. Conclusions on a big question: How can we delineate the ethical utility of emotional intelligence?

Conclusions from a programme of research comprising, in part, a critical review on the emotional intelligence (EI)-Dark Triad potential link, a model for calculating the ethicality of strategic EI (SEI; in short: the constructive exploitation of EI for personal gain), and two studies that explore for the first time SEI's existence are presented. In Study 1, 14 leader-follower triads (total $N = 42$) were interviewed about the nature of leaders' ultimate motives for managing emotions at work. Results from thematic content analysis showed a slight dominance of self-focused leaders. In Study 2, 152 managers participated in an in-basket experiment testing a 3-way interaction between ability EI (pre-assessed), competitiveness, and personal goal pursuit on managers' likelihood to engage in strategic external behaviours (SEB, e.g., impression management) and strategic internal behaviours (SIB, e.g.,

introspective deliberation). The tested interaction was significant for low-EI managers and concerned SIB only after controlling for IQ, personality, and Machiavellianism.

Beccaria, G. The use of the Structured Clinical Interviews for Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (SCID) with Aboriginal Australian: Validity and user precautions.

The mental health of Aboriginal Australians has been an ongoing concern for governments, mental health practitioners and Aboriginal elders. The colonisation of Australia has been detrimental to Aboriginal mental health. Aboriginal Australians are 4.2 times more likely to have a mental illness and twice more likely to suicide than the general population. Many of the psychometric instruments that have been used in the past have had poor validity, have been actively used to discriminate Aboriginal Australians. The SCID is considered the 'gold standard' as a diagnostic tool for mental health disorders and has been validated with indigenous groups in other countries. Trained psychologists administered the SCID to 544 Aboriginal Australians; a psychiatrist interviewed a subsample of 78. Agreement between the SCID findings and psychiatrist clinical interview yielded a moderate Kappa of .59 ($p < .001$); 45.5% of the population exhibited a diagnosable mental illness. Implications for assessment and treatment will be presented.

Beckmann, N., Birney, D.P., Beckmann, J.F., Wood, R.E., Sojo, V., & Bowman, D. Inter-individual Differences in Intra-individual Variability in Personality Within and Across Contexts.

We test an integrative conceptualisation of personality, i.e. a perspective that acknowledges both stable inter-individual differences and dynamic intra-individual variability. The focus is on intra-individual variability in personality at work, and how it relates to job performance. 288 professionals completed contextualised adjective-based assessments of their personality in work and non-work contexts, and a non-contextualised measure. Personality ratings were further obtained from up to five colleagues, family members and peers. Supervisors provided performance ratings for a subset of 130 participants. Results indicate that personality (a) is context- and source-dependent, (b) varies systematically within contexts intra-individually, and (c) this systematic variability is predictive of job performance when based on other- but not self-ratings. Effects differ across personality dimensions. Results are supportive of the situation-contingency of personality and highlight the importance of furthering our understanding of intra-individual variability.

Beier, M.E., Gilberto, J.M., & Davenport, M.K. Personality, Health, Wealth, and Subjective Well-Being: Testing an Integrative Model with Retired and Working Older Adults

The current study examines an integrative model based on resource theories of retirement and examines whether personal resources (i.e., health and wealth) mediate the relationship between personality (the big five) and subjective well-being in late life. A multi-group analysis was conducted comparing the relationships between personality, health, wealth, and well-being across retirement status. We used a subsample ($N = 1,821$) of working and retired participants from the U.S. based nationally representative Health and Retirement Study (HRS). Results suggest wealth and health mediate the relationship between personality and well-being in late life. In particular, conscientiousness was positively related to health and wealth, agreeableness was negatively related to health and wealth, and neuroticism was negatively related to health and wealth. Extroversion and openness were not related to health and wealth. There was no difference in observed relationships by retirement status as expected by presumed differences in situational strength between work and retirement.

Bell, E., Schermer, J.A., Kowalski, C.M., & Vernon, P.A. Personality and Politics beyond the Big Five: Exploring the Dark Triad's Relationship with Political Orientations.

This study investigated the relationship between the Dark Triad (sub-clinical psychopathy, Machiavellianism, and narcissism) and an interest in politics, overall political orientation, religiosity/social conservatism, and support for greater economic equality. Participants completed self-report measures of those personality and political characteristics as well as the Big Five personality traits. Zero-order associations were assessed, which was followed by a hierarchical regression analysis to determine whether any of the three dark traits could explain unique variance in the aforementioned political attributes over and above the Big Five. Machiavellianism uniquely predicted both a lack of interest in politics and lower levels of religiosity/social conservatism, while Machiavellianism and narcissism uniquely predicted overall political orientation such that higher scores on those traits were associated with a left/liberal political outlook. The findings suggest that the study of personality and politics would benefit from a consideration of personality characteristics that go beyond the Big Five, and that the Dark Triad may be useful in understanding important political phenomena.

Ben-Soussan, T.D. & Paoletti, P. Emotion and cognitive regulation following Quadrato Motor Training: electrophysiological, biological and neuroanatomical findings

The ability to monitor and modify emotional reactions is linked to both personality traits and training. Here, we discuss studies from our lab examining the ability to modulate and regulate emotions from neuroanatomical, electrophysiological, and biological perspectives. A balanced and integrative flow of information in the brain can reinforce positive emotions and enhances emotion regulation. This balance can be achieved through training, such as the Quadrato Motor Training (QMT). QMT is a specifically-structured whole-body mindful training aimed at improving attention and emotional well-being. We will present findings from recent studies we conducted on the relationship between QMT, positive emotional state and emotion regulation, and discuss the neurobiological mechanisms underlying these relationships (e.g., neuronal synchronization, neurotrophic and neuroanatomical changes). Such training paradigms provide cognitively-engaging exercises to improve emotion regulation, which in turn affects adaptive behaviors. Finally, we address the broader implications of improving cognitive and emotional functioning through training.

Beneda-Bender, M. & Fuenzalida, E. Minding the Media: The Relationship Between Personality and Negative Publicity in a Law Enforcement Sample.

The degree to which police officers in the United States internalize increasingly negative media coverage surrounding law enforcement activity is poorly understood. Hans Eysenck's biologically-based theory suggests that those scoring higher in Neuroticism may experience increased vulnerability to negatively-valenced events, exhibiting greater levels of negative emotions such as worry, fear, and sadness in response to anxiety-provoking stimuli. The present study evaluated the relationship between neuroticism and sensitivity to negative publicity in a sample of 31 law enforcement officers from a midwestern police department. Officers completed the Big Five Inventory of Personality and the Negative Publicity Scale. Results indicated a significant relationship between Neuroticism and Negative Publicity Scale scores, suggesting that officers with higher levels of trait anxiety are more likely to indicate that negative publicity has significantly impacted them. Future research should explore whether and how this enhanced sensitivity to negative publicity might impact officers' day-to-day well-being and job satisfaction.

Berboth, S. & Morawetz, C. Neural correlates of individual ratings on emotion regulation success and emotional salience

Emotional experiences and their regulation differ widely across individuals. To investigate these individual differences, functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) studies commonly use a correlational approach to relate brain activity of predefined regions-of-interest to individual differences in emotion processing. Here, we aimed to extend previous findings by using a whole-brain parametric regression analysis. In an fMRI experiment at ultra-high magnetic fields participants were instructed to down-regulate their emotions in response to negative pictures and indicate their current emotional state after each trial. In addition, participants rated all pictures on valence and arousal outside the scanner. Regulation success, ratings on emotional state, valence and arousal were used as parametric modulators. Brain activity in the prefrontal cortex and amygdala correlate negatively with ratings of emotional state, regulation success and valence and positively with arousal. These findings indicate that regions implicated in the cognitive control and generation of emotions are modulated by behavioral variability.

Bilimoria, D. Challenges and Remedies to Address the Workforce Participation, Advancement and Leadership of Women Faculty in STEM: The IDEAL-N Program.

In this presentation we will summarize some of the challenges facing women faculty in science, technology, engineering and mathematics (STEM) fields. Next we will discuss a program funded by the US National Science Foundation, IDEAL-N (Institutions Developing Excellence in Academic Leadership-National) which is a consortium of 10 research universities designed to address and overcome these challenges. We describe the goals, scope, activities, and outcomes of IDEAL-N. We report on innovative initiatives being conducted at these leading academic institutions such as the development of the Gender Equity Index, a multi-faceted institutional approach to faculty mentoring, and efforts to transform institutional culture to be more facilitative of the career and leadership development of women faculty.

Birney, D.P., Beckmann, J.F., & Beckmann, N. What does within-individual variability in performance trajectories tell us about intelligence?

Historically, understanding intelligence has been a decidedly between-subjects endeavour. Yet, knowing what intelligence is correlated with tell us little about its basis. In this talk we reflect on insights gained by within-subject experimental manipulations designed to investigate a process-oriented approach to human intellect. Study 1 (N=142 students) considers relational binding manipulations and Gf to isolate working-memory processes. Study 2 (N=252 managers) shows item-performance trajectories in Ravens matrices are explained by confidence and Neuroticism, over and above Gf; Study 3 (N=142 managers) shows that cognitive and conative dispositional factors, but not personality and emotional intelligence, differentially explain within-subject performance costs and learning trajectories in complex micro-world simulations. Together, the findings form the basis of an argument for the importance of considering process-oriented accounts of the impact within-subject manipulations have on complex task performance. We conclude by describing the components of psychometric complexity theory as a paradigm for investigation.

Blachnio, A., Przepiórka, A., Gorbaniuk, O., Ivanova, A., Angeluci, A., Abreu, A.M., Ben-Ezra, M., Brkljacic, T., Bendayan, R., Blanca, M.J., Babič, N. Č., Benvenuti, M., Pantic, I., Pilar, I., Rando, B., D'Souza, L., Makita, M., Malik, S., Mazzoni, E., Milanovic, A., Musil, B., Seidman, G., Vandenabeele, M., Wu, A.M.S., & Yu, S. The consequences of Facebook Intrusion for personal well-being: the mediation role of distress and social functioning.

The number of studies reporting detrimental effects of social networking sites usage on mental and physical health as well as life satisfaction is constantly increasing. A previous study suggested that Facebook Intrusion not only has negative consequences for health but also worsens the quality of social interactions, including relationship satisfaction and personal well-being. The aim of the study is to expand knowledge on the role of Facebook Intrusion in a level of distress, satisfaction with relation and flourishing. The model was tested in following countries Belarus, Brazil, China, Croatia, Spain, Netherlands, Israel, Mexico, Pakistan, Poland, Portugal, Serbia, Slovenia, USA, Italy, Ukraine, India. In the study 5124 participants took part from 17 countries in age between 12-85, $M=25.6$, $SD=10.2$, 65.5% was women. We used the Facebook Intrusion Scale, six-item K6, The Scale of Perceived Social Support, and Flourishing Scale. The two-level mediation analysis was performed. Facebook Intrusion is positively related to distress and negatively with satisfaction with relation. The relation between Facebook Intrusion and flourishing was fully mediated by satisfaction with relation and distress. Moreover, age and sex moderated this mediation. In persons under 20 years of age, Facebook intrusion does not affect satisfaction with relation, but the negative relationship between these variables increased with age. Gender was the moderator of the relationship (a) between satisfaction with relation and flourishing, and (b) between distress and flourishing, namely in men the influence of Facebook intrusion on flourishing was stronger through satisfaction with relation than in women, while in women this influence is stronger through distress than in men.

Black, B. Individual Pathways to Flourishing: The influence of Sensory Processing Sensitivity on Wellbeing

Sensory Processing Sensitivity (SPS) is a personality trait describing individual differences in responsiveness to good and bad environmental stimuli. Research has linked SPS with not only increased risk for poor wellbeing outcomes in response to negative environments, but also greater benefits in response to positive environments. To examine the relationship between SPS and multiple dimensions of wellbeing, 446 adults completed an online self-report questionnaire, and we examined correlations amongst SPS, wellbeing, and personality. SPS was inversely related to wellbeing but became positively correlated with several wellbeing dimensions after controlling for neuroticism and depressive symptoms. Findings suggest that the interaction of neuroticism, depressive symptoms and SPS combine to create poor wellbeing outcomes, rather than SPS itself. These results extend existing SPS research by providing initial evidence of the trait's potential benefits to wellbeing, which previously were merely conjecture, and highlights how nuances of individual difference can influence wellbeing.

Blain, S.D., Allen, T.A., Miller, S., Sati, A., & DeYoung, C.G. Facets of the Agreeableness-antagonism Spectrum Differentially Predict Social Cognition.

Social cognition refers to the ability to perceive and manipulate information regarding the emotional and mental states of others. Social cognitive ability is correlated positively with most Agreeableness-related traits (e.g., compassion) and negatively with their pathologically-low variants (e.g., callousness and aggression). Preliminary evidence using a single task suggests that manipulateness, however, positively predicts social cognition. We used a broad range of tasks to test the hypothesis that social cognition is negatively related to aggression and callousness, but positively related to manipulateness. Participants ($N = 323$) completed mentalizing, emotion recognition, mental state attribution, and hinting tasks, as well as self-report measures of antagonism and Agreeableness. Exploratory factor analysis extracted a three-factor structure of the Agreeableness-antagonism spectrum. Callousness and aggression factors negatively predicted performance across tasks, whereas manipulateness positively predicted performance. Findings

are discussed in relation to the interplay of antagonism facets, as well as broader conceptualizations of the personality-psychopathology continuum.

Blain, S.D., Grazioplene, R.G., Ma, Y., & DeYoung, C.G. Functional Brain Correlates of the Openness-psychoticism Continuum.

Psychosis proneness appears to fall on a continuum with Openness to Experience, and both traits are associated with individual differences in the default and frontoparietal networks. The latter of these networks is also robustly associated with intelligence. We tested the hypothesis that functional connectivity of the default and frontoparietal networks is a neural correlate of the Openness-psychosis continuum. Participants ($N = 1003$) completed measures of psychoticism, Openness, and intelligence. Resting state fMRI was used to identify intrinsic connectivity networks. Structural equation models revealed relations of personality with network coherence. Psychoticism, Openness, and especially their shared variance were positively associated with default coherence and negatively associated with frontoparietal coherence, which was positively related to intelligence. Findings suggest Openness and psychoticism fall on a continuum and share overlapping neural correlates. Our research underscores work done in psychosis patients and emphasizes the interplay between neural networks associated with experiential simulation and cognitive control.

Blanch, A. Sex differences in jealousy: The estimation of the partner intelligence matters.

Jealousy has been suggested as an evolved defense against cheats to mating relationships. Sex differences have been consistently replicated in regard to the focus of jealousy. Men tend to report more distress due to sexual deception, whereas women tend to report more distress due to emotional deception. In this study, we conducted an additional replication of this hypothesis. Moreover, we analyzed whether valuing the own partner extraversion and intelligence was of significance in predicting more distress regarding sexual or emotional deception. The main findings indicate that when thinking of a partner as more intelligent interacts with the choice of sexual or emotional deception as the most distressing.

Blanchard, A.E. & Dunn, T.J. Personality traits, wealth and attractiveness differentially predict mating preferences in men and women.

In the YouTube hit viral video, "The Universal Hot Crazy Matrix" guides men in rating women according to how attractive (hot) and emotionally unstable (crazy) they are. "Hot" and not "crazy" women are in the "marriage" zone while "hot" and moderately "crazy" women are in the "fun" zone. Women consult the "Cute Rich Matrix" where hot guys with no money are in the "fun" zone, and "wealthy" men are husband material. We examined ($N = 525$) these matrices from an evolutionary perspective, in that "crazy" is a proxy for borderline personality disorder (BPD), a candidate for a fast life-history strategy. Men evaluated attractive women described high in BPD traits more datable than women did for their male equivalents. Women rated low attractive men described as wealthy more datable than men did for their female counterparts. Thus, men and women differentially prefer traits with fitness payoffs dependent on context.

Blankenstein, N.E., Schreuders, E., Peper, J.S., Crone, E.A., & van Duijvenvoorde, A.C.K. Not all teens take risks: individual differences in the neural mechanisms of risky decision-making

Adolescence is typically associated with a rise in risk taking such as excessive substance use. Prior studies charted the neurodevelopment of risk-taking behavior on a group level, but have largely overlooked prominent individual differences between adolescents. We presented

198 adolescents (11–24 years) with an fMRI-paradigm that separated gambling and reward outcome processing, and linked neural activation to individual differences in 1) task-based risk taking, 2) real-life risk taking, and 3) approach traits. We observed that greater task-based risk taking related to greater ventral striatum, and lowered insula and dorsomedial prefrontal cortex (PFC) activation during gambling. Furthermore, greater real-life risk taking and approach traits related to lowered lateral PFC activation during outcome. Finally, few age differences were observed in neural activation. These findings underscore the importance of individual differences, rather than age, in adolescent risk taking, and offer a more nuanced perspective on adolescent neurodevelopment.

Bogdanova, O.Y., Miklashevsky, A., Bogdanova, E.L., & Soldatenkova, O.B. Non-cognitive characteristics of secondary school learners associated with foreign language learning and achievement: Longitudinal perspective.

Foreign language learning studies explore cognitive and non-cognitive characteristics attributed to individual differences in self-efficacy, anxiety and other characteristics contributing to learning outcomes. Despite a growing body of evidence-based knowledge on foreign language learning and achievement there are still on-going debates on the nature and effects of foreign language learning on human development across the life-span. Studies investigating non-cognitive characteristics highlight their important implications for development of effective teaching methods. Study explores associations between self-perceived ability, gender stereotypes, anxiety and learning strategies relevant for foreign language learning and their contribution into academic achievement. Study sample includes 6th grade students from three schools in Russia across three waves of data collection over two academic years. Study results have implications for facilitating foreign language learning success. The reported study was funded by RFBR according to the research project No. 16-36-01102-OGN.

Brygoła, E. & Zalewska, A.M. Differences and changes in personality and well-being in the context of infertility problem. Traits as distant predictors of self-beliefs and well-being.

Participants in this study (Grant NSC No. 2013/11/B/HS6/01135) were couples with cured and uncured infertility, and control groups, couples without problem of infertility, who had and did not have children. Initially, participants ($n = 120$) completed measures of FFM, selected beliefs, and well-being (life satisfaction and mood). After a year, 58 participants from the initial group completed the same set of questionnaires. The study showed that basic hope and life satisfaction increased in the group with uncured infertility; openness, life engagement, and energy decreased in the group without problem of infertility and without children; conscientiousness decreased in the group without problem of infertility and with children. The first measurement of traits predicted mainly positive aspects of well-being after year. Also, neuroticism predicted life engagement, agreeableness predicts stability mindset. These two traits as emotional and relational aspects of personality seem to be especially important for well-being in a long-term perspective.

Buchner, A., Ewert, C., & Schröder-Abé, M. How does self-compassion increase well-being? An investigation of the underlying processes

Self-compassion, a concept with buddhistic roots, describes an attitude to oneself in demanding life situations that is characterized by the openness to painful feelings with the intention to care for instead of criticizing oneself. To date, associations of self-compassion with increased mental health and reduced negative affect have repeatedly been demonstrated. However, little is known about the processes underlying

these relations. Initial findings suggest that self-compassion influences the stress perception and choice of coping strategies; thus, the aim of our cross-sectional online-study ($N=669$) is to investigate if these concepts mediate the link between self-compassion and well-being. The results demonstrate that perceived stress and adaptive coping are mediators of this relationship. All effects were controlled for neuroticism and conscientiousness as they are key traits in stress regulation. Further studies should use a multi-method approach to investigate the transferability and the causality of the results.

Burton, K. Bad Apples: When and Why They are Favored.

A bad apple is defined as an interpersonal deviant individual who threatens or violates organizational norms targeted toward certain individuals. In organizations, they have harmful and costly consequences. We explore the unanswered question of who favors bad apples. Across two experimental studies, we determine the motivational factors that drive leaders to favor bad apples. When predicting resource allocation, a statistically significant three-way interaction involving dominance motivation, interpersonal deviant behavior and status was observed. Both experiments supported the hypothesis that high dominant leaders will favor low-status, bad apples through resource allocation. High dominance motivated leaders have a heightened awareness of potential threats to their power, and the behavior of a bad apple in a team negatively effects coordination and performance. Thus, these leaders are inclined to favor low-status bad apples to suppress potential threats to power. Additionally, both studies supported the hypothesis that low dominant leaders favor high-status, bad apples through resource allocation. Leaders low in dominance motivation have a higher concern for the overall team well-being and performance and are less assertive. Therefore, these leaders are more susceptible to the demands of bad apples in the team and will appease the high-status bad apple to maintain high team performance. Our studies further expand the research on the propagation of bad apples throughout organizations and provide insights for future research to investigate how bad apples rise to positions of power.

Buško, V. & Čikeš, A.B. Cognitive and non-cognitive correlates of the performance-based emotional intelligence measures.

The study aims to add to validity evidence on the performance-based instruments intended to measure three branches of emotional intelligence (EI). The analyses are based on the sets of cross-sectional as well as panel data collected in two time points with adolescent samples. Latent state-trait framework was applied to examine the relationships of the specified EI latent variables with personality and cognitive ability measures. The structure of EI – personality relationships varied significantly across gender and age groups. Contrary to expectations, substantial associations found between the latent measures of emotion understanding and verbal reasoning ability appeared to be higher in older students of both gender. However, correlations of reasoning ability with emotion perception and emotion management measures showed the opposite trend. The results are discussed in view of EI conceptualizations, developmental theory and the aspects of methodology used in the study including the sample specificities and age groups examined.

Caci, B., Cardaci, M., & Miceli, S. Autobiographical memory, Big five personality traits and personal life events on Facebook.

The associations between directive, self and social functions of autobiographical memory, Big Five personality traits, personal life events people record on their Facebook profiles are analyzed. Questionnaires gathered data from a sample of 193 Italian Facebook users ($F=148$; $M=45$; $Mage = 22.8$, $SD = 6.8$) and analyzed by path analysis using AMOS. Results showed that direct and significant paths are among

extraversion and openness both with the directive, self and social functions of autobiographical memory. Besides, neuroticism predicts directive and self-continuity function of autobiographical memory and conscientiousness the directive one. As well, indirect significant positive paths among extraversion, neuroticism, openness and the frequency of photos about personal life events people upload on Facebook, has emerged via the mediation of the self-continuity function of AMs. The present study highlights that autobiographical memory and personality traits are related to the use of social media as a repository tool for personal life events.

Calanna, P., Lauriola, M., Saggino, A., Tommasi, M., & Furlan, S. Using Artificial Intelligence to Detect Faking Good in a Big Five Personality Self-Report.

The current study was designed to develop a supervised machine learning classifier to identify faking good by analyzing items response patterns of a Big Five Personality self-report. In our between-subject design, we divided participants ($N = 239$) into two groups and directly manipulated their faking behaviors via different instructions sets. We implemented three models to classify participants as being honest or fake respondents: (i) a simple classifier based on the self-report Lie scale's cut-off score (CBC); (ii) a logistic regression with the personality and control scales as predictors (LRC); (iii) a machine learning classifier fitted directly on the personality items (XGB). The machine learning model of our choice was XGBoost which belongs to a subset of supervised algorithms called ensemble methods. In confirmation of our hypothesis, XGB prediction accuracy was significantly higher than that of CBC and LRC.

Cengia, A. The Dark Triad in late adulthood

The research body about the Dark Triad traits (narcissism, psychopathy, and Machiavellianism) is constantly growing. One example is the use of samples that have not been the focus of research yet – in this case participants in their late adulthood (65+ years). This two-study-presentation incorporates results of measurement invariance analyses, the nomological net, as well as experimental findings of a white noise provocation paradigm ($N = 105$). None of the Dark Triad traits predicted aggressive behavior after ego-threat provocation, and physical provocation led to a subsidence in aggressive behavior, which was even more prominent for participants scoring higher in narcissism. The correlational pattern with other personality traits also showed deviations from those of younger samples, most prominently a non-significant relation between narcissism and Agreeableness. Measurement invariance analyses for narcissism and psychopathy measures also indicate that the developmental trajectories of the Dark Triad traits are more complex.

Chapman, R. & Dworak, E.M. Modifying the Relationship Between Self-Reported and Performed Cognition: Scoring Methods.

Aims: Evaluate the performance and stability of IRT scoring methods used in a self-reported measure of cognition, Neuro-QoL Cognition Function, and the influence of scoring methods on the relationship between self-reported and performed assessment of cognition. **Methods:** Neuro-QoL Cognition Function is scored as an item bank and short-form, using partial and full information IRT scoring methods and raw sum scores. Error is evaluated between IRT scoring methods and as random missing data is induced, first in a simulated dataset and then in a sample of adults with neurological conditions ($n = 581$). Performance of scoring methods for Neuro-QoL Cognition Function item bank and short form are benchmarked by co-administered self-reported patient global rating of change in cognitive well-being and by a performed measure of cognition, the Symbol Digit Modalities Test. **Conclusions:** Neuro-QoL Cognition Function demonstrates stability

across scoring methods and missing data, but loses some resolution to predict performed cognition.

Chung, K. Do the Dark Traits Tetrad Predict the Acceptance of Corporal Punishment of Children?

The Dark Tetrad of personality consists of four constructs – Machiavellianism, narcissism, psychopathy, and sadism – that have been linked to aggressive/violent behaviour. Automatic, implicit cognitive variables are often said to play an important role in the perpetration of aggressive/violent behaviour. This study investigated whether the Dark Tetrad traits is related to more accepting attitudes towards violence/aggression in one domain: corporal punishment of children. One hundred and fifty-two Malaysian participants completed a Single Category Implicit Association Test assessing implicit punishment-acceptance cognitions. Participants also completed the Velicer Attitudes Toward Violence Scale measuring explicit punishment-acceptance attitudes, a questionnaire assessing history of receiving corporal punishment, and the Dark Tetrad personality measures. Preliminary analyses showed that Machiavellianism, psychopathy, and sadism are positively associated with acceptance of corporal punishment measured explicitly. The role of personality in attitudes toward violence, as well as the utility of using implicit and explicit measures are discussed.

Cirillo, G., Vecchio, A., Ciorciari, J., & De Pascalis, V. Emotional Intelligence, Extraversion and Behavioral Inhibition System as predictors of Autisms Spectrum Quotient: performance on subliminal and supraliminal emotional face perception

This study explores the relationship between autistic trait (Autism Spectrum Quotient-AQ) and the personality dimensions of emotional intelligence (EI), empathy, neuroticism (N), extraversion (E), and behavioral RST-PQ measures in university students. The study compared accuracy rates to chance levels for backward-masked neutral, fearful and happy faces presented under two conditions: subliminal (13 ms) and supraliminal (159 ms). Accuracy rate was significantly higher for supraliminal than the subliminal condition. Higher E was positively related to EI and both were negatively correlated to Behavioral Inhibition System (BIS) and AQ. BIS was positively correlated with N and both were positively related to AQ. Mediation analysis disclosed that BIS, through negative EI and E, was positively linked to AQ by explaining the 42% of the total variance. The indirect effect of higher BIS that caused lower EI, which in turn caused variation in higher E, which resulted in higher AQ was significant.

Civai, C., Hawes, D.R., DeYoung, C.G., & Rustichini, A. The role of intelligence and extraversion on the neural evaluation of delayed rewards

Time discounting (TD), the preference for earlier, smaller rewards over delayed, larger rewards, is a pervasive psychological phenomenon, which correlates with differences in personality traits (Big Five) and Intelligence (IQ). Here, we explored how IQ and Extraversion influence the behavioral and neural correlates of time discounting. An intertemporal choice task was employed ($N = 250$), where earlier/smaller and delayed/larger offers were sequentially presented, distinguishing between one evaluation phase (first offer presented) and one comparison phase (second offer presented; values compared). IQ correlated with responses of caudate nucleus to the subjective values of the offers, supporting the idea that cognitive abilities play an important role in modulating reward responses. Extraversion correlated with the strength of functional connectivity of a reward evaluation network centered on ventromedial prefrontal cortex. These results underlie the importance of moving towards an integrated understanding of the neural basis of individual differences central to both decision-theory and personality psychology.

Clarke, I., Birney, D., & Wood, R. Estimated and actual task time discrepancies as a work outcome.

Estimation of the time taken to complete a work task, especially in a team environment, is an important and necessary practical skill. In software development processes, in which products are decomposed and passed from one developer to another, accurate estimates of time are an invaluable asset for workplace productivity and cohesive collaboration. The research has two aims: a) to examine the relationship between workers' time estimation and selection measures; and, b) to examine the trajectory of time estimation discrepancies over employment time. Secondary data from a large transnational information technology company: i) estimates of task completion time, ii) actual task completion time, and iii) personality and cognitive measures collected during employee selection and hiring, are currently being analysed. We are interested in whether a lack of consistency in task time estimation reduces over time, as developers become more familiar with a particular company's products, the workplace processes, and their own work processes. In addition, we examine the relationship between task completion time and selection measures in order to potentially validate estimates of task completion time as a criterion variable.

Curran, T. & Hill, A.P. Are parental expectations and parental criticism on the rise?

Curran and Hill (2019) recently found that self-oriented, other-oriented, and socially prescribed perfectionism have increased over time among young people. These authors speculated that one potential reason for this increase is changing parenting practices and, in particular, rising levels of parental expectations and excessive or over-controlling behaviours. In the present study, we test these ideas with a cross-temporal meta-analysis of American, Canadian, and British college students' responses to the Frost Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (FMPS; Frost, Marten, Lahart & Rosenblate, 1990). This instrument measures perceived parental expectations and criticism, alongside several other intrapersonal dimensions of perfectionism including concern over mistakes, doubts about actions, personal standards, and organization. Alongside the cohort effects of time, we also meta-analysed correlations between parental expectations and criticism and self-oriented, other-oriented, and socially prescribed perfectionism. Implications for the role of parents in the rise of perfectionism will be discussed.

Cypryańska, M., Gutral, J., & Nezlek, J.B. The relationship between normative social expectations and perceived changes in personality over the life span.

The present study follows the idea that personality trait development is influenced by normative social mechanisms that are based on social expectations regarding personality development (Wood & Roberts, 2006). Participants (178 students) assessed the extent to which the traits of the FFM described people at nine time intervals over the life span (up to 10 years, 10-18, 18-24, 24-30, 30-40, 40-50, 50-60, 60-70 and over 70 years). Using the same time intervals they also assessed the extent to which they or their acquaintances or an average student (three experimental groups) possessed the same traits. We found that the pattern of perceived personal changes in personality paralleled both the pattern of actual changes in personality and the pattern of perceived social changes. Interestingly, individuals saw changes in their own personalities in a privileged way in comparison to how they saw changes in the personalities of others (self-enhancement motive).

Cypryańska, M. & Nezlek, J.B. Increases in life satisfaction over time lead to increases in self-efficacy but not the reverse.

As part of a larger study on recreational running (funded by Grant NSC 2013/11/B/HS6/01135), participants in the present study (adult

community members, $n = 138$) described their satisfaction with life using the Satisfaction with Life Scale and completed a measure of self-efficacy (Generalized Self-Efficacy Scale) on two occasions, approximately a year apart. Cross-lagged panel analyses using Mplus found that scores on the SWLS at time 1 were positively related to scores on the GSES at time 2. In contrast, scores on the GSES at time 1 were not related to scores on the SWLS at time 2. These results suggest that life satisfaction is a proximal cause of self-efficacy, whereas self-efficacy is not a proximal cause of satisfaction with life.

Czarna, A.Z. Communal narcissists think of you poorly. Better-than-average- perceptions of own altruistic motivation.

We investigated how communal narcissists viewed their own and other people's prosocial motivation. In a between-subjects experimental study ($N = 250$) we asked participants to estimate their own or other people's willingness to donate blood in various circumstances differing in incentives (external rewards, no rewards but an opportunity to respond to other people's needs, control). We found that the higher the communal narcissism of a person, the stronger altruistic motives the person ascribed to themselves and the more selfish and mercenary motives the person ascribed to other people. In particular, communal narcissism predicted how the power of external rewards was perceived: high narcissists believed that external rewards actually disincentivized their own helping behavior while they strongly incentivized other people's helping. The results are yet another demonstration of a better-than-average perceptions in communal narcissism, this time in the domain of helping motivations.

Dančová, K. & Sollár, T. Personality as a predictor of the illness perception.

Illness perceptions include patients' emotional and cognitive representations about their illness. The way people perceive their disease lead to self-regulation of behaviour towards health improvement. The objective of the study was to verify the relationship between personality and illness perception. We used the Brief-Illness Perception Questionnaire and Mini-IPIP being a short Five-Factor Model of Personality. The sample consisted of 108 cardiac patients. Neuroticism, extraversion and agreeableness are related to illness perception, in particular, its consequences, coherence and impact on the emotional state. Conscientiousness and openness are not in relation to illness perception. Beliefs about curability and timeline of the illness are not in relation to personality, since these beliefs are more related to objective health indicators. Personality appeared to be a strong predictor of illness perception in cardiac patients.

Davis, C. Dopamine and Oxytocin Influence Addictive Behaviors via High-Risk Symptoms and Personality Traits: A Genetic-Marker Mediation Analysis.

While dopamine is regarded as the principal neurotransmitter in the addictive process, other chemical messengers play important roles. Oxytocin has direct effects on dopamine signaling and tends to upregulate biobehavioral reward systems. Both are also linked to impulse control disorders such as ADHD, which are especially co-morbid with addiction. In the current study, we tested the prediction that dopamine and oxytocin genetic markers would collectively be associated with addictive behaviors and mediated by high-risk, reward-related, characteristics. A multilocus-genetic profile [MLGP] approach was used whereby genetic variants are aggregated into numerical composites. Community adults ($n = 196$) participated in the study. Oxytocin and dopamine MLGP scores contributed additively to Addictive Behaviors, and were associated with the mediators (Addictive-Personality Traits and ADHD Symptoms), which themselves were associated with Addictive Behaviors. The indirect effects were also significant. It

appears that oxytocin and dopamine availability confers addiction risk by contributing to reward-related traits and impulse-control deficits.

Davis, S.K. & Lea, R.G. Emotional intelligence under pressure: Examining physiological and behavioural correlates in adolescents and adults.

Emotional intelligence (EI) predicts mental health, but the mechanisms driving these relationships are not well understood. It is suggested that EI may act as a stress buffer, and promote 'healthier' attentional processing of emotional cues under stress. We present two data sets examining whether EI (trait and ability) moderates early attentional processing of threat-related emotion under conditions of stress. Using a dot probe paradigm, eye movement and manual reaction time data were collected from participants (adult $N = 161$; adolescent $N = 61$) exposed to either a stressful or non-stressful situation. To examine reactivity and recovery to the experimental stressor, physiological and subjective measures of the stress response were also collected for a sample of adolescents aged 16-18 years ($n = 119$). Findings from each data set are presented and synthesized, with a view to exploring developmental continuities in the role EI plays in acute stress responding.

De Caro, E.F., Rouco, V., Di Blas, L., & De Clercq, B. The Predictive Validity of Reflected Body Image and Self-Esteem for understanding Adolescent Intra-individual Changes in Eating Disordered Behaviors and Attitudes in adolescents.

Body Image (BI) and Self-Esteem (SE) represent risk factors for the development of eating-related disorders (ED). Less is known, however, on how SE and BI, individually and in interaction, contribute to predict changes in EDs in adolescents, at the intra-individual level. The present three-wave study explored in an Italian community sample of adolescents how within-person variations in EDs symptoms, as specified by Muscle Dysmorphia and Binge Eating for boys ($N = 128$), and Drive for thinness and Bulimia for girls ($N = 66$), are predicted by actual and reflected BIs and SE across a one-year time span. Results showed that SE predict intra-individual changes in ED, both in girls and boys. Furthermore, this effect is moderated by reflected BI. The present findings provide further support for the relevance of SE and BI in ED conditions and suggest that beyond self-esteem, the way adolescents believe they are physically perceived by others deserves attention as well.

De Pascalis, V., Cirillo, G., Vecchio, A., & Giorciari, J. Personality and event-related potential correlates of Autism Spectrum Quotient to conscious and nonconscious emotional face perception

This study explores (1) the relationship between autistic traits (Autism Spectrum Quotient—AQ) and the personality dimensions of trait emotional intelligence, empathy, neuroticism, extraversion, and the RST-PQ measures; (2) how event-related potential (ERP), elicited by emotionally-laden female and male faces, is related to AQ and the associated personality traits. Multiple mediation analyses disclosed a significant direct and indirect effect of the behavioral inhibition system (BIS) on AQ scores with emotional intelligence and extraversion as possible mediators. Individuals with low and high AQ differed in the processing of both supraliminal and subliminal faces, with higher AQ associated with higher N1 and N2 amplitudes at frontal leads for both happy and sad faces. This relationship was stronger for female faces. Additionally, higher frontal P2 and P3 amplitudes to female faces were associated with lower AQ levels. Findings may contribute to understanding individual differences in Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD).

De Pascalis, V., Scacchia, P., Sommer, K., & Checcucci, C. Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory and Psychopathy Personality Traits: Prepulse Inhibition and ERP responses.

This study examined the associations between Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory (RST-PQ, Corr and Cooper, 2016) and psychopathy traits (LSRPS, Levenson et al., 1995) in university students. The aim was to identify psychopathy and RST traits associated with prepulse inhibition (PPI) of acoustic startle and ERP responses by using two prepulse-stimulus intensities (70 and 85 dB) combined with a 105 dB startle pulse (200 ms prepulse-to-pulse interval). The higher intensity prepulse produced a larger PPI, although both prepulse stimuli reliably activated the startle system. Higher Primary Psychopathy was associated with a higher Defensive-Fight trait and both measures were associated with larger PPI. A principal components factor analysis disclosed an N1-startle factor that was a significant predictor of both reward reactivity and Goal-Drive Persistence scores. Results appear in line with Newman's response modulation hypothesis emphasizing the engagement of attention and recognition of stimulus salience, which may be disrupted in psychopathy.

De Pascalis, V. & Sommer, K. Validation of the Italian version of the Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory of Personality Questionnaire.

The current study aimed to validate the Italian version of the Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory of Personality Questionnaire (RST-PQ; Corr & Cooper, 2016). In total, 970 participants completed the questionnaire. Confirmatory factor analysis was used to test the six-factor structure of the RST-PQ and construct validity of the RST-PQ was assessed by performing correlational analyses with other self-report personality questionnaires. The six-factor single order model of the RST-PQ showed adequate fit, convergent and discriminant validity was supported, and the results support the differentiation of fear and anxiety. Overall, the results demonstrate that the Italian version of the RST-PQ is a reliable and valid measure of the revised Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory of personality. Hence, it is a valid tool for the measurement of approach-avoidance tendencies using Italian language samples.

Di Fabio, A. & Saklofske, D.H. Compassion and Self-compassion in organizations: From personality traits to emotional intelligence

Compassion refers to the emotional perception of the suffering of others and the desire to alleviate it. Self-compassion is an important emotional regulation strategy, in which feelings of worry or stress are not avoided. Both compassion and self-compassion have been linked with emotional intelligence. The present study examined the relationships of emotional intelligence with both compassion and self-compassion, controlling for the effects of different personality traits models. One hundred and twenty-seven Italian workers were administered the Big Five Questionnaire, Mini International Personality Item Pool, HEXACO-60, Eysenck Personality Questionnaire Revised Short Form, Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire, Compassion Scale, and Self-Compassion Scale. Trait emotional intelligence explained a significant percentage of incremental variance beyond the different personality measures in relation to both compassion and self-compassion, but particularly in relation to compassion. These results underscore the relationship between trait emotional intelligence and both compassion and self-compassion, and offer new research and intervention opportunities in organizations.

Di Fabio, A. & Saklofske, D.H. Positive relational management: The role of trait emotional intelligence beyond personality traits.

This paper presents data generated from studies of 143 Italian students and 124 Italian workers. Participants were administered the Big Five Questionnaire (Caprara, Barbaranelli, & Borgogni, 1993), the Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire (Petrides & Furnham, 2006; Italian version by Di Fabio & Palazzeschi, 2011) and the Positive Relational Management Scale (Di Fabio, 2016). Hierarchical regression

analyses showed that both for Italian University students and Italian workers, trait emotional intelligence explained a significant percentage of incremental variance beyond personality traits in relation to positive relational management. These results highlight the relationship of trait emotional intelligence and positive relational management that have implications to the many social contexts in today's challenging world.

Di Fabio, A., Smith, M.M., & Saklofske, D.H. Perfectionism and healthy attitude towards oneself: Could be humor a resource

The present study examined the relationships of humour styles with perfectionism, controlling for the effects of personality traits. One hundred and forty eight Italian university students were administered the Italian version of the Hexaco-60, the Italian version of the Humour Styles Questionnaire, and the Italian version of the Big-Three Perfectionism Scale. Hierarchical regression analyses showed that humour styles explained a significant percentage of incremental variance beyond personality traits in relation to perfectionism. In particular regarding different dimensions of perfectionism, for all the three dimensions inverse relationships emerged with affiliative humour style. Positive relationships also emerged: of rigid perfectionism and narcissistic with aggressive humour style; of self-critical perfectionism with self-defeating humour styles. Given that humour styles could be increased, compared to more stable personality traits, the results suggest that humour styles could be a promising area for further research and intervention in relation to perfectionism in a preventive perspective.

Dinić, B. The exploration of socially toxic traits and behaviors

In this presentation, I will present the two main interrelated lines of my research interests. The first line of my research captures the exploration of aggressiveness. The first step in this line of the research was to explore the structure of the trait aggressiveness across various personality models and to develop a new measure of aggressiveness - Aggressiveness Questionnaire AVDH which include four facets: anger, vengeance, dominance, and hostility. The second step was to test the effects of situational (level of provocation) and dispositional factors (aggressiveness as well as the HEXACO traits) on experimentally-induced aggression. The main result is that vengeance, as well as the Honesty-Humility, are the traits associated with aggression independently of the presence of provocation, while the effect of hostility depends on provocation level. The second line of my research captures the exploration of dark traits. Thus, this line of research includes the exploration of the trends in Dark Triad research, the centrality features in dark traits network, and comparison of variable-centered and person-centered approaches in studying the dark traits. Finally, across several samples, the results showed that aggressiveness could be seen as the Dark Core, sharing 54-75% of the variance with the Dark Triad traits. Among aggressiveness facets, the dominant correlates of Dark Triad traits are vengeance and dominance.

Dinić, B., Branovački, B., Sadiković, S., Oljača, M., & Valentina Baić, V. Dark Tetrad profiles in violent offenders

Studies on community samples showed that distinction between dark traits profiles are rather quantitative, than qualitative, suggesting that variable-centered approach better describes variance among dark traits and their relationship. In this study we explored whether qualitatively different profiles could be isolated on specific sample which is more prone to dark traits, i.e. on violent offenders. On a sample of 180 male violent offenders Short Dark Triad (SD3), Comprehensive Assessment of Sadistic Tendencies (CAST), and Zuckerman-Kuhlman Personality Questionnaire (ZKPQ-50-CC) were applied. Results showed that two profiles could be isolated, but that distinction between them are quantitative, i.e., low and high Dark Tetrad profiles emerged. Members of high Dark Tetrad profile obtained significantly higher

scores on Aggression/Hostility and Impulsive Sensation Seeking from the ZKPQ. Results confirmed that Dark Tetrad constellation is better explained in variable-centered approach, which is in line with theoretical assumptions that dark traits are subclinical constructs.

Dinić, B. & Žemojtel-Piotrowska, M. The dark side of narcissism: Relations between Dark Triad and psychological distress

Among Dark Triad traits, narcissism seems as the "brightest", showing small number and intensity of relations with negative psychosocial outcomes. However, narcissism is a multidimensional construct and in Dark Triad research, the grandiose aspects of narcissism were commonly explored, while vulnerable and passive aspects were neglected. The aim of this study was to explore incremental validity of narcissism in prediction of psychological distress, by taking into account multidimensionality of narcissism. On 265 participants from a general population in Serbia, Depression Anxiety and Stress Scales (DASS-21), Short Dark Triad (SD3), and Circumplex Model of Narcissism (CMN) were used. Hierarchical regression analysis showed that narcissism facets explained additional 24-27% of variance of psychological distress. Although psychopathy showed consistent positive relations with distress aspects, two narcissism facets, isolation and servility, also showed consistent relations with distress, while admiration is negatively related to depression. The results highlight the role of vulnerable and passive forms of narcissism in psychological distress.

Dobrzykowska, A., Antonova, I., Dzianok, P., & Dreszer, J. Correlates of fluid intelligence in spontaneous EEG microstates.

Resting-state microstates are considered as good model of resting state networks observed in fMRI. The main advantage of imaging networks using EEG microstates is higher temporal resolution, which gives opportunity to investigate networks' dynamic. The most interesting is microstate C because of its correlations with fluid intelligence (Gf). Moreover, based on recent findings, microstate C can be a mixture of two microstates - C and F - if seven cluster maps are used instead of four conventional ones. Neural correlates of Gf are not clear yet; however, two recent studies found correlates between intelligence measures and features of microstates. In this study, Raven's Advanced Progressive Matrices (RAPM) were used to measure fluid intelligence. This study aimed to identify possible relation between performance in RAPM (difficulty of particular items) with features of microstates C and F. [Supported by National Science Centre, Poland, grant UMO-2016/20/W/NZ4/00354]

Domínguez-Álvarez, B., Cutrin, O., & Villar, P. A closer look at the role of negative affect in the early disruptive behavior: explicative value and influence in social functioning

The combination of certain levels of temperamental dimensions (i.e. negative affect, effortful control) has been proposed as a risk factor for externalizing problems. Also, the connection between early disruptive behavior and impairment in social functioning has been addressed. Deepening the processes through which negative affect could influence this relation is particularly relevant for a better understanding of disruptive behavior outcomes. Using data from a community sample of Spanish preschoolers (N= 2476) participating on an ongoing longitudinal study, we aimed: 1) to analyze the negative affect role on the early appearance of conduct problems and 2) to explore the mediator role of emotional symptoms on the longitudinal association of conduct and social problems. Our findings suggest that negative affect could be considered not only as a potential precursor of externalizing behaviors but also as an indirect mechanism to be included in a plausible explanation of disruptive children vulnerability towards social problems.

Double, K.S. The Importance of Early Phonics Improvements for Predicting Later Reading Comprehension.

Recently, England implemented a phonics screening check to assess the phonetic decoding of 6-year old students. Students who fail this check retake the assessment the following year. We compare the performance of students who pass this check (pass), fail the original assessment but pass the retaken assessment (fail-pass), and students who fail both the original and retaken assessments (fail-fail). We examined the reading comprehension performance of these students approximately 1 and 4 years after their first phonics screening. Results suggested that fail-pass students performed substantially better than fail-fail students, even after performance on the initial phonics check was controlled for. While fail-pass students do not appear to entirely catch up to pass students in reading comprehension, their relatively better performance underscores the importance of intervening for those students who are identified as having problems with phonetic decoding to increase their likelihood of success at reading comprehension in later schooling.

Double, K.S. The Role of Metacognition in Forming Global Beliefs from Local Performance

Global beliefs about one's cognitive abilities are an important predictor of future performance. Little is known about how local performance influences the development and updating of these beliefs. This study examines how global beliefs about one's memory impact the learning of novel stimuli and how performance on the learning task influences global beliefs. Furthermore, the role of metacognitive monitoring is examined, specifically whether calibration and bias mediate the relationship between global judgments of ability and local performance. The results demonstrate that global memory beliefs predict learning of novel stimuli under some circumstances. Furthermore, metacognitive abilities played a crucial role in the extent to which participants were able to monitor their performance and update their global beliefs accordingly. Implications for the development of subjective cognitive beliefs are discussed along with the role of metacognition in promoting accurate self-beliefs.

Du, J., Zhou, L., Diao, Y., & Xu, W. Impact of Daily Stress on Negative Emotions: The moderating role of exercise

Objective: Using the Ambulatory Assessment to investigate the dynamic impact of stress on negative emotions in daily life. **Methods:** A total of 100 college students with an average age of 20.6 ($SD=2.82$) were recruited to complete a self-designed questionnaire 5 times a day for 7 consecutive days, which measured their current perceived stress and negative emotions (including depression and anxiety). **MI Band** recorded the miles they walked. **Results:** Multilevel Model analyses indicated that stress significantly predicted negative emotions at the same time at a within-person level. At a between-person level, higher levels of exercise were associated with the dynamic impact of stress on depression ($b_{11} = -0.0163$, $SE = 0.0079$, $P = 0.042$), but cannot negatively predict the dynamic impact of stress on anxiety ($b_{11} = -0.0009$, $SE = 0.0079$, $P = 0.908$). **Conclusion:** Daily stress has a dynamic impact on negative emotions. Exercise can moderate the dynamic impact of stress on depression. The significance of active exercise for people is discussed.

Duke, E. Parsing anhedonia: Introducing a four factor measure of individual differences in anhedonia.

Current understanding of anhedonia posits a two-factor structure based on reward 'wanting' and 'liking'. However, a discrepancy exists between theory and extant measures, based on how many factors are encompassed in anhedonia and which factors are impaired in clinically significant anhedonia. The current study proposes a new, four-factor questionnaire measure of anhedonia. This measure has been developed by collating and rescaling unique items from existent measures. In a

series of three studies, a total $N = 1,128$ participants completed the Goldsmiths Anhedonia Measure (GAME). An initial, exploratory factor analysis ($N=523$) suggested a four-factor structure, which was confirmed in a subsequent confirmatory analysis ($N=311$) and further validated in an independent sample ($N=294$). The resultant questionnaire comprises a 40-item scale with four factors: Interpersonal Anhedonia; Sensory Pleasure; Negative Emotionality and Drive. The implications of this factor structure will be discussed in relation to current conceptualisations of anhedonia and apathy, and the measurement of individual differences more broadly.

Dunlop, P.D., Bourdage, J.S., de Vries, R.E., McNeill, I.M., Jorritsma, K., Orchard, M., Austen, T., Baines, T., & Choe, W. What does Overclaiming Represent? Well, It Depends!

Overclaiming behaviour, as measured by overclaiming questionnaires (OCQs), has been proposed as a potential indicator of unconscious self-enhancement, conscious/deliberate impression management, careless responding, and even genuine subject matter knowledge. However, the evidence for each of these propositions is very mixed. In this research, we draw from the principles of classical expectancy (VIE) theory to show that overclaiming behaviour likely represents different phenomena as a function of the conditions under which it is observed. Specifically, using a 'personnel selection' paradigm, we show through multiple studies that overclaiming performs well as an indicator of deliberate faking, provided three conditions are met: (a) faking is associated with a desired goal (valence is high), (b) the OCQ's content is tailored appropriately to the assessment situation, such that overclaiming becomes instrumental to achieving that desired goal, and (c) respondents' expectancies regarding their capacity to overclaim successfully are not undermined.

Duradoni, M. & Di Fabio, A. Humor styles as new resources in a primary preventive perspective: reducing resistance to change for negotiation.

Reducing resistance to change is fundamental to dealing with the rapid and continuous economic changes of the 21st century labor market. Personality traits have been widely studied in relation to resistance to change. However, personality is not completely suitable for primary prevention intervention, since it does not change over time. Instead, humor styles appear to be a promising preventive resource to facilitate the negotiation process by enabling individuals to cope with the current entrepreneurial environment. Using a sample of 149 university students, this study analyzed the relationship between personality traits, such as extraversion and emotionality, humor styles and resistance to change. The mediation analysis highlighted that both affiliative and self-enhancing humor styles could promote integrative negotiations within organizations, due to their negative relationships with resistance to change. Thus, implementing dedicated interventions to increase the usage of affiliative and self-enhancing humor styles could help in lowering the failure risk in negotiation processes.

Duradoni, M. & Di Fabio, A. Intrapreneurial Self-Capital and Connectedness to Nature within Organizations.

Research exists regarding personality traits in relation to connectedness with nature. However, personality is not increasable through training. As an alternative, intrapreneurial self-capital (ISC) could be a promising core of resources for enhancing sustainable development of behaviors and practices. Using a sample of 198 workers, this study analyzed exploratively the relationship between the extraversion personality trait, ISC, and connectedness to nature. A mediation model was employed to assess the effects of extraversion on connectedness to nature (outcome variable) through ISC (conceived as an intervening mediator variable). The mediation analysis highlighted that

ISC potentially promotes workers' connectedness to nature within organizations. Thus, implementing dedicated interventions to increase ISC could encourage sustainable development by enhancing workers' connectedness to nature levels.

Dworak, E., Revelle, W., & Condon, D. From 2006 to 2018: Understanding twelve years of personality and ability data.

The SAPA-project.org is a web-based survey that has been collecting temperament, ability, and interest data from international volunteer subjects since 2006. Given the study's 13-year span and large sample size ($N=875,838$), it is possible to analyze cohort shifts of personality traits and ability. As data were collected cross-sectionally, we examine yearly trends of age, education, and geography. Preliminary analysis from 2006-2018 showed evidence of decreases in matrix reasoning scores ($M=0.51$; $M=0.44$), verbal reasoning scores ($M=0.65$; $M=0.59$), and letter and number series scores ($M=0.62$; $M=0.52$) from 35 ICAR items. Across the 12 years, the cohorts also show slight increases in agreeableness, slight decreases in extraversion, and more drastic decreases in conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness. Several alternative explanations for these trends will be discussed. While we posit that results reflect real changes, there is a possibility that shifts are due to sampling methods or the introduction of more difficult ability items.

Dyduch-Hazar, K., Mrozinski, B., & Golec de Zavala, A. Collective narcissism predicts retaliatory intergroup aggression via belief in the hedonistic power of intergroup revenge especially when the past harm to the in-group is made salient.

Collective narcissism is a belief that the in-group is exceptional and entitled to privileged treatment, but not sufficiently recognized by others. Collective narcissism is a robust predictor of intergroup aggression. We examined ($N=483$) whether collective narcissism is linked to retaliatory intergroup aggression via belief in the emotionally rewarding power of intergroup revenge (Hypothesis 1). In this vein, studies showed that people expect to reap hedonistic rewards while pursuing revenge. Retaliatory aggression is also rated as a pleasant experience and is related to neural signatures of reward. We suggest people may differ in extent to which they perceive revenge as pleasant. We also expected the link between hedonistic beliefs about intergroup revenge and retaliatory intergroup aggression to be stronger when past harm to the in-group is made salient (Hypothesis 2). Analysis provided support for our hypothesis. Collective narcissists may perceive intergroup aggression as a rewarding strategy of dealing with intergroup threat.

Dyduch-Hazar, K., Mrozinski, B., & Golec de Zavala, A. Introducing Hedonistic Beliefs About Revenge Scale.

People seek revenge to restore psychological balance. Revenge is supposed to give avenger a relief from a feeling of discomfort and help to readdress hurt feelings brought about the perceived wrongdoing. Thus, people believe revenge will improve their mood. Retaliatory aggression is rated as pleasant experience and is associated with genetic profiles that motivate reward seeking behaviors. In addition, evidence from neuroscientific research suggests that revenge is accompanied by positive emotions. These findings suggest people may differ in the extent to which they believe in the rewarding power of revenge. We introduce a novel Hedonistic Beliefs About Revenge Scale that measures the expectations of emotional reward from harming others in response to feeling oneself harmed by them. We discuss psychometric propensities of the scale and its implications for studying intergroup conflicts.

Egan, V. Sexual behaviour as a natural laboratory for understanding individual differences

As bonding primates, human sexuality is fundamental to our existence and well-being as a species and for most individuals. Sexual

behaviour can be highly diverse or relatively prosaic and structured, as are the antecedent and consequent pathways, and this implies individual differences are an influence on the affordances involved. Biological dynamics such as puberty and the move from mating to parenting effort are also highly pertinent to these processes. Key findings observed by Eysenck and Wilson – extroverts are sociosexual, those high in neuroticism have problems with their sexuality, and persons high in psychoticism (i.e., low in Agreeableness and Conscientiousness, or high psychopathy / Machiavellianism) may have impersonal, loveless, or deviant sexual expression – remain axiomatic. Sexual offenders and risk takers have a foundation of such dispositions, but are also troubled by sexual preoccupation, use sex for mood management, and have disturbed courtship and attachment behaviours, all of which are reconviction and relapse risk indicators. Intelligence is also relevant to human sexuality. Some persons find arousal and desire can overwhelm their intelligence, as indicated by the risks and bad choices made by otherwise rational and prudent individuals. Research into sexual behaviour (however operationalised), personality, and intelligence (and the multiple theories, models, methods, and forms of analysis it requires) make the field useful for inculcating an interest in differential psychology and its applications in health, the criminal justice system, and understanding human happiness.

Egan, V. & Bull, S. The relationship between personality and the dark triad to risk-taking and antisocial behaviour in relation to social support

Objectives: Social support is regarded as a key influence on risk-taking and offence desistance, but such research rarely examines the influence of personality on this relationship. **Methods:** 439 persons from the general population completed self-report questionnaire scales measuring personality, the Dark Triad (DT), and risk-taking and antisocial behaviour, investigating whether social support moderates this relationship. **Results:** Risk-taking and antisocial behavior predicted by typical dispositional and DT traits, namely, psychopathy, Machiavellianism, emotionality, and HH. Perceived level of social support from family was weakly associated with being less antisocial, but social support did not otherwise moderate delinquency or risk-taking. **Conclusions:** Social support does not strongly influence personality correlates of risk-taking and antisocial activity.

Elleman, L.G. That takes the BISCUIT! A comparative study of predictive accuracy and interpretability of four statistical learning techniques in personality data, with data missingness conditions.

Personality psychologists have begun utilizing statistical learning models in their research, often to analyze personality-criterion relationships at the “nuance” (i.e., item) level. This talk will compare the accuracy of four statistical learning methods predicting five criteria in a total sample of roughly 80,000 participants. Three of the statistical learning methods are well known (lasso, elastic net, and random forests), while one is novel: BISCUIT, a Best Items Scale that is Cross-validated, Unit-weighted, Informative and Transparent. Regression models using the Big Five and the 27-factor SPI are included as baselines. Results indicate that BISCUIT is competitive with other statistical learning methods, and is a good choice for interpretable results.

Engel, S., Hadj-Abo, A., & Fleischhauer, M. Personality-Related Resilience and Risk Factors of Burnout and Type 2 Diabetes: Need for Cognition as a Protective Factor Against Severe Health Risks.

In a series of studies, we investigated whether Need for Cognition (NFC) is a resilience factor against work-related stress and burnout symptoms and whether it promotes diabetes self-management and glycemic control. The first question was examined in a large

population-based sample of 4,134 individuals (Study 1) and in a sample of 125 students (Study 2). NFC was consistently negatively related to the burnout scales Emotional Exhaustion and Reduced Personal Efficiency of the Maslach burnout inventory and explained up to 10% additional variance in burnout symptoms over and above the Big Five personality traits. In Study 3, the relationship between diabetes self-management, diabetes-specific self-efficacy, NFC and impulsivity in a sample of 77 Type 2 diabetes patients was investigated. The results of mediation models suggest that NFC facilitates diabetes self-management and glycemic control to a greater extent than impulsivity impairs them. Overall, NFC may contribute to resilience against severe health risks.

Esipenko, E., Sharafieva, K., & Beloplotova, K. Spatial Ability and Gender Stereotype.

Studies suggest that females demonstrate poorer spatial performance under activated gender stereotype. Our pilot study claims to assess relations between propensity to stereotype and spatial performance. We hypothesized that exposure to gender stereotype is linked with spatial ability. The study is based on the sample of 32 participants (21 females, mean age 18.36 ± 1.08). Spatial ability was assessed as total score of four tests (mechanical reasoning, pattern assembly, paper folding, shape rotation). Propensity to stereotype was measured using questionnaire assessing gender beliefs (each item has males/females/both response). We found that spatial ability was negatively correlated with score at "female" scale (Spearman's $\rho = -.361, p < .05$). We conclude that gender stereotype may go together with spatial ability. Further aim is to examine our hypothesis on bigger sample. The reported study was funded by RFBR according to the research project No 18-313-00251.

Etherson, M.E., Smith, M.M., & Hill, A.P. Perfectionism, depressive symptoms and suicide ideation

Research suggests that perfectionism, depressive symptoms, and suicide ideation are rising at unprecedented levels in undergraduate students. The Perfectionism Social Disconnection Model (PSDM) is one model that may explain the relationship between these variables. Initial tests of PSDM have produced supportive findings. However, notably, suicidality has been neglected as an outcome in the model and there are important markers of social disconnection yet to be investigated. Our study addresses these two issues by examining whether perfectionism predicts depressive symptoms and suicide ideation via self-alienation, mattering and anti-mattering. One-hundred and sixty-four undergraduate students (Mage = 19.98 years, SD = 1.42) completed measures of the variables of interest. Mediation analyses revealed that socially prescribed perfectionism conferred vulnerability to depressive symptoms and suicide ideation via self-alienation and anti-mattering. The findings provide support for the inclusion of suicide ideation in the PSDM as well as broader array of markers of social disconnection.

Ewert, C., Wendel, R., Hoffmann, C., & Schröder-Abé, M. Does Self-Compassion Foster Affective Well-Being in Daily Life via Adaptive Stress Processes?

Everyday experiences can have substantive influence on an individual's well-being. Challenging situations or personal failures often impair well-being. Self-compassion is an emotionally positive self-attitude which has gained attention in context of psychological health and well-being; few studies have investigated underlying mechanisms. Using a longitudinal ambulatory assessment design, the present study investigates daily stress processes as potential mediators between self-compassion and affective well-being, namely positive affect (PA) and negative affect (NA). On their smart-phones, 213 subjects completed questionnaires addressing perceived stress, coping strategies, and affect

three times per day for seven consecutive days. Self-compassion was significantly associated with PA and NA, but lost its predictive power after controlling for trait neuroticism. Furthermore, results demonstrated that self-compassionate individuals did not differ in their level of stress and use of adaptive coping in everyday life. Maladaptive coping mediated the relationship between trait self-compassion and NA. The study's results reinforce previous findings regarding the protective nature of self-compassion, clarifying relationships with daily stress processes.

Extremera, N., Mérida-López, S., Sánchez-Álvarez, N., Quintana-Orts, C., & Rey, L. Stronger together: Work engagement and emotional intelligence abilities and their interactive effects on personal and work attitudes in teachers

In this study we investigated the associations between work engagement and personal (happiness and life satisfaction) and organisational (job satisfaction) work attitudes in teachers and the interactive role of emotional intelligence abilities in this link. Two hundred and twenty secondary teachers (129 females) participated and moderation analyses were performed. The results showed that work engagement was positively related to both happiness and life and job satisfaction. Emotion regulation was the only dimension which was significantly associated to both personal and work attitudes. Thus, emotion regulation moderated the relationships between work engagement and personal and work outcomes. Analysis revealed that teachers who reported higher emotion regulation and higher engagement were more likely to report higher levels of both personal and work attitudes. Our findings suggest that organizational managers could develop emotion regulation abilities and increase employee engagement as a way for promoting more positive work attitudes and well-being among teachers.

Faucher, J., Gamache, D., Payant, M., Leclerc, P., & Savard, C. Preliminary validation of the Dark Triad Dirty Dozen in a population with a personality disorder.

Despite the growing research linking the Dark Triad personality traits (DT; Machiavellianism, psychopathy, narcissism) to mental health issues, measures of the DT have yet to be validated in clinical settings and populations. The objective of this work is to conduct a preliminary validation of the Dark Triad Dirty Dozen (DTDD) in a population with a personality disorder (PD). A total of 154 participants (109 F; M age = 32.50, SD = 10.16) with a PD were recruited, and completed the French- Canadian version of the DTDD and the Big Five Personality Trait Short Questionnaire. Results confirm (a) the internal consistency of the instrument; (b) that a bifactor structure showed the better fit to the data; (c) convergent validity with the Big Five; and (d) expected gender differences for psychopathy. The DTDD appears to be a valid measure of the DT amongst individuals with a PD.

Felten, A. Serotonin Transporter Genetic Variation and Anxiety-related Personality Traits.

Polymorphisms of the serotonergic system are the most investigated genetic variants with respect to anxiety-related personality traits and affective disorders. Mostly the prominent 5-HTTLPR, a functional VNTR in the 5-HTT promoter region, is intensively investigated but effect sizes in meta-analyses are small and results are inconsistent. Inspired by the replication-crisis we reinvestigated the association of 5-HTTLPR with harm avoidance and neuroticism taking another putatively functional 5-HTT-VNTR (Stin2), assumed to have transcription regulating properties, into account. N = 1947 participants were genotyped and filled in the TCI and NEO-FFI. No main effects or interactions between the 5-HTT genotypes (using the common genotype or triallelic approach for 5-HTTLPR) on personality could be observed neither for the total sample nor for subgroups of affective patients (burnout/depression)

and controls. Results do not question genetic 5-HTT effects in general but highlight the multifactorial interplay of genetic variants on anxiety-related personality traits.

Fiori, M. Introducing a ‘fluid’ component of ability emotional intelligence related to emotion-information processing.

Research on the relationship between ability emotional intelligence (AEI) and emotion information processing suggests that within a broad conceptualization of EI as a unique construct there might be two distinct components: one related to top-down, higher order reasoning about emotions, depending more strongly on acquired and culture-bound knowledge about emotions, representing the crystallized component of EI (EIC or emotion knowledge). Another based on bottom-up perceptual responses to novel emotion information, requiring fast processing, representing the fluid component of EI (EIF or emotion information processing). In this presentation I will summarize evidence supporting the conceptualization of emotion information processing as a new component of AEI within the intelligence nomological network and its utility in predicting outcomes beyond and in interaction with established EI components, personality, and intelligence.

Flakus, M. Can attitudes toward research be predicted based on personality traits? Investigating the relationship between personality traits and attitude toward research

Negative attitudes toward research (e.g. fear and anxiety related to participating in academic courses related to research) are considered to be a serious problem of academic education in the field of social sciences. Such attitudes may keep the students from the appreciation of research results and become an obstacle in academic education in the field of conducting own research (Onwuegbuzie & Seaman, 1995; Walker, 2010). Therefore, it is extremely important to understand the origin and predictors of attitudes toward research. The aim of the research was to examine the relationship between Big Five personality traits and attitudes toward research in a group of psychology students (N = 120). The results showed that some of the personality traits may be considered as predictors of attitudes toward research in both early and later stages of academic education. The interpretation and limitations of the research will be discussed during the poster presentation.

Flakus, M. The relationship between personality traits and research skills in course of academic education in psychology - a 2-year longitudinal study

Teaching research skills is a crucial element of education in the field of psychology. The skills allow students to become critical readers of research, as well as to shape the ability to carry out research. Although there is some evidence that academic achievement, in general, is connected to the personality traits (Chamorro-Premuzic & Furnham, 2008; Furnham & Chamorro-Premuzic, 2004), the knowledge about correlates of research skills is limited. The aim of the research was to investigate the relationship between personality traits and research skills in a group of psychology students (N = 120). To examine the dynamics of the relationship between variables, the 2-year longitudinal study was conducted. The results showed that although the relationship between personality traits and research skills is strong in the early stage of academic education, it has weakened in the later stages. The interpretation and limitations of the research will be discussed during the poster presentation.

Flakus, M., Baran, L., Chełkowska-Zacharewicz, M., & Janowski, M. Ability to stay mindful: Adaptation study.

Mindfulness is an undivided focus of attention in the present moment, which is related to coping with stress, cognitive abilities, and general well-being (Carmody & Baer, 2008). The main aim of the

presented research was to adapt the Philadelphia Mindfulness Scale (Cardaciotto et al., 2008) in the Polish sample. To accomplish that purpose, two independent research was carried out. Results of EFA (study 1) and CFA (study 2) indicated the 2-factor structure of the presented scale. As in the original, the factors were related to Awareness and Acceptance. The internal consistency of the scale was satisfactory. In addition, concurrent validity was assessed, using scales measuring the level of depression, anxiety, rumination, psychological flexibility, and thought suppression (study 2). The results will be discussed during the poster presentation.

Fuenzalida, E. & Beneda-Bender, M. The Internal Basis of External Expression: The Relationship Between Extraversion and Professional Self-Representation in a Law Enforcement Sample.

Research addressing facets of job satisfaction in samples of educators have indicated that higher levels of professional self-representation are inversely related to levels of burnout. Consequently, factors that contribute to professional self-representation are important to evaluate, particularly in professions with greater risk for burnout or emotional exhaustion. As individual differences related to extraversion and its subfactor sociability are predictive of behaviors such as self-disclosure and self-presentation, it was expected that more extraverted individuals might be more likely to express high levels of professional self-representation. To evaluate the relationship between professional self-representation and extraversion, 31 police officers from a department in the United States completed the Big Five Inventory of Personality and the Professional Self-Representation Questionnaire. Results suggested a significant correlation between extraversion and professional self-representation scores, with more extroverted officers expressing greater endorsement of statements indicating that police work is a central component of how they visualize and present themselves.

Furnham, A. Eysenck Lecture.

This paper looks at the relationship between the differential psychology and the taxonomic psychiatry on developments in the classification of personality traits/disorders. Whereas the psychology has been dominated by theoretical and psychometrics debates, the psychiatric literature has been more “political” and concerned with overlap and co-morbidity. The paper explores the development of disorders from DSM1 over 50 years ago to DSM-5 and the results of the “spectrum” debate. It also looks in some detail on the measurement of the personality disorders as well as their relationship to the Big Five. The paper ends by speculating the future for the measurement of both traits and disorders.

Fusina, F., Maffei, A., & Angrilli, A. Reading the Mind in the Eyes Test: empathy differences in subjects with high vs low emotion dysregulation traits

The present research investigated the effect of individual differences in emotion regulation on a gaze emotion recognition task. 374 female students were asked to fill out three scales measuring anger (MAI), affective lability (ALS-18) and impulsivity (UPPS-P); the scores were submitted to PCA in order to characterize emotional dysregulation traits as the combination of these dimensions. The scores of the first component were used to select two groups with High (HD > 85th percentile) and Low Dysregulation (LD < 15th percentile), who were administered the Reading the Mind in the Eyes Test (RMET). Analysis of recognition accuracy showed that HD group had greater accuracy to pleasant and unpleasant vs neutral gazes but, compared with the LD group, showed worse accuracy to positive gazes. These findings suggest that high levels of emotion dysregulation, which are typically associated with borderline personality traits, evidenced a peculiar pattern in the specific component of empathy measured by the RMET.

Galang, A.J. Creativity as abductive reasoning: Preliminary data.

Creative thought could be conceptualized as a form of inference to the best explanation (also known as abduction) primarily in the way it is able to form novel conclusions out of prior non-novel elements. We designed a procedure to explore individual differences in inferential reasoning by asking respondents to exclude irrelevant explanations from a given set of possible explanations, and to do this over successive iterations where they are given additional information. Initial findings in a sample of 170 undergraduates indicate that persons with more creative achievements tend to exclude explanations at a lower rate across trials compared to those with fewer achievements, but not in the pattern originally predicted. Other personality traits that were also measured did not display a similar discriminating power.

Gamache, D., Leclerc, P., Côté, A., & Savard, C. Associations between Criteria A and B from the DSM-5 Alternative Model for Personality Disorders and interpersonal styles.

The DSM-5 Alternative Model for Personality Disorders covers core impairments in personality functioning (Criterion A) in conjunction with pathological personality traits (Criterion B). The purpose of the present research is to explore the links between both criteria and interpersonal styles. A total of 244 participants from a community sample (180 F, M age = 31.03, SD = 12.30) completed the Self and Interpersonal Functioning Scale to assess Criterion A, the 100-item version of the Personality Inventory for DSM-5 to assess Criterion B, and the Interpersonal Questionnaire (IPQ). Analyses revealed significant and conceptually meaningful Criteria A and B associations with most of the IPQ's 12 interpersonal styles. For most styles, associations with Criterion B, especially with the Antagonism and Detachment domains, were stronger than with Criterion A. Implications of these results, notably for the debate regarding the alleged overlaps between Criteria A and B, are discussed.

Geiger, M., Olderbak, S., Bärwaldt, R., & Wilhelm, O. The good, the bad and the clever: Individual differences in the ability to fake good and bad.

Faking (good and bad) is a salient phenomenon in any research employing self-report questionnaires and has controversial effects on decisions in applied fields, such as personnel selection or evaluation of doli incapax. In high stakes settings, faking ability is a central factor of response behavior. It can be conceptualized as cognitive ability that partly determines the results of many applied decisions. We propose a number of measures and scoring procedures for the ability to fake good and bad. In multiple studies, we find that faking behavior is mostly accounted for by a general faking ability factor and that general cognitive ability, general knowledge, and socio-emotional abilities are strong predictors of faking ability. Based on these findings, we argue that the predictive power of self-report questionnaires in high stakes settings might be confounded by individual differences in faking ability, which covers cognitive abilities that are rarely considered in applied settings.

Geiger, M., Pfattheicher, S., & Wilhelm, O. Novelty is more than a new name: The need to recall standards of validity testing exemplified by the case of Self-Compassion

Whenever proposing new constructs, we must ensure validity beyond content or face validity. To do so, we must answer essential questions on novelty: Is the newly proposed construct isomorphic with established constructs and best seen as a function of established constructs? Is it best thought of as a lower order aspect of an overarching trait? Is it incrementally predicting relevant outcomes? There are not too many psychological constructs for which encouraging responses to these questions can be given. We argue that Self-Compassion can be

considered such a case. We support this conclusion by reanalysis of relevant data (total $n = 1334$) from multiple studies. We test competing measurement models, convergent and divergent validity (with Neuroticism) and incremental predictive validity. We demonstrate that the postulated novelty of Self-Compassion does not hold and discuss other constructs sampled from positive psychology, such as Mindfulness or Interoceptive Awareness, that are suspected to suffer from similar jangle-fallacies.

Genc, E. Diffusion markers of dendritic density and arborization in gray matter predict differences in intelligence.

Previous research has demonstrated that individuals with higher intelligence are more likely to have larger gray matter volume in brain areas predominantly located in parieto-frontal regions. These findings were usually interpreted to mean that individuals with more cortical brain volume possess more neurons and thus exhibit more computational capacity during reasoning. In addition, neuroimaging studies have shown that intelligent individuals, despite their larger brains, tend to exhibit lower rates of brain activity during reasoning. However, the microstructural architecture underlying both observations remains unclear. By combining advanced multi-shell diffusion tensor imaging with a culture-fair matrix-reasoning test, we found that higher intelligence in healthy individuals is related to lower values of dendritic density and arborization. These results suggest that the neuronal circuitry associated with higher intelligence is organized in a sparse and efficient manner, fostering more directed information processing and less cortical activity during reasoning.

Genc, E. The neural architecture of general knowledge.

Cognitive performance varies between individuals and is highly influenced by structural and functional properties of the brain. In the past, neuroscientific research was principally concerned with fluid intelligence, while neglecting its equally important counterpart general knowledge. In spite of the significant role general knowledge plays for everyday life, its neural foundation largely remains unknown. In a large sample of individuals, we used standard MRI along with fMRI and DTI to examine different estimates of brain volume and brain network connectivity and assessed their predictive power with regard to both general knowledge and fluid intelligence. Our results demonstrate that an individual's level of general knowledge is associated with structural brain network connectivity, whereas fluid intelligence is best predicted by the volume of the cortex. These findings indicate a differential neural architecture for information storage and information processing within the human brain.

Giuliani, F. Individual differences in character strengths predict perceived degrees of fulfillment, intellectual and moral excellence and immorality of actions.

Peterson and Seligman (2004) identified 24 character strengths and suggested that every strength contributes to various fulfillments that constitute the 'good life'. The present study aims to examine whether character strengths facilitate behaviors that are perceived (by the self and others) as fulfilling, and of intellectual and moral excellence. Participants ($N = 235$) described instances of showing their highest and lowest character strengths in excellent and typical ways and rated these instances with regard to the above-mentioned categories. Results showed that instances of the highest strengths were rated higher in intellectual and moral quality, and fulfillment than instances of the lowest strengths, while no difference for immorality was observed. The application of the highest strength led to higher fulfillment and intellectual and moral excellence than the application of the lowest strength. Collection of peer-ratings is still underway.

Glicksohn, J. Profiling the high-risk, prosocial sensation seeker

Sensation Seeking is defined (by Zuckerman) as “the seeking of varied, novel, complex, and intense sensations and experiences, and the willingness to take physical, social, legal, and financial risks for the sake of such experience”. This disposition is measured by Zuckerman’s Sensation Seeking Scale, decomposed into the subscales of Thrill and Adventure Seeking (TAS), Experience Seeking (ES), Disinhibition (Dis), and Boredom Susceptibility (BS). Hence, high-risk prosocial individuals, whose work in the police force, the security forces, the military, and so forth, requires them to engage in risky activities for the benefit of society, should score high on sensation seeking. Such prosocial risk takers score high on TAS and, usually, low on Dis, so clearly these are not impulsive sensation seekers. Why do high sensation seeking individuals choose one high-risk prosocial vocation over another? I shall suggest that the cognitive style of Field Dependence-Independence should be predictive here, and will present the results of a number of our studies showing this. The personality profile of high TAS, together, sometimes, with high Dis, and Field Independence should be useful for screening purposes.

Glicksohn, J., Naor-Ziv, R., & Aluja, A. Locating the Dark Triad in higher-order personality space

The ability to regulate emotions depends in its initial stages on our parents, indicating that interpersonal emotion regulation (ER) is crucial for adolescent’s healthy development. In the present study, we used a relatively novel performance-based interactive paradigm to evaluate the effectiveness of this interpersonal ER. We tested whether parents can choose cognitive ER strategies that reduce distress more effectively for their adolescents compared to choosing a regulatory strategy for oneself, and whether anxiety affects interpersonal ER in parent-adolescent dyads. Forty-five adolescent-parent pairs in this study viewed negative emotional pictures, and were instructed to choose and apply a regulatory strategy (self ER), or to apply a regulatory strategy chosen by their parents (interpersonal ER). Our results illuminate the value of parental support, especially in cases of anxiety during adolescence. Parental support using interpersonal ER is crucial for adolescents with high anxiety, however it is unwelcome for non-anxious adolescents.

Glückstad, F.K. & Takahashi, Y. Who are those Chinese traveling to Europe? Value-based classification of Chinese people and their traveling experiences

This study investigates 500 Chinese people residing in the Shanghai area by classifying them based on Schwartz theory of basic human values (Schwartz, 1992; 2006; 2012) and examining the relations with their traveling experiences. The classification method in this study is an extended version of Infinite Relational Modeling (Herlau et al., 2012; Kemp et al., 2010) that belongs to a family of stochastic block models (Wasserman & Anderson 1987; White et al., 1976) widely used in Social Network Analysis. Our analysis classified 500 respondents into 15 groups according to their value-priority patterns. We found that groups prioritizing the “self-protection” value have higher income and travel more frequently than those prioritizing the “conservation” value. Additionally, groups who prioritize the “self-expression” value whose income level are moderate have more experience in travelling Western Europe. The results indicate that our classification based on Schwartz theory is useful to explain their travelling experiences.

Goecke, B., Hartung, J., Geiger, M., Schroeders, U., & Wilhelm, O. Are Some Reasoning Tasks More Equal than Others?

Reasoning is the core ingredient of fluid intelligence. Measuring intelligence without capturing this core ingredient constitutes a fatal error. Still, constructing reasoning tasks remained an art much more than a science and this fact is probably due to different reasoning tasks

including hardly commensurable or tractable determinants of difficulty. In this study we compared a number of reasoning tasks and task classes with each other. Specifically, we study a) magnitude of the prediction of item parameters by item attributes and b) fit within measurement models. Additionally, we c) studied their relationship with working memory capacity and finally examined d) the relevance of language command in a group of non-native speakers. The analysis are based on two samples of around 200 subjects each. We conclude with recommendations on which reasoning task class is best with respect to the outcomes assessed.

Goecke, B., Steger, D., Weiss, S., Schroeders, U., & Wilhelm, O. Creativity, domain-specific knowledge, and overclaiming: What we can think of, what we know, and what we think we know.

Overclaiming is the tendency to exaggerate one’s own knowledge and abilities. This phenomenon can either be seen as measuring a specific self-enhancement motivation, a distinct cognitive bias, or a distinct form of creative engagement. In order to distinguish between these interpretations of overclaiming we juxtaposed overclaiming with fluid and crystallized intelligence, self-reported knowledge, creativity, and personality. A latent variable analysis for the 298 participants shows a) overclaiming—just like self-reported and declarative knowledge—is domain specific, b) overclaiming, self-reported and declarative knowledge are moderately related with openness and creativity, and c) declarative knowledge predicts self-reported knowledge, but does not account for overclaiming. Taken together, the results provoke the endorsement of an interpretation that carefully places overclaiming between maximal performance and typical behavior, while acknowledging that overclaiming is clearly connected to a form of being open towards the unknown. Further implications are discussed.

Golec de Zavala, A. Low self-esteem predicts out-group derogation via collective narcissism.

According to social identity theory, low self-esteem may motivate group members to derogate out-groups, thus achieving positive in-group distinctiveness and boosting personal self-esteem. According to the Frankfurt School and status politics theorists, low self-esteem motivates collective narcissism (i.e., resentment for insufficient external recognition of the in-group’s importance), which predicts out-group derogation. Empirical support for these propositions has been weak. We revisit them in two cross sectional ($N = 1059$ & $N = 471$), longitudinal ($N = 410$) and experimental ($N = 221$) studies showing that (1) low self-esteem predicts out-group derogation via collective narcissism, and (2) this indirect relationship is only observed after partialling out the positive overlap between collective narcissism and in-group satisfaction (i.e., belief that the in-group is of high value and a reason to be proud).

Gomà-i-Freixanet, M. Sensation Seeking, Impulsivity and Risk Taking

In this presentation, we are going to talk about the domain of Impulsivity – Sensation Seeking – Unsocialized Behaviour as defined by Marvin Zuckerman, and the broad concept of risk-taking. Because the term risk-taking does not have a unitary meaning and interpretation, we are going to address this term in a broad spectrum ranging from activities that entail risk for health to activities that are life threatening. We are going to describe studies on risky sports, prosociality versus antisociality, alcohol consumption, drug abuse, and pathological gambling. Implications of these findings for the applied fields will be discussed, including personal selection and prediction of therapeutic outcomes. The knowledge provided by the study of individual differences may help us to apply specific strategies and tailor protocols to suit individual needs and vulnerabilities providing additional tools to manage risk-taking behaviours.

Gomà-i-Freixanet, M., Arnau, A., Ribas, M., Català, Y., Badrenas, R., & Martínez Ortega, Y. Revisiting the relationship between personality and coping: Results from the alternative five factors model.

The aim of this study was to examine how personality dimensions relate to coping strategies. We used the Zuckerman-Kuhlman Personality Questionnaire (ZKPQ) for the assessment of personality and an adapted version of the Coping Orientation to Problems Experienced inventory (COPE-48) for the assessment of coping. We administered the two questionnaires to 261 participants (62.8% female), aged 18-80 years. The most prevalent principal diagnoses were adjustment (37.9%) and mood (35.6%) disorders. Results indicated that Neuroticism-Anxiety and Aggression-Hostility were associated with emotion expression and Sociability with social support seeking. Impulsive-Sensation Seeking was associated with alcohol and drug use, and denial strategies. Furthermore, Activity related mostly to active problem-solving strategies. A better understanding of how coping strategies relate to personality will allow psychologists to fit psychological treatments to patients' individual characteristics.

Gomà-i-Freixanet, M. & Calvo-Rojas, V. Patient-initiated overusing in primary care: assessing psychopathology through the MCMI.

We aimed to characterize the psychopathological profile of those users above the 95th percentile in the distribution of patient-initiated consultations. A total of 16803 users, who made at least one face-to-face consultation with a GP via their own initiative during one year at 13 PHC practices, were eligible. After discarding those fulfilling exclusion criteria, participants answered the MCMI-III. In the group above the 95th percentile results showed a higher proportion of users with Paranoid personality, Anxiety disorder, Somatoform, Dysthymia, Thought disorder and Major Depression, whereas for the other 95% the Compulsive personality was more prevalent. This is one of the few studies focusing solely on patient-initiated consultations, providing novel insights into the field of overusing in primary care.

Gomà-i-Freixanet, M., Mateo, C., Ferrero, G., & Cuigulea, A. Sensation seeking trait and alcohol consumption among university students: The mediating role of expectations.

What it is known as problematic alcohol consumption is currently a social problem due to its high prevalence, early onset and the associated risks. Several studies support the relationship between this behaviour and personality, specifically the "sensation seeking" trait. However, this relationship could be mediated by other relevant factors, such as the expectations about the effects of consumption. The objective of this study was to analyse the mediator role of negative and positive expectations on personality and problematic alcohol consumption among university students. We performed a mediation analysis and found that the relationship between sensation seeking and alcohol intake was mediated by positive and negative expectations students have about the effect of alcohol consumption. The importance of these findings lies in the practical implications when designing specific interventions aimed at preventing the risks associated with the consumption of alcohol in university students.

Grass, J. & Strobel, A. Measurement Matters: How Need for Cognition relates to Self-Control.

Need for Cognition (NFC) describes interindividual differences in the tendency to enjoy thinking and to engage in cognitively challenging tasks. Whereas research in the last years focused on cognitive implications of NFC, recent studies introduced a new perspective on NFC and point to associations of NFC with emotional adjustment and especially self-control (SC). Currently, it is unknown whether the finding of a medium association between NFC and SC can be found across

different measures of SC and what mechanisms underlie this association. We present results from two studies ($N = 102/188$) using different self-report measures and experimental paradigms to assess SC. We can show that associations of NFC to SC highly depend on the chosen measurement. Additionally, we present results on the role of implicit theories of SC for the relation between NFC and SC. The results suggest that higher NFC is associated with believing in unlimited resources to exert SC.

Grünhage, T. & Reuter, M. Why do vegetarians cluster on the left and believers on the right? Insights from Moral Foundations Theory.

While the existence of substantial psychological differences between proponents of right- vs. left-oriented political orientations is still frequently doubted in the general public, vegetarianism and religiosity are willingly accepted to be rather liberal vs. rather conservative lifestyles. We hypothesized that the clustering of vegetarians on the left and of believers on the right is due to fundamental differences in dispositional moral intuitions between liberals and conservatives as proposed by Moral Foundations Theory. In a sample of 328 German participants we found impressive evidence for a differing prevalence of vegetarianism and religiosity across political camps. Crucially, the relationships between political orientation and both lifestyle-variables were substantially or completely mediated by the extent of binding vs. individualizing moral foundations. We conclude that the associations between certain lifestyles and political orientations are rather due to a match in fundamental psychological dispositions than logical consequences of political contents per se.

Hagiwara, C., Shimotsukasa, T., & Oshio, A. The Relationships between the Frequency of SNS Use and Personality Traits.

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationships between the frequency of SNS use, Facebook and LINE, and personality traits. Nine hundred and fifty-five Japanese adults (average age 28.0 years, $SD = 6.9$; 464 females) participated two-wave web-based survey including the frequencies of SNS usage, and the Japanese version of Ten-Item Personality Inventory (TIPI-J). Results of the cross-lagged effect model showed that the frequency of LINE use and Extraversion have significant positive effects on each other. A positive effect of the frequency of Facebook use on Extraversion was significant, while there is no significant effect of Extraversion on the frequency of Facebook use. We found that the relationship between LINE use and Extraversion is interactive, and Facebook use and Extraversion is one-way.

Hartung, J., Bader, M., Moshagen, M., & Wilhelm, O. Developmental transformations in the structure of dark personality and the age-darkness curve

The magnitude and robustness of the association between age and crime is the strongest and most consistent finding in developmental criminology. Importantly, the age-crime hypothesis is best studied in a personality development context on cross-sectional or longitudinal data of individual subjects from the target population. Within this population a number of personality traits discussed under the label of "dark personality" (e.g., psychopathy, spitefulness, moral disengagement, narcissism, greed, etc.) are apparent candidates to be studied because several studies consistently show a relation between these traits and crime. The strong overlap of dark personality traits clearly endorses an overarching common factor of dark personality (D-factor). In a very large sample, age-related structural changes were investigated using person- and item-sampling procedures (Local Structural Equation Modelling and Ant Colony Optimization respectively). Predictions from the age-crime hypothesis are tested on the basis of a study and a replication sample (both $> 75,000$).

Hashimoto, Y. & Oshio, A. Cross-sectional Study about Development of Interpersonal Traits

The present study examined the effects of age and gender on the interpersonal traits that include dominance and affiliation. This data was a part of a large cross-sectional internet survey in Japan. Participants were 18,864 Japanese people (9,659 men, M age = 47.63, SD = 14.77, age range: 15–81 years). Interpersonal traits were measured by Japanese version of the International Personality Item Pool-Interpersonal Circumplex (IPIP-IPC-J; Hashimoto & Oshio, 2016). Multiple regression analyses were conducted to explore the relations of age and gender to interpersonal traits. Age was associated positively with affiliation especially after middle age. A significant interactive effect of age and gender was also found; and the inclination of affiliation with age was more positive among females than males. With dominance, age had a significant negative relationship, and males showed higher dominance than females.

Heilmann, F. & Palmer, C. Bad boys, nice girls? Social desirability as a (partial) mediator between sex and dark triad

The dark triad of personality (DT) is mainly assessed via self-assessment questionnaires. Therefore, it is possible that the consistently found differences in DT scores between women and men are partially caused by methodological influences. Self-ratings in questionnaires are prone to social desirability, especially when targeting unethical behavior and attitudes such as the DT. Moreover, a gender effect for social desirability is reported; hence, women achieve higher scores in social desirability than men. Taking together, this study investigates whether social desirability partially mediates the relationship between biological sex and dark triad scores in self-assessed questionnaires. To quantify the effect of social desirability, participants provide other-ratings of their DT by a peer. This other-rating will be used as non-biased data for the participants' "true" DT score. Data collection for this study is in progress. Based on G*Power analyses a sample of N = 350 adults (no psychology students) is targeted.

Heintz, S. Predicting flourishing from the Big Five personality traits and 24 character strengths: On the incremental validity of positive traits.

The present study aims at highlighting to what extent the character strengths can incrementally account for variance in flourishing beyond the Big Five personality traits. More than 300 adults completed self-reports of the VIA-Inventory of Strengths, the Big Five Inventory 2, and the Comprehensive Inventory of Thriving, the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule, and the Satisfaction with Life Scale to assess seven aspects of flourishing. Replicating previous findings, the character strengths hope, zest, love, gratitude, and curiosity showed large positive correlations with flourishing, as did extraversion, agreeableness, and negative emotionality (negatively). When controlling for demographics and the Big Five personality traits in stepwise regression analyses, the 24 character strengths accounted for incremental variance in the seven aspects of flourishing except for negative affect. Thus, character strengths indeed help to better understand positive phenomena in line with their theoretical conceptualization.

Heintz, S. Separating affect, behavior, cognition, desire, and content in humor: Factor structure and relations to humor-eliciting situations.

The present study aims at better understanding the structure of humor traits by separating affect, behavior, cognition, and desire as well as contents in questionnaire items assessing humor and comic styles. Participants (N = 131–170) provided self-reports on how typical the statements are for their humor, along with situations in which they more or less typically display humor. The factor structure was assessed

separately for affect (e.g., feeling amused or nervous), behavior (e.g., joking around, making wordplays, or teasing others), cognition (e.g., remembering jokes or seeing humor as a competition), desire (e.g., making others laugh or cheering oneself up), and content (e.g., harmless, dark, or sexual), resulting in three to seven factors each. The interrelationships among these factors and relations to different, potentially humor-eliciting situations (e.g., being with friends or with family), helps to better understand the different aspects underlying individual differences in humor.

Hergert, J., Kuhl, S., & Koch, A. A German version of the Triangular Love Scale.

The influential Triangular Theory of Love by Robert J. Sternberg (1986) states that when it comes to loving relationships, three separate components contribute to the feelings of love: Passion, intimacy, and commitment. Depending on the magnitude of each of the three dimensions, according to Sternberg, seven different types of love can be distinguished. Intimacy without the two other components of passion and commitment is labeled friendship, for example. Intimacy and passion add up to romantic love. When all three components are present, this total form is called consummate love. The Triangular Love Scale is a 45-item English scale to measure these relationship-specific elements of love (Sternberg, 1998). With this poster, we present the psychometric properties of a German translation that has been tested with a student sample of the FernUniversität in Hagen. The German version is psychometrically sound, its three-factorial structure replicates and shows satisfactory convergent and discriminant validity.

Heym, N. Sexual aggression, enjoyment and fantasies amongst the dark triad/tetrad traits

The dark traits are linked to different types of interpersonal aggression, typically underpinned by a lack of affective (for direct forms) or cognitive empathy (for indirect forms of aggression, e.g., Heym et al., 2019). Little is known about what drives their links to sexual aggression. Study 1 investigated adverse sexual beliefs in the acceptance of sexual violence amongst dark triad facets (N = 217; 135f). Psychopathy callous-affect (SRP-III) and Machiavellian views (MACH-IV) predicted acceptance of interpersonal violence and myths of sexual aggression – which was partially mediated by adversarial sexual beliefs. Study 2 examined the dark tetrad and affective empathy in attitudes towards and enjoyment of sexual aggression using non/consensual sexually non/aggressive video clips (N = 84; 59f). Psychopathy and Sadism were strongly related to reduced affective empathy, dysfunctional attitudes towards sexual aggression, and enjoyment of non-consensual sexual aggression. Study 3 replicated these results in the laboratory (N = 25 males). Sadism was related to more positive affective ratings for, increased enjoyment and fantasising of, and wanting to engage in non-consensual sexually aggressive scenes. Affective empathy showed the opposite pattern in both studies. Thus, the lack of affective empathy and dysfunctional sexual attitudes appear to underpin the endorsement and enjoyment of sexual aggression in the dark traits. Across all studies, Narcissism was spared and showed more adaptive patterns of associations.

Heym, N., Firth, J., Sumich, A., Kibowski, F., Egan, V., & Bloxson, C.A.J. Push me, pull you: Psychopathy and affective empathy partially mediate the relationship between early and late attachment.

This study examined to what extent the Dark Triad (DT) traits (Machiavellianism, Narcissism, Psychopathy) and empathy (cognitive, affective) mediate the relationship between early (maternal/paternal) and later (partner/friend) attachment styles. Women (n = 262) completed an online questionnaire comprising the Short Dark Triad (SD3), the Experiences in Close Relationships-Revised (ECR-R) Questionnaire,

and the Questionnaire of Cognitive and Affective Empathy (QCAE). Path analysis showed that anxious and avoidant parental attachment had direct associations with later avoidant attachment, whilst only anxious parental attachment was directly associated with later anxious attachment. Early insecure attachment was linked to psychopathy (anxious, avoidant) and Machiavellianism (avoidant only), but not narcissism. Psychopathy linked to avoidant attachment styles in adult relationships (partially mediated through reduced affective empathy). Narcissism was associated with secure (low anxious) later attachment and good cognitive empathy. Affective empathy differentiates avoidant (negative association) vs anxious (positive association) later attachment. Common links with early avoidant attachment may represent a shared psychological mechanism (dark dyad core?) for psychopathy and Machiavellianism, whilst SD3-narcissism offers some protection from deficits in cognitive empathy and anxious attachment.

Hofer, G., Langmann, L., Burkart, R., & Neubauer, A.C. Ability perception at first sight: Self-other knowledge asymmetries within a speed dating paradigm.

Vazire's (2010) self-other knowledge asymmetry model seeks to explain asymmetries in self- and other-knowledge about individuals' traits, that is, whether the self or others are more accurate in judging the trait. Recently, we found such asymmetries for abilities in previously acquainted adolescents (Neubauer, Pribil, Wallner, & Hofer, 2018). This study aimed to compare accuracies of self- and friend-estimates with those from zero-acquaintance-estimates obtained after 3-min speed dating encounters. 177 adults (88 women) completed measures for verbal, numerical and spatial intelligence, creativity, and intra- and interpersonal competence, provided self- and a contact for friend-estimates, and participated in a speed dating event. All three perspectives gave valid estimates of numerical intelligence. Both self- and friend-estimates of creativity and interpersonal competence showed moderate performance-correlations. While only self-estimates of intrapersonal competence proved valid, only other-estimates correlated with verbal (friends) and spatial intelligence (strangers). These results underline the existence of self-other knowledge asymmetries for abilities.

Hoffmann, C.F.A. & Geisler, F.C.M. Observe & don't judge: A conditional process model linking mindfulness facets, threat appraisal and perceived stress in college students.

Observing, i.e. monitoring present moment experience, is an essential facet of mindfulness. The findings on the associations between observing and stress are inconsistent. From the Monitoring and Acceptance Theory (Lindsay & Cresswell, 2018) we derived the hypotheses that the mindfulness facet nonjudgement moderates the indirect effect of observing on perceived stress via threat appraisal. College students ($N = 214$, 17 to 32 years old) reported trait mindfulness at the beginning and threat appraisals of academic demands and perceived stress at the midst of semester. A conditional process model analysis revealed that observing was negatively associated with stress via threat appraisal when nonjudgement was high, but positively associated when nonjudgement was low. Observing one's experiences without judgement seems to be crucial for a benign appraisal of a potentially threatening situation. Possible adverse effects of observing one's experience.

Holden, R.R., Lambert, C.E., La Rochelle, M., Billet, M.I., & Fekken, G.C. The Invalidating Childhood Environment Scale: Factor Structure and Associations with Negative Outcomes.

An invalidating childhood environment is associated with various negative outcomes in adulthood. The current research examines a retrospective measure of an individual's childhood upbringing, the

Invalidating Childhood Environment Scale (ICES), for its factor structure and potentially associated negative outcomes in two samples (total $N = 2474$) of young adults. Confirmatory factor analyses failed to support a 2-factor Mother - Father model for the ICES. Exploratory analyses indicated the replicability of a 3-factor model comprising dimensions of Mother Invalidation, Father Active Invalidation, and Father Passive Invalidation. For the total sample, scores on these three ICES factors each provided a unique significant contribution to the statistical prediction of non-suicidal self-injury, depression, and mental pain. Implications are discussed.

Hotchin, V. & West, K. The effect of recalling positive novel experiences on state openness

Across three experimental studies (total $N=590$), we investigated the effect of the recall of positive and novel events on state openness, and on behavioural intentions such as interest in contact with diverse groups. Recall of positive and novel events compared to ordinary events reliably predicted greater state openness across all three studies, as well as increased positive affect, self-esteem and sense of meaning in life. The event characteristics of positivity, novelty and induced nostalgia predicted greater state openness beyond the effect of trait openness. In study 3, recalling a positive novel event predicted greater interest in taking part in a future study involving real life meetings with diverse groups. In addition, state openness predicted a measure of interest in diverse contact, however, this effect was no longer significant after the relationship with trait openness was taken into account. Implications and future directions will be discussed.

Huang, J. & An, Y. The Cross-time Relationship between Mindfulness and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder among Chinese Firefighters: The Mediating Effect of Coping.

Objective: To explore the mediating effect of coping in the relationship between mindfulness and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) cross time. Method: A total of 431 firefighters were recruited from a firefighter school in China. Firefighters were administered by PTSD Checklist for DSM-5 (PCL-5), Mindful Attention Awareness Scale (MAAS), and Coping Strategy Indicator (CSI) at 1 month (T1) and 4 months (T2) after they entered firefighter school. Results: (1) The prevalence of PTSD was 5.80%. (2) Mindfulness at T1 predicted PTSD at T2 ($\beta = -0.131$, $p < 0.05$). (3) Avoidant coping and problem-solving coping play the mediating role in the relationship between mindfulness and PTSD ($\beta = -0.019$, $p < 0.001$; $\beta = -0.002$, $p < 0.05$), while social support seeking coping did not. Conclusion: Avoidant coping and problem-solving coping play the mediating role in the relationship between mindfulness and PTSD. The implications of the study for clinical services to firefighters are discussed.

Huber, A., Strecker, C., Hausler, M., Kachel, T., Höge, T., & Höfer, S. Individual differences of physicians' possession and applicability of signature character strengths.

Signature character strengths can promote health-related outcomes in private as well as work life, thus being highly important for endangered occupational groups like physicians. The aim of this study was to investigate the role of signature character strengths' applicability beyond their possession and relationships with well-being, work engagement, and burnout. 274 Austrian hospital physicians completed an online survey examining the corresponding constructs. The "top five" individual signature character strengths were fairness, honesty, judgment, kindness, and love. Hierarchical multiple linear regressions showed that possessing fairness, honesty, or kindness was significantly positive related to subjective well-being, judgment and kindness interacted negatively with reduced personal accomplishment. Applicability of fairness, honesty, judgment, and love was essential for psychological well-being, work

engagement, and fairness/judgement for all burnout dimensions. Creating awareness for individual signature character strengths and enabling applicability in hospitals could be a promising approach to improve physicians' well-being and consequently patient care.

Hudel-Knezevic, J., Kardum, I., & Krapić, N. Actor-partner interdependence modelling of the effects of the Dark Triad traits on the relationship satisfaction

By using round-robin design, we tested the effects of the Dark Triad (DT) traits on relationship satisfaction (RS) of 205 heterosexual romantic couples, by using actor-partner interdependence model (APIM). DT traits were measured twofold, once by using a set of questionnaires most often used for this purpose (SRP - III, NPI and MACH-IV) and then by Dirty dozen (DD), a concise measure of DT traits. The results showed that psychopathy exerted the most consistent negative actor and partner effects on both women's and men's RS, notwithstanding data source and measure. On the other hand, the effects of Narcissism and Machiavellianism were also negative but somewhat weaker, and they depended on data source and measures used. The most frequent dyadic patterns obtained for all DT traits were the couple and actor-only pattern with some differences depending upon measure, data source and gender of the participants.

Irkhin, B. & Nartova-Bochaver, S. Environmental Identity, Big Five and Well-being: Russian case.

Environmental identity (EID) demonstrates the extent to which people perceive themselves as a part of nature, incorporated in it and defined by it (Clayton, 2003). While previous research has shown a strong contribution of EID to various aspects of well-being, little is known about whether this resource is universal or not, and how sensitivity to nature is connected with personality. The current study focuses on 1) the connection between EID and the Big Five traits and 2) connection between EID and subjective well-being. To perform our study, we used: the Environmental Identity scale, the Short Big Five and the Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale. 309 students (78.5% females) participated in the study. We haven't found any connections between EID and Big Five traits except positive correlation with Openness to experience: This means that people with very various personalities may feel themselves to be part of nature but their common feature is Openness to experience. We also have revealed positive connection between EID and well-being, which gives evidence rather for a universal resource function of EID. Our outcomes are in line with results revealed in Canada, USA, and Japan. Supported by RFBR, Project 19-013-00216.

Isdahl-Troye, A., Navas, M.P., & Villar, P. Contributions of parental and temperamental variables of preschool children to the association between adhd symptoms and conduct problems

Several lines of research highlight the contribution of family socialization processes in the development of ADHD symptoms in children. Current research indicates that ineffective parenting could be also a reaction to these children's difficult temperament, stimulating the emergence of comorbid conduct problems which aggravate prognosis. Using a sample of 2476 preschool children, this study aims to analyse the influence of parental practices in the relationship between ADHD symptoms and conduct problems, and to examine the moderator effect of temperamental traits (Impulsivity, Activity and Attentional Focusing) in that interaction. The results show that the relationship between ADHD symptoms and conduct problems is reinforced by inconsistent practices and buffered by positive practices. Regarding temperamental traits, only Attentional Focusing moderates the previous effects. The findings support that links between ADHD symptoms and conduct problems enclose complex interactions of family and child

variables, which should be considered for subsequent investigations in this area.

Jach, H.K. & Smillie, L.D. Does Openness/Intellect Predict Information Seeking?

Openness/Intellect has been proposed to relate to greater sensitivity to the reward value of information (DeYoung, 2013). However, no published study has tested this theory. We present results from an $n = 150$ pilot study and an $n = 300$ preregistered, confirmatory study investigating the personality correlates of choosing to view non-instrumental information (i.e., information that is unrelated to the probability of a reward). Participants from Amazon Mechanical Turk took part in six decision games where, following the outcome of the game (win or lose), they were asked if they would like to see more information about their game, or if they would prefer to move to the next part of the survey. We summarize whether openness/ intellect relates to a greater tendency to choose the informative option despite the extra time cost imposed, and consider the implications of our findings for information seeking theories of openness/intellect.

Jackson, C. A multi-level super meta-theory of personality meta-theories: Why behavior is not always associated with reproductive success.

Our aim is to explicate a multi-level super meta-theory of personality which incorporates many of the ideas from previous meta-theories. To do this, we understand personality traits as comprising neuronal substrates and mental representations. Using a multi-level theory, we explore the link between neuronal substrates of personality, mental representations and reproductive success. We argue that the function of neuronal substrates of personality is to facilitate reproductive success, whereas the relationship between mental representations and reproductive success is different at different levels. Our super multi-level model of personality provides an over-arching umbrella for existing meta-theories, articulates how different levels of thinking need to be integrated to better understand personality architecture, and helps explain why some human cognitions, emotions, motivations and behaviors are not always associated with reproductive success.

Jackson, C. Cognition Associated with global and local divergent thinking.

We determine if there are differences between global and local divergent thinking. To investigate this, we designed global and local divergent thinking tasks based on the theory of underlying semantic node activation. We hypothesized that global divergent thinking would be associated with a mix of local and global cognitions (primed and habitual) whereas local divergent thinking would be associated with local cognitions. Using workplace managers, Study 1 and Study 2 provided supporting evidence. We also hypothesized that executive functioning (measured as the Towers of Hanoi task), moderated by primed and habitual local and global cognitions, would also be associated with global and local divergent thinking. Study 3 was a multi-stage experimental study using 194 workplace managers. Using a moderated mediation process model matching our experimental design, results again generally suggested that local cognitive processes are required for local divergent thinking and that a mix of global and local cognitive processes are required for global divergent thinking. Our results provide new insight into global and local divergent thinking and their underlying cognitive mechanisms.

Jankowski, K.S. The role of cortisol awakening response in links between chronotype and intellectual performance during morning hours.

Intelligence is considered to be one of the crucial characteristics contributing to individual success, thus, predictors of intellectual

performance are in the focus of many researchers. Although intelligence is typically regarded as stable ability, situational factors also contribute to intellectual performance. In this study, the aim was to analyze the associations between chronotype and intellectual performance found in previous studies. Specifically, cortisol awakening response, which is assumed to be a physiological mechanism facilitating transition from sleep to wakefulness, will be analyzed as a mediator between chronotype and levels of intellectual performance during morning hours. A sample of university students completed numerous tests measuring fluid intelligence during morning hours after a week-long recording of sleep-wake rhythm using hand wrist actimetry and sleep diaries. Results of the study will be discussed in educational context. The study was supported by Polish Ministry of Science and Higher Education [IP2015026774].

Jankowski, K.S., Fajkowska, M., Domaradzka, E., & Wytykowska, A. Relationship between morningness-eveningness and testosterone levels assessed from hair.

Morningness – eveningness, also called chronotype or circadian typology, is an individual characteristic describing preferences for functioning at different times of day. At the onset of puberty a sharp shift towards eveningness starts, reaching the peak around at the end of adolescence, followed by a steady shift to morningness with ageing. Puberty is also the time when sex differences appear, with men being more evening than women, which diminish around menopausal age. The described pattern of changes in chronotype, as well as its existence in animals, lead the researchers to the hypothesis that reproductive hormones may be the driving factor, and a special interest was paid to androgens. In the present study we aimed to verify this hypothesis by testing for the first time testosterone levels from previous three months, as indicated by assays in three centimeter hair strands from the scalp. Participants of both sexes also completed the Munich ChronoType Questionnaire. Results showed that in men higher testosterone levels were related to evening chronotype and less sleep loss. In women no associations between chronotype and testosterone levels were found. This observation triggers a hypothesis that possible cause of higher secretion of testosterone in evening chronotypes is to offset negative consequences of sleep loss on hormone levels.

Jasielska, D., Zajenkovska, A., Rogoza, R., Russa, M.B., & Park, J. Individual Differences in Happiness and Hostile Attributions In A Cross-Cultural Context.

The study explores the attributional processes that characterize happy individuals when they are faced with negative social events. We propose a model in which trust and interdependence predict happiness, but only for individuals who do not have a tendency to make hostile attributions about the others. In order to determine whether the identified patterns are culture specific or culturally universal, we have conducted our study in three culturally diverse countries: the United States, Poland and Japan. We predicted 1) association between happiness and lower levels of hostile attributions, trust and interdependent self, 2) interaction between levels of interdependent self and hostile attributions, 3) interaction between trust and hostile attributions in explaining level of happiness. Results mostly confirmed our predictions and remained consistent across all studied countries

Jonason, P.K., Okan, C., & Özsoy, E. The Dark Triad traits in Australia and Turkey

In this study (N = 557), we tested a condition-dependent hypothesis for the Dark Triad with data from two countries that differ in socioecological conditions (i.e., Turkey and Australia) where we measured (1) perceptions of a dangerous and competitive world and (2) individual differences in the Dark Triad traits. Turkish participants

were higher in Dark Triad traits than Australian participants were and we replicated sex differences in the Dark Triad traits and social dominance. All the Dark Triad traits were correlated with a competitive but not a dangerous worldview. Country-level differences in the Dark Triad traits were mediated by competitive worldviews, but not dangerous worldviews, and those effects were similar in each sex although stronger in men than in women. This study provided the first attempt to understand country-level differences in the Dark Triad traits using a life history framework.

Johnson, A.M., Sanderson, N., Holmes, J.D., Bassi, H., & Lee, C.J. Impact of diagnostic terminology on parental attitudes towards concussion and brain injury

Although some have argued that the terms concussion and mild traumatic brain injury (mTBI) should not be used interchangeably, any differences between the diagnoses are subtle. In this study, we recruited 98 individuals through Amazon Mechanical Turk who self-identified as having children between the ages of 13 and 18 (inclusive). Participants were asked questions about a hypothetical injury to their child, related to symptoms, participation in school and physical activity, and recovery prognosis. Roughly half (n = 51) were asked these questions in reference to a ‘‘concussion’’, and the remainder (n = 47) were asked questions in reference to an ‘‘mTBI.’’ No significant differences were observed in terms of symptoms or prognosis, but participants asked about an mTBI were more likely to expect activity restrictions than individuals asked about a concussion, $F(6, 94) = 3.1467$. This suggests an interesting dissociation between perceptions of injury severity, and attitudes towards participation.

Jones, A., Mallinson-Howard, S.H., Noret, N., & Smith, M.M. Dark Gaming: The relationships between Perfectionism, the Dark Triad, and Online Gaming Behaviour

Online gaming is an increasingly popular social activity and competitive activity via e-sports. Through playing online games, people can communicate with other people from around the world. However, many people can display a darker side of their personality, which could lead them to engage in undesirable online communications and behaviours. The aim of our project was to investigate the unique and combined effects of perfectionism and the dark triad (Machiavellianism, Narcissism, and Psychopathy) in predicting harassment and addiction in online gaming. Currently, 122 (target N = 200) participants have been recruited from internet gaming forums. Participants were asked to complete an online questionnaire, including valid and reliable measures of perfectionism, the dark triad, and online harassment and gaming addiction. The data will be analysed using path analysis and the findings discussed in the context of extant literature on the relationships between perfectionism, the dark triad, and aggressive and addictive behaviours.

Jones, D.N. & Paulhus, D.L. The post-win staredown: Prosocial and antisocial predictors

To examine the relation between personality and eye gaze during competition, we studied 142 participants playing a video game against a confederate. Beforehand, questionnaire measures of pro-social and anti-social tendencies were collected, analyzed and found to be relatively independent. Gaze behavior was recorded on both winning and losing trials. Previous research suggested three hypotheses: (1) overall participants should show ‘victory surge’, that is, more gaze after winning than losing, (2) pro-social personality should predict greater competitive gaze, and (3) anti-social personality should predict greater competitive gaze. Results supported all three hypotheses: This research suggests two independent motivations for increased gaze after winning a competition: In short, staring can be ‘nasty’ or ‘nice’.

Juszkiewicz, A., Lachowicz-Tabaczek, K., & Wróbel, M. Global self-esteem and susceptibility to emotional contagion: Are people with low self-esteem more prone to “catch” other people's emotions?

The importance of individual differences in susceptibility to emotional contagion (i.e., the transfer of emotions between people) is largely unaddressed in the literature. Drawing on the sociometer theory of self-esteem and a social functional approach to emotions, we predicted that differences in global self-esteem would play a significant role in experimentally induced emotional contagion. To test this prediction, we conducted two studies ($N = 249$). Participants first completed a measure of self-esteem. Next, they watched a video presenting a person displaying happiness or sadness and assessed their affective states. Experiment 1 demonstrated that low self-esteem fostered the social induction of positive emotions but only in women. Experiment 2 replicated these findings and found that the relationship between self-esteem and positive emotional contagion was completely mediated by fear of rejection. Our results support the notion that global self-esteem serves as a dispositional moderator of emotional contagion.

Kale, D., Cooper, A., & Pickering, A. Examining the relationship between impulsivity-related personality traits and e-cigarette use in adults

Aims: The present study aims to investigate the relationship between impulsivity-related personality traits based on the UPPS-P model and e-cigarette, by comparing e-cigarette users with non-smokers, cigarette smokers and dual users (those who currently smoke cigarettes and use e-cigarettes). **Methods:** Participants were 636 adults (150 non-smokers, 164 smokers, 150 e-cigarette users, 172 dual users), who completed online questionnaires regarding sociodemographics, smoking/e-cigarette use behaviour, and impulsivity. **Results:** E-cigarette users did not differ in any impulsivity-related traits from non-smokers. E-cigarette users showed lower levels of lack of perseverance and negative urgency than cigarette smokers, and they exhibited lower levels of negative and positive urgency compared to dual smokers. The main reason for e-cigarette use was the perception that it is less harmful than cigarettes. **Conclusion:** The present study did not find any association between trait impulsivity and e-cigarette use, while results suggest that components of trait impulsivity were differentially related to different smoking status.

Kandler, C. The Nature and Nurture of HEXACO Personality Trait Differences: An Extended Twin Family Study.

This study was designed to provide detailed estimates of genetic and environmental sources of variance in the HEXACO personality traits. For this purpose, we analyzed data from a German extended twin family study including 573 twin pairs as well as 208 mothers, 119 fathers, 228 spouses, and 143 offspring of twins. All participants provided self-reports on the HEXACO-60. Extended twin family analyses using structural equation modeling indicated that additive and nonadditive genetic influences accounted for about 50% of the variance in personality traits. The remaining variance was primarily due to individual-specific environmental sources and random measurement error. Spousal similarity in Openness was attributable to assortative mating, whereas spousal similarity in Honesty-Humility was attributable to environmental circumstances, partly due to a shared social background and spouse-specific effects. Our analyses produced results specific to each personality trait, but transmission of trait similarity from one generation to the next was primarily genetic.

Kanno, Y. The Effects of Investment Model and Jealousy Experience on Intimate Partner Violence Perpetration in Japanese Undergraduate Samples

Investment model and jealousy experience were found to be correlated intimately, and also useful for explaining intimate partner violence

(IPV) separately in previous studies. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of investment model and jealousy experience on IPV perpetration together to explore the process of a hope for continuance of an intimate relationship may sometimes provokes violation. 138 undergraduates in dating relationships completed questionnaires of investment model, jealousy experience, and experience of perpetrating abusive behaviors toward their romantic partners. Results of SEM demonstrated that relationship satisfaction and emotional dimension of jealousy experience showed direct positive effect on IPV perpetration, while investment showed indirect positive effects through multiple pathways: the cognitive and the behavioral dimensions of jealousy experience. These findings suggest that both investment model and jealousy experience may have positive / negative functions on IPV perpetration.

Kawamoto, T. Longitudinal relations between personality traits and psychological distress in Japanese adults.

Although previous studies have shown the longitudinal associations between personality traits and psychological distress, few studies have investigated the direction of effect. Thus, the present study examined these associations and the direction of effect with a five-wave longitudinal data. A total of 2000 Japanese adults (50.0% male; Mean age = 40.9, SD age = 5.35) completed a web-based questionnaire in 2014. Of the 2000 adults, 1200, 1065, 961, and 984 adults were participated in the second (in 2015), third (in 2016), fourth (in 2017), and fifth (in 2018) surveys respectively. Latent growth model analyses showed that the changes in extraversion and emotionality are associated with change in psychological distress. However, the random intercept cross-lagged model analyses showed that there are no within-person reciprocal effects between personality traits and psychological distress. These findings indicate that the associations between their longitudinal trends may derive from correlations between their trait-like factors.

Kawamoto, T. Slow life history strategy is associated with investment in nieces and nephews

There have been many studies investigating the association between life history strategy and parental investment. However, investment in nieces and nephews has received scant attention. Therefore, the present study investigated their association with a Japanese adult sample. The participants were 2000 Japanese adults (972 men, 1028 women; Mean age = 45.38, SD age = 5.22), who completed a web-based questionnaire. Participants's life history strategy and kin investment were measured with the Mini-K and the parental effort scale, respectively. The results of rank correlation showed that slow life history strategy was positively correlated with kin investment in nieces and nephews. After adjusting for the participants's age, gender, annual income, education level, and personality traits, the association between slow life history strategy and kin investment remained significant. These results suggest that individual differences in the amount of investment in nieces and nephews are well explained by individual life history strategy.

Kiire, S. Development of K-SF-42 Japanese version.

Life history strategy (LHS) is an evolutionary adaptation strategy underlying broad area of individual differences. Individual differences of LHS are measured as the unidimensional "K-factor." Recently, K-SF-42, which measures human LHS with 42 items, has been developed. The present study aimed to translate it into Japanese and validate it. We conducted an online survey and 2,000 Japanese adults ($M = 44.9$ years, $SD = 13.9$, 1000 females) completed the questionnaire. The questionnaire included the Japanese version of the K-SF-42 (K-SF-42-J), big five personality traits, and demographic variables, such as age and sex. Internal consistency of each subscale was good ($\alpha = .84-.95$). Results of confirmatory factor analysis showed that there are no substantial differences in the factor structure between the present Japanese

version and the original version. In addition, the higher order latent factor of the K-SF-42-J (i.e., K-factor) was associated with the General Factor of Personality. These results supported the validity of the Japanese version of the K-SF-42.

Kim, S. Choi, S., & Lee, J. The Effect of Direct Contact Experience on National Images of Countries

This study is to examine the effect of the direct contact experience among Koreans on the national image of countries with international relations with Korea – US, Japan, China and Russia. 400 participants completed Cultural Experience Questionnaire and National Image Questionnaire to measure the quantity of contact (presence/absence of contact) and the quality of contact (positive/negative of contact) in accordance with contact theory. In terms of quantity, contact group of Russia only reported its positive national image compared to non-contact group. Under the contact quality, positive-contact group in US and Japan showed positive national image compared to negative-contact group. These results support that direct contact experience affects the national image differently depending on its relationship with Korea. In future perspective, distinctive strategy regarding its quantity and quality of contact experience is needed to alter national image including attitude and belief of specific country rather than identical approach toward diverse countries.

Knyazev, G.G., Savostyanov, A.N., & Bocharov, A.V. EEG cross-frequency coupling as a marker of behavioral inhibition.

EEG cross-frequency coupling (CFC) has attracted attention of researchers as a potential marker of social anxiety and other affective disorders. It is not clear however whether CFC is a marker of specific pathological conditions or more general personality factors associated with enhanced sensitivity to environmental stress. We used source-level analysis of EEG data obtained in resting conditions in a nonclinical sample and investigated associations of CFC measures with a broad range of known risk factors for affective disorders, including age, gender, genotype, stress exposure, personality, and self-reported 'neurotic' symptomatology. A consistent pattern of associations showed that all investigated risk factors were associated with an enhancement of CFC in cortical regions associated with emotional and self-referential processing. In particular, increased CFC was associated with a combination of neuroticism and introversion, which in the classical Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory is regarded as the trait of behavioral inhibition. The most parsimonious interpretation would be that CFC reflects interactions between motivational and regulatory circuits, which are chronically enhanced in individuals with high behavioral inhibition. As such, EEG CFC could be treated as a promising candidate marker of a general predisposition to affective disorders at preclinical stages.

Kobayashi, K., Fujiwara, H., Oishi, N., Yoshimura, S., Ueno, T., Miyagi, T., & Murai, T. The association between non-clinical internet use and functional connectivity of the alerting network in attention system.

Evidence suggests that excessive internet use (IU) influences on our cognitive functions including attention. However, the possible effects of non-clinical IU on attention have not been clarified yet. The aim of the study was to investigate the association between non-clinical IU and alerting function within the attention system. With 82 healthy subjects, we used Generalized Problematic Internet Use Scale 2 (GPIUS-2) to estimate the degree of IU and analyzed the functional connectivities (FCs) of alerting network at resting state functional MRI and those during oddball task. Positive correlations of FCs were found among several regions within alerting network at resting state and task condition. The scores of GPIUS-2 were positively correlated with the FC between right thalamus and cerebellum at resting state. These results

suggest that heavier internet users may be more salient in terms of attention processing, namely alerting even at resting state.

Kolanska, M., Gorbaniuk, O., & Błachnio, A. Mobile phone problem use, loneliness, and depression among teenagers: A moderated mediation analysis.

Studies on the relationship between technological addictions, loneliness and depression is a fairly new subject. Less is known about individual differences as predictors of these connections. In the study, the total number of 419 (56.6% males) teenagers aged between 13 and 17 were examined using AMPUH Scale (Smetaniuk, 2014), The De Jong Gierveld Loneliness Scale (Gierveld, 1985), The S-CESD (Radloff, 1977; Eaton et al., 2004); TIPI (Gosling et al., 2003). We predicted that the relationship between mobile phone problem use and depression is mediated by loneliness (H1) and that the strength of this mediation is moderated by emotional stability (H2). We expected that the relationships are different in boys and in girls (H3). The results indicate individual differences in terms of gender and personality. In boys, as the emotional stability increases, the total effect of mediation weakens. In girls isn't moderation effect and only partial mediation effect.

Kolanska, M., Gorbaniuk, O., & Kapinos, A. Self-Brand Regulatory Model.

The importance of congruence between a self-brand stems from the meaningfulness of self-concept to an individual's functioning (James, 1890; Carver, Scheier, 1998) as well as the large potential of brand for constructing the consumer self-concept (Wicklund, Gollwitzer, 1982; Belk, 1988). In the Self-Brand Regulatory Model, reference point for consumer comparisons can be only the brand user (TBU), according to the Social Comparison Theory (Festinger, 1954). TBU may be a positive or negative standard for self-image (Carver, Scheier, 1981) and the brand purchase could confirm features or add new desirable or undesirable features. 582 adolescents aged between 13-17 were examined using interviews based on 60 product brands. A list of brand-user descriptors for the study was developed based on interviews with 100 teenagers. A study involving teenagers resulted in six (Stylishness, Gregariousness, Aloofness, Self-responsibility, Originality, Financial Intelligence) dimensions of Self-TBU comparisons via three perspective: confirmed features, added positive and negative features.

Kornienko, D. & Derish, F. Are the "bad" traits evaluated as good for Dark triad persons? The attitudes towards narcissism, psychopathy, and Machiavellianism and HEXACO traits

The objective of this study is to examine the relationships between Dark Triad (DT) traits and persons' attitudes toward positive and negative traits. To evaluate attitudes toward personality traits, we used HEXACO facets and the core characteristics of Narcissism, Machiavellianism, and Psychopathy. DT traits were diagnosed with the SD3 inventory on the sample of 644 undergraduate students ($M = 21.55$; $SD = 2.65$). Most of "bad" traits have negative correlations with the DT traits and positive correlations with "good" traits. The differences in the evaluation of "bad" and "good" traits were revealed between the groups with different DT level. These findings provide that individuals with a tendency to be egocentric with a sense of grandiosity, with high manipulatives, and impulsive, with lack of empathy have negative attitudes toward the corresponding negative traits; otherwise, the attitudes toward "good" traits are more changeable.

Koschmieder, C. & Knauder, H. Individualized student support in primary school teaching: A review of influencing factors using the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB)

According to the Theory of Planned Behavior (TPB; Ajzen, 1991), each behavior results from a behavioral intention, which in turn

depends on attitudes, subjective norms and perceived behavioral control. In this study (Knauder & Koschmieder, 2018), the TPB was investigated with respect to individualized student support and teachers' intrinsic and extrinsic support intentions involving 488 primary school teachers. Employing individualized support interventions was predicted directly by self-efficacy beliefs and the intrinsic support intention as well as indirectly by teachers' attitudes. More practically experienced teachers implement support measures more often ($r = .15^{**}$), while multi-group comparisons regarding advanced training showed no differences in the tested model for the TPB.

Kościelniak, M. & Zalewska, A.M. The psychological underpinnings and consequences of buying impulsiveness: the impact of personality traits and self-control

The purpose of this study (Grant NSC 2013/11/B/HS6/01135) was to investigate the predictors of buying impulsiveness (surface trait) and its impact on psychological aspects of well-being. 276 participants (236F, 39M) were recruited via Research Panel and asked to complete the Mini-IPIP Personality Scale, Buying Impulsiveness Scale; Self-Control Scale and Affect Scale. Correlations of buying impulsiveness with Conscientiousness, Self-Control and Energy (affective component) were confirmed. Moreover, a moderation analysis using PROCESS showed that Agreeableness moderated relationships between buying impulsiveness and well-being and mood. People with low levels of Agreeableness were particularly vulnerable to negative impact of buying impulsiveness on their perception of basic needs being fulfilled and affective assessment of life. Those results will be used to discuss the ambiguous relationships of impulsive buying with satisfaction and guilt; new research ideas in this topic will also be presented.

Koschmieder, C., Theuerl, E.M., Weissenbacher, B., & Neubauer, A. Openness to diversity as important factor within the educational context: Validation of a Situational Judgment Test.

In recent years, tolerance has been intensively discussed in the context of various topics like immigration, inclusive school projects or diverse lifestyles. The demographic trend towards diversity also encourages universities to pursue new approaches. A SJT for implementation in the educational context was developed using the Critical incident technique and a high standardization of items and response alternatives. The test was validated on the basis of questionnaires on values, personality, social skills, authoritarianism and socially desirable response tendencies. Factor analysis reveals a factor of generalized "openness to diversity". This factor was related to universalism, compatibility, empathy and authoritarianism, which explain up to 42% of the variance of the construct. However Openness to experience is less related to the construct than expected, a result that is discussed in the presentation along with other research implications.

Kovács, I., Kovács, K., Utczás, K., Tróznai, Z., Oláh, G., Pótári, A., & Gombos, F. A teen's IQ: determined by both biological and chronological age.

Variability between individuals in puberty onset times is large, and it affects cognitive development. Individual differences in puberty onset times have been difficult to take into consideration against chronological age in the lack of a good measure of biological maturity. We suggest that an ultrasound-based version of clinical bone age assessment is efficient for research purposes, and bone age is a good correlate of biological age. In the current study we administered WISC-IV to 110 10- to 16-year-old Hungarian girls whose biological age was assessed by a Sunlight Bone Age Measurement Device. These subjects were selected from a larger sample assessed for bone age to ensure that the sample contains the same number of earlier and later maturing as well as

average adolescents in all age-groups. We find that biological age is positively correlated with WISC-IV scores, and the effect is stronger on the nonverbal than on the verbal subtests.

Kovacs, K. & Conway, A.R.A. Process overlap theory: Towards a common model for intelligence and working memory capacity.

A recent proposal, Process Overlap Theory (POT) explains the positive manifold in intelligence without proposing a causal general intelligence (Kovacs & Conway, 2016). Instead, *g* emerges as a consequence of domain-general and domain-specific processes being sampled by tasks in an overlapping manner. There is substantial cross-domain variance in complex span tasks (CST), too, that can be explained by a general factor (WMC). WMC correlates strongly with *g* and, in particular, with fluid reasoning (Gf). POT proposes a non-linear overlap of cognitive processes, resulting in a bottleneck effect, which is specified as a multidimensional item response model (M-IRT) (Kovacs & Conway, 2016). POT purportedly explains the domain-general WMC factor, too. An M-IRT model of WMC based on the proposals of POT will be presented, as well as results demonstrating that one of the main predictions of POT, the existence of differentiation in WMC, is met.

Kovi, Z., Tanyi, Z., Shen, C., Wang, C., & Wang, W. Culture, personality and affective disorders.

Introduction: Personality features are associated with affective disorders, however, existing research have seldom taken into consideration the influence of culture. We intended to examine to relations between culture, personality and affective disorders. Methods: Our sample consisted of 238 Chinese and 191 Hungarian university students under the age of 26. We administered the Zuckerman-Kuhlman-Aluja Personality Questionnaire (Aluja, Kuhlman, & Zuckerman, 2010) along with universal values scale of Schwartz and three affective disorder questionnaires (Mood Disorder Questionnaire, Hypomania checklist, Plutchik, & Van Praag Depression Scale). Results: Results showed that values and personality discriminated between cultures with a canonical correlation coefficients of .59 for values, .40 for ZKA factors and .71 for ZKA facet scale scores. Mediation analyses revealed that neuroticism and sensation seeking mediated the relationship between values and affective states. Discussion: Cultural, personality and affective variables constitute three levels that can be well-interpreted with model of McCrae and Costa.

Kowalski, C.M., Di Pierro, R., Plouffe, R.A., Rogoza, R., & Saklofske, D.H. A meta-analytic investigation of the relationship of sadism and personality

Subclinical sadism, defined as a tendency to engage in aggression for pleasure or subjugation, has recently received substantial attention from personality psychologists as a trait that predicts a variety of socially malevolent behaviours. A meta-analysis was conducted to comprehensively assess the relationships between sadism and personality. We included 53 articles (published between January 2016 and January 2019), 44 of which investigated the relationship between sadism and the Dark Triad traits, and nine of which assessed the relationship between sadism and the Big Five traits. Sadism was significantly positively correlated with narcissism, psychopathy, Machiavellianism, neuroticism, and extraversion, although the significant relationships with both neuroticism and extraversion were essentially small ($d = .03$). Sadism was negatively correlated with agreeableness and conscientiousness. No significant relationship was found between sadism and openness to experience. The results of the meta-analysis provide evidence for the inclusion of sadism within the Dark Tetrad of personality.

Kowalski, C.M., Vernon, P.A., & Schermer, J.A. The Dark Triad and Facets of Personality

We investigated the Dark Triad in relation to the Big Five facets. Specifically, the redundancy of Machiavellianism and psychopathy was tested by examining their relationships with the facets of the Big Five. This is a more sensitive test of differences between the Dark Traits than examining differences at the domain level of the Big Five. A sample of 442 participants completed measures of narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy, as well as the Big Five. Bivariate correlations and multivariate regression analyses with facets of the Big Five as predictors of each dark trait were examined. We found that although Machiavellianism and psychopathy are largely similar, subtle differences exist between the traits. Differential correlations existed with anxiety, self-consciousness, and compliance. Moreover, Machiavellianism and psychopathy differed in terms of their Big Five predictors, as only straightforwardness independently predicted both traits. Future directions on how to further the Dark Triad redundancy debate are discussed.

Kozłowska, A. & Marszał-Wisniewska, M. Individual differences in the effectiveness of anger regulation strategies

There is some evidence indicates that the inclusion of individual differences in the analysis of anger regulation and its effectiveness change general theoretical assumptions about functionality of specific anger reactions. The aim of the study was to investigate the role of individual differences (temperament, trait anger and emotional intelligence) in the effectiveness of seven anger regulation strategies (venting, downplaying, feedback, submission, rumination, distraction and humour). The effectiveness of anger regulation regarded in the project refers to those aspects of effectiveness, that focus on the reducing the experienced anger. The project (N=425) involved questionnaire study and the series of experiments designed to test the effectiveness anger regulation strategies. The results showed that only emotional intelligence and trait anger matter in the area of individuals' ability to regulate anger.

Krammer, G., Pflanzl, B., Koschmieder, C., & Müller, F.H. Understanding applicant faking: there is still a long way to go.

After decades of research on faking, applicants faking personality inventories in selection processes is still poorly understood. To further our understanding of applicant faking, we present a within-subject study on 840 applicants and incumbents, with a selection process to teacher training followed by multiple response conditions. Firstly, we challenge the notion that applicant faking is a rational and systematic process that can be portrayed as applicants shifting their responses from their otherwise honest responses. To this end, linear partial credit models were used to decompose item parameters from applicants' responses. For all Big Five scales, results show no systematic shift from applicants' to honest responses. Secondly, we propose that a selection process is needed to elicit applicant faking. Using the same methodology as described above, we show that incumbents instructed to reproduce their responses from when being applicants could not do so. They consistently underestimated their faking intensity while relying on honest responses as frame of reference.

Krupić, D., Ručević, S., Vučković, S., & Borovac, T. The path from parental personality through parental styles to children psychopathic tendencies

Clinical studies show that signs of psychopathic tendencies can be traced to early childhood. The aim of this study is to examine the role of parental personality traits and parental styles in explaining psychopathic tendencies in children at the beginning of elementary school. Total of 154 parents fulfilled the Big Five Inventory (BFI) and Primary Caregivers Practices Report (PCPR; Robinson, Mandelco, & Hart, 1995), and Child Problematic Traits Inventory (CPTI) for their children. Results revealed a

complex interplay between parental personality traits, parental styles, and child psychopathic tendencies. Path analysis revealed that (a) parental Agreeableness has both direct and indirect negative effects; (b) Neuroticism through authoritarian and permissive parental style has positive indirect effect; (c) Openness has a direct negative; (d) Extraversion direct positive effect on children psychopathy tendencies. Overall, permissive and authoritarian parental styles are shaped by parental personality, and both have important roles in explaining child psychopathic tendencies.

Kwiatkowska, K. How narcissism can explain the change in empathy? Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry and empathic skills among adolescents.

Current research suggests that individuals high on grandiose narcissism have poor empathic skills. The main objective of this study was to verify the change over time in terms of two narcissistic strategies (admiration and rivalry) and empathic skills among adolescents: Does the change in narcissism explain the change in empathy over a year? The study involved 247 students starting high school. Respondents completed two self-report questionnaires at two measurement points: (1) Basic Empathy Scale (Jolliffe & Farrington, 2006) which distinguishes three forms of empathy: emotional contagion, cognitive empathy, and emotional disconnection, and (2) Narcissistic Admiration and Rivalry Questionnaire (Back et al., 2013). To investigate changes over one year, a stepwise regression analysis were tested. As a result, we demonstrated that adolescents significantly differ from each other in first and last measurement point. Only the narcissistic rivalry was a significant positive predictor explaining the change in emotional disconnection over one year.

Kwiatkowska, M.M. A modest proposal to link shyness and modesty: Investigating the relation within the framework of Big Five personality traits

Shyness and modesty are similar constructs, but to date no study has investigated their relationship empirically, hence the goal of this study was to examine this relationship and how shyness and modesty are related to the Big Five model of personality. We administered a set of self-report measures of shyness, modesty and Big Five personality traits to 727 adults in Poland. The results conformed to our expectations, revealing that shyness and modesty are positively correlated traits. Moreover, in regard to Big Five personality traits, both of them were negatively related to extraversion and neuroticism, but only modesty was positively related to agreeableness. Our findings are discussed in light of previous research and theory.

Kwiatkowska, M.M. Shy teens and their peers: Shyness in respect to basic personality traits and social relations

The main purpose of this paper was to examine shyness in teenagers from two perspectives: in terms of its relations with basic personality traits and in terms of its influence on the processes that occur in the social networks of high school students. First, we found that shyness was negatively predicted by extraversion and positively by neuroticism. Second, using exponential random graph models we demonstrated that shyness across network effects was similar to reversed extraversion (introversion): Both negatively predicted the number of outgoing relations, whereas they did not affect the number of incoming relations. We discuss the issue of locating shyness in the space of personality traits, supporting the relevance of ascribing it to introversion.

Lampron, M., Payant, M., Gamache, D., Maranda, J., Potvin, O., Sabourin, S., & Savard, C. The Dark Triad: Distinctive Patterns of Associations between attachment and couple satisfaction in Personality Disordered and Community Samples

The dark triad traits (Machiavellianism, psychopathy and narcissism) are detrimental to the quality and the stability of romantic

relationships. This finding is well established within individuals from the general population. Surprisingly, very few studies tried to replicate these results within personality disorders (PD) samples, despite dysfunctional relationships being a typical characteristic of PDs. This study aims to compare Dark Triad traits and interpersonal variables (romantic attachment and couple satisfaction) in a clinical sample of individuals with PD ($n = 188$) and in a sample of individuals from community ($n = 241$). Results mostly showed parallel patterns of associations between attachment anxiety or avoidance and some of the Dark Triad traits in the two samples. However, they also revealed between-sample differences in the relationship with couple satisfaction.

Lander, K. Individual variation, socio-emotional functioning and face recognition

There is huge individual variability in face recognition ability. For example, in the Glasgow Face Matching Test (Burton, White & MacNeill, 2010) performance ranges from near chance to near perfect. Interestingly previous research has found significant correlations between different aspects of socio-emotional functioning and face recognition ability. In Study 1, we find a significant relationship between self-rated empathy, altruism and face recognition memory, with better memory found for higher empathy and altruism scores. In Study 2, we again find a significant correlation between self-rated empathy and face recognition but this effect did not extend to a measure of expressed empathy. We consider the inter-relationship between socio-emotional functioning and face recognition ability. We also outline the practical and theoretical importance of our findings.

Lantos, D. & Golec de Zavala, A. Collective Narcissism as a Copying Mechanism for the Unfulfilled Self-Entitlement.

Collective narcissists are hostile when they feel their in-group is attacked. We propose that collective narcissists—group members who invest in the belief in their in-group's exaggerated but unrecognized greatness—protect the in-group's image so vehemently because the in-group is a vehicle of fulfilling their individual frustrated sense of entitlement. The protection of inflated in-group greatness may seem essential for those feeling entitled to special treatment, but disempowered. In the present studies we capitalize on the qualitative distinction between grandiose and vulnerable individual narcissism. We link collective narcissism to vulnerable (emphasizing disappointed and unfulfilled self-entitlement) rather than grandiose (emphasizing agentic superiority over others, feeling better than others but not necessarily satisfied with oneself) individual narcissism. We link vulnerable narcissism to intergroup hostility via collective narcissism. We show that grandiose narcissism is also related to intergroup hostility via nationalism, the belief that one's own nation should dominate others.

Lauriola, M. & Savadori, L. Temperament and decision-making in an incentivized gambling task

Positive and negative emotionality promote actions conferring, respectively, a rewarding experience to the person and a heightening of one's perception of danger. Disinhibition influences risk-taking acting upon these feelings by removing a negative emotional state or increasing or extending a positive one. In the present study, we tested these claims using an incentivized gambling task to model risky choices in a laboratory setting. We assessed disinhibition, and both BIS and BAS sensitivities as proxies of negative and positive emotionality, respectively, in a sample of 123 students. Personality traits assessed before the task predicted subsequent risky-choices in the expected directions. Using specific behavioral indices, the highest correlations involved BIS, BAS-Fun Seeking, and Disinhibition-Risk taking subscale with delay aversion and impulsivity during the task. The notion of a single "risk-taking" disposition seems outdated and misleading. Indeed, risk-taking

might result from the interplay of many traits encompassed in an overarching temperament model.

Lavelle-Hill, R. Bags of money or bags of Impulsiveness? Psychological and Demographic Predictors of Plastic Bag Consumption in Big Data.

Despite the success of plastic bag charges in the UK, there are still around a billion single-use plastic bags bought each year in England alone, and politicians are currently debating whether to double the 5 pence charge to 10 pence. In this study, we harness the power of big data to investigate who the regular plastic bag buyers are that future campaigns ought to target. We utilise a dataset of 12,968 questionnaire responses measuring demographics, shopping motivations, and individual differences matched to respondents' loyalty card transaction data from a UK health and beauty retailer in order to predict regular single-use plastic bag buyers and non-bag buyers in the real world. Regular bag buyers were more likely to spend more, be younger, to be more open to experiences and to be more impulsive (denoted by a present time focus, and higher levels of reward responsiveness).

Lavelle-Hill, R. Buying what people like you like: Consumer choice, Personality, and Well-being in Big Data

An era of big data is enabling not only new methodologies to study human behaviour, but also allowing us to investigate the utility of existing theoretical concepts. In this study, we examine the effect of consumer choice on well-being using brands and products as indicators of consumers' personalities. To achieve this we linked data from over 12,000 personality questionnaires measuring the Big Five, with over 3 million loyalty card transaction logs from a multinational health and beauty retailer. We found that people whose baskets contained brands and products that coincided with those bought by individuals of a similar personality to themselves, were happier - whatever their own personality actually was. This alignment effect, linking personality, behaviour and well-being, was observed across Extroversion, Agreeableness and Neuroticism - but not Openness and Conscientiousness. The results allow for the consideration of whether artificial constructs such as 'brand personality' are required to understand consumer behaviour.

Lawn, E.C.R., Laham, S.M., Zhao, K., & Smillie, L.D. Enlightened compassion: Openness as a pathway to exceptional moral action.

Agreeableness is regarded as the 'prosocial' domain of personality, yet other Big Five traits additionally explain variation in prosocial and moral behaviours. Our research investigates the role of Openness/Intellect—as well as Agreeableness—in facilitating 'exceptional' actions that exceed our norms for ethical conduct (e.g., inclusive behaviour). Across five self-report studies (total $N = 1,914$), we find that people high in the correlated aspects of Compassion (a part of Agreeableness) and Openness (a part of Openness/Intellect)—or what we call 'enlightened compassion'—have a more inclusive 'moral circle'. Specifically, though Compassion primarily drives concern for humans, Openness primarily drives concern for nonhumans. However, both aspects predict concern for outgroups (though this effect is stronger for Compassion), and concern for the environment (though this effect is stronger for Openness). Upcoming studies investigating how these personality traits relate to inclusive behaviour, and other dimensions of moral exceptionality, are also discussed.

Lawrence, C. & Bierer, K. Sensitivity to Provocation predicts intensity of, and justifications for, aggressive behaviour

This experimental study examined whether individual differences in Sensitivity to Provocation (SP) predicts (i) provoked aggressive behaviour beyond five-factor traits and general trait aggression, and (ii) individuals' explanations of their aggressive behaviour. Participants ($N = 145$)

competed in a Taylor Competitive Reaction Time task, against a (bogus) opponent. On winning trials, participants could deliver an optional noise blast to the opponent at a volume of their choice. On losing trials, they received a blast “chosen” by the opponent (provocation). SP predicted provoked (but not unprovoked) aggression above and beyond five factor traits and trait aggression. Those high in SP justified their choice of noise blasts with greater reference to their opponent’s actions, despite receiving the same levels of noise blasts as all participants. This interpretative bias may reinforce aggressive behaviour over time for those high in SP.

Lawrence, C. & Ferguson, E. Individual differences in lying and the impact of being deceived

Background and Method: Little is known about individual differences in the functions of lies and the impact of being deceived. Study 1 examined the impact of Dark Triad (DT) traits on the types of lie individuals tell and to whom. Study 2 used faith and trust games to identify whether falsely communicating costly signals reduces subsequent trust and faith in others. **Findings:** people used lies strategically depending on the recipient. Hurtful lies were directed more towards potential mates by those high in narcissism and Machiavellianism. DT traits reduced altruistic lying, and lying to save others’ feelings. Falsely signalling altruistic behaviours, e.g. donating blood, was viewed most negatively but unexpectedly even hearing about someone who regularly gave blood, even after learning that this was untrue, increased participants’ subsequent faith in others.

Lea, R.G. Reacting and responding to emotive content on social media: A role for emotional intelligence?

Social media presents a potent stressor for young people, and there are substantial concerns about its impact on psychological wellbeing. Might higher levels of emotional intelligence (EI) safeguard adolescent wellbeing by facilitating ‘healthier’ ways of processing emotive online content? To test that hypothesis, we constructed a naturalistic ‘newsfeed’ of 48 ‘posts’, using captioned images from the International Affective Picture System (IAPS). Posts were categorized as ‘positive’ or ‘negative’, based on IAPS valence ratings. After viewing the newsfeed, 164 adolescents aged 16–18 years indicated their subjective emotional response, attentional preference, and likelihood of engagement (for each post). Data on trait and ability EI, subjective wellbeing, and confounding variables, were also collected. Our analyses explore relationships between EI, wellbeing, and responses to positive and negative posts. Preliminary findings are presented, along with discussion of implications for the adaptive nature of EI for young people.

Leshem, R. & King, R. The effects of impulsivity and callous-unemotional traits on inhibitory control and risky choices in youth at risk

Trait impulsivity and callous-unemotional (CU) traits are important key features of behavioral problems among youth at risk. Impulsivity and CU traits are separate constructs that both influence behavior, however, the relationship between them and how they are expressed in high-risk behaviors is not well understood. The purpose of the current study was to explore further the relationships between trait impulsivity-CU traits in relation to two core executive mechanisms, inhibitory control and risky decision-making in adolescents at high risk. We utilized two types of go/no-go tasks, emotional and non-emotional, to assess inhibitory control in response to emotional and non-emotional stimuli, as well as the Balloon Analogue Risk Task (BART) to assess the real-life propensity for risk-taking behaviors. Trait impulsivity and CU traits were assessed using self-report questionnaires. Results showed that trait impulsivity is a strong predictor of impaired inhibitory control while CU traits is a strong predictor of risky choices. Trait impulsivity and CU traits are separate and independent structures that manifest differently in adolescents at risk.

Leclerc, P., Gamache, D., Cloutier, M.-È., & Savard, C. French version of the Personality Inventory for DSM-5 Short Form (PID-5-SF): Initial validation.

The DSM-5 Alternative Model for Personality Disorders is a hybrid categorical-dimensional framework to assess personality pathology. Its Criterion B pertains to 25 maladaptive traits distributed among five domains (Negative Affect, Detachment, Antagonism, Disinhibition, and Psychoticism), assessed by the Personality Inventory for DSM-5 (PID-5), a 220-item self-report. An abbreviated 100-item version, the PID-5 Short Form (PID-5-SF), was then developed. However, in contrast with the original PID-5, the Short Form has not been properly validated in French. Thus, the aim of this study is to provide an initial psychometric validation of the French PID-5-SF. Participants from a community sample were recruited ($N = 695$). Exploratory factor analyses revealed an unexpected four-factor solution (the first factor fusing Negative Affect with Disinhibition traits), but Confirmatory factor analyses supported the expected five-factor solution. All but one internal consistency figures were good to excellent. The French PID-5-SF showed generally sound psychometric properties, supporting its use for research purposes.

Lee, S.G. & Lee, J. The Effect of Intolerance of Uncertainty on Emotional Evaluation in Time Course of Fear Conditioning

Intolerance of uncertainty (IU) is characterized by a perception of uncertainty as threatening. This tendency causes individuals to feel more intensive emotion than actual. It makes individuals easy to learn fear and resistant to extinction. Thus, present study examined effect of IU on emotional evaluation using fear conditioning. Intolerance of Uncertainty Scale was used to classify high ($N=11$) or low ($N=9$) group. The task included phases with Pavlovian learning to associate stimuli, instrumental learning, extinction to remove fear learning, respectively. Participants rated on the degree of unpleasantness of sound after performing the last trial of phases. The results showed that high-IU group reported higher level of unpleasantness than low-IU group in all phases, even extinction. It implicates individuals with high-IU feel negative emotion more powerfully and longer. Further, it has the possibility to lead difficulty regulating emotion strategy, in turn, to be a factor developing and maintaining maladaptive emotion regulation.

Leto, I.V., Varshal, A., & Slobodskaya, H.R. Well-being in primary schoolchildren: The effect of individual differences.

The present study aimed to investigate personality effects on mental health and subjective well-being in a community sample of Russian primary schoolchildren aged 7–13 years ($N=805$, 55% female). Parents completed the Inventory of Child Individual Differences-Short version measuring the Big Five and fifteen lower-order personality traits. Parent and teacher reports on child mental health were obtained with the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire; children completed Huebner’s Students’ Life Satisfaction Scale. In the model linking the Big Five with child well-being, personality explained about 67% of the variance in externalising problems, 50% in internalising problems, 54% in prosocial behaviour, and 4% in life satisfaction; lower-order personality traits explained 73%, 50%, 63%, and 6% of the variance, respectively. Conscientiousness, introversion, agreeableness, emotional stability and openness protected from externalising problems; emotional stability, conscientiousness, disagreeableness and extraversion were protective factors for internalising problems; agreeableness, conscientiousness and extraversion were linked to prosocial behaviour, and conscientiousness to life satisfaction.

Lim, J., Lee, M., & Lee, J. Effect of Perfectionism on Attentional Bias to Own Dissatisfied Body Part in Weight Suppressors.

Weight suppression is the condition of keeping a weight loss and predicts the development of eating disorders through preoccupation

with body images. Perfectionism could exacerbate this preoccupation observed behaviorally by looking to dissatisfied body part. The purpose of this study is to investigate whether perfectionism would influence attentional bias to dissatisfied body part in weight suppressors. Weight Suppressors (WS) and Maintainers (WM) were recruited if they reduced weight more than 10% or maintained, and divided into four groups by whether score of Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale is higher or lower than mean (HWS=9, LWS=7, HWM=14, LWM=11). Participants took a body free-viewing task with a wearable eye-tracker. Results revealed that HWS showed stronger attentional bias to their dissatisfied body part than LWS in weight suppressors, although no significant difference in WM. The present study suggests that perfectionism exacerbates preoccupation with body images, further vulnerability to eating disorders in weight suppressors.

Lippold, J.V. Differentiation of fear and anxiety: An experimental pharmacogenetic approach

In his reinforcement-sensitivity-theory Gray postulated that fear and anxiety are two distinct affective systems. Support came from animal work demonstrating that only anxiety but not fear is reduced by anxiolytic drugs. Fifty healthy adults participated in a within-subject, placebo-controlled, double-blind study using lorazepam in two dosages (0.5/1.0 mg). Anxiety and fear were measured by an experimental threat-avoidance-paradigm dissociating risk assessment intensity (RAI, anxiety) and flight intensity (FI, fear). Individual differences in responsivity towards lorazepam were tested dependent on serotonergic polymorphisms. As hypothesized, anxiety was moderated dependent on 5-HTTLPR. There was a significant gene by dosage interaction on RAI. In contrary to our expectations fear was not related to 5-HT2a(T02C). We were able to support Gray's theory in a translational pharmacogenetic approach in humans.

Liutsko, L., Tanigawa, K., Ohba, T., Goto, A., Lyamzina, Y., Fattibene, P., Monaca, S.D., Novikava, N., Chumak, V., Maître, M., Croûail, P., Schneider, T., Tomkiv, Y., Oughton, D., Charron, S., Pirard, P., Sarukhan, A., & Cardis, E. Individual differences in preferences on mobile APPS for dose and health measurements in case of a nuclear accident

Technological advances, including mobile Apps, provide important tools to facilitate promotion of citizen science. Their use in radiation protection and monitoring is relatively recent however, being developed in the aftermath of the Fukushima accident within the Safecast and D-Shuttle projects. The EU-CONCERT-funded SHAMISEN SINGS project aims to explore how citizen science can be used for dose and health/well-being monitoring and information through the use of widely available mobile Apps. SHAMISEN SINGS aims to recommend or develop Apps that benefit stakeholders, particularly citizens concerned about radiation in general or, in the context of an accident, facilitate dose assessment, help people regain control of their lives, and reduce overall exposure and anxiety. This communication presents data collected from 401 participants from 28 countries, with analysis of individual differences (age, sex, educational level and previous experience with nuclear accidents) regarding preferences in use of Apps for dose and health measurements. Grant agreement No 662287 (CONCERT, PI: Cardis, E.).

Liudmila, L., Contreras, M.J., Leonov, S., & Veraska, A. Embodied personalities: The relationship of Big Five, Eysenck's EPQ dimensions and Rosenberg's Self-esteem with spatial fine movements (precision) and time perception in men and women.

How are personality embodied? This exploratory study aimed to discover relationship between verbal personality tests and proprioceptive performance (fine motor precision) and time perception in both

sexes. 104 adults in Belarus voluntarily pass verbal personality tests: Big Five (5PFQ, adapted from a Japanese version), Eysenck's EPQ and Rosenberg's self-esteem together with proprioceptive method (based on fine motor precision) and test on time perception (TP) (estimation of duration of 1 minute). TP was found to have statistically significant relations with all five dimensions of Big Five and with none of EPQ or self-esteem in men and women. However, men and women personalities were projected or embodied distinctly in fine motor movements plotting or having statistically significant associations with different space presentations or movement types. All significant relationships between verbal tests (Big Five, EPQ and self-esteem) and fine motor precision movements in men and women are discussed. RTI2018-098523-B-I00 by Spanish Ministry of Science, Innovation and Universities (PI: MJ Contreras) and Russian Scientific Fund №19-78-10134 (PI: SV Leonov).

López-Romero, L., Isdahl-Troyé, A., & Romero, E. With Limited Prosocial Emotions: Testing the usefulness and predictive value of the DSM-5 specifier in preschool children.

After a wide body of research supporting the value of Callous-unemotional (CU) traits, they were included as a new specifier (with limited prosocial emotions; LPE) for conduct disorder in the DSM-5. The current study is aimed to test the usefulness of the LPE specifier in a community sample of 2,467 preschoolers (T1), aged 3 to 6 ($M = 4.25$; $SD = 0.91$), who were followed-up one year later ($n = 2,375$; T2). On the basis of the LPE categorical groups (Present/Absent), and the presence of high/low levels of conduct problems (CP), four mutually exclusive groups were created (T1): No LPE/CP, LPE only, CP only, and LPE + CP. As expected, the LPE + CP group represented the high risk profile, with higher levels of behavioral and psychosocial maladjustment in T1 and T2, followed by the CP only. From these results, implications for diagnostic classification and prevention/intervention will be further delineated.

Lucas, I., Balada, F., Blanco E., & Aluja, A. Prefrontal cortex oxygenation changes in front of emotional faces and its relationship with neuroticism.

The emotional processing of affective faces is an essential of social relationships. Individual differences in personality traits, such as the neuroticism, can influence how we manage those interactions. The objective of this study was to analyze prefrontal cortex activations when viewing emotional faces depending on their valence (happy, neutral and angry) and its relationship with neuroticism. Participants were 52 female undergraduate students. Results showed significant oxygenation differences on time-valence interaction in the left ventrolateral prefrontal cortex. People with without high scores in neuroticism followed this pattern of activation, while high scorers in neuroticism did not show differences between face valences. There were also significant positive correlations between the neuroticism factor and oxygenation changes in the left ventrolateral prefrontal cortex when viewing happy and neutral faces. High-neuroticism related patterns of emotional processing could be a dispositional trait associated to an impaired emotional face processing and the vulnerability for suffering affective disorders.

MacCann, C., Pinkus, R., Clarke, I., & Kunst, H. An experience sampling study of extrinsic emotion regulation

Emotion regulation is typically studied as the strategies one uses to regulate one's own emotions. However, people also use similar strategies to regulate others' emotions. In this experience sampling study, 119 psychology undergraduates completed a background questionnaire and 6 smart-phone mini-surveys per day for 5 days. Preliminary results showed that: a) participants reported regulating another person's

emotions in 14% of beeps; b) the strategy valuing was used significantly more than distraction, humour or reappraisal, but was also rated as significantly less effective at changing the target's emotions; c) self-esteem predicted greater use of reappraisal and humour, but empathy predicted greater use of valuing; and d) personality traits, but not emotional intelligence abilities, significantly predicted the use of other-regulation strategies. Results are discussed in terms of the feasibility of applying the Process Model of emotion regulation to the regulation of other people's emotions.

Maciantowicz, O. & Zajenkowski, M. Narcissism shapes one's emotional experiences: grandiose and vulnerable narcissism relationship with temporary mood

In our studies, we examined the relationship between two forms of narcissism with a state of anger and mood. Study 1 ($n = 121$) explored the vulnerable and grandiose narcissism association with temporary anger and mood. Study 2 ($n = 199$) assessed participants' states twice within one week in order to replicate previous effects in a longer time period. Across studies, vulnerable narcissism was associated with higher anger and worse mood, while grandiose narcissists experienced better mood. Vulnerable narcissists exhibit higher levels of anger and negative emotionality, whereas grandiose narcissists - positive emotionality. Our results suggest that the type of narcissism shapes individuals emotional experiences.

Maciantowicz, O. & Zajenkowski, M. Vulnerable and grandiose narcissism's emotional experiences in anger evoking situations

In two independent experiments, we explored narcissism's relationship with the experienced mood in anger evoking situations. In Study 1 ($n = 147$), we were interested in how sensitive narcissists are to anger induced by memories and music, and in Study 4 ($n = 119$) we examined narcissists' response to provocation. Across conditions, vulnerable narcissism, contrary to grandiose narcissism, was associated with higher baseline anger and worse mood. Moreover, we did not observe increased reactions of narcissists when anger was experimentally evoked, despite successful manipulation. Vulnerable narcissists exhibit higher levels of baseline anger and negative emotionality, whereas grandiose narcissists - positive emotionality, however, narcissism was not connected with any specific emotional reactions in anger evoking situations.

Maciantowicz, O., Zajenkowski, M., & Thomaes, S. Adolescent narcissism: associations with anger and hostility

There is an increasing consensus on the importance of distinguishing between grandiose and vulnerable subtypes of narcissism. Yet, little is known about these phenomena and their differential correlates in youth. Recent findings in adults suggest that narcissistic vulnerability, rather than grandiosity, is a critical determinant of internal triggers of aggression, such as dispositional anger and hostility. The present study tests associations between grandiose and vulnerable narcissism and anger and hostility. Participants were high school pupils ($n = 291$, M age = 15.91) from Poland. As hypothesized, vulnerable narcissism (but not grandiose narcissism) was associated with higher levels of dispositional anger and hostility. These effects were independent of pupils' level of self-esteem but mediated by neuroticism. The current study extends prior work by illustrating differential correlates of vulnerable and grandiose narcissism in adolescents.

Madigan, D.J. A Meta-Analysis of Perfectionism and Academic Achievement

Over the past two decades, many studies have examined the relationship between perfectionism and academic achievement. However, these studies have yet to be systematically collated and meta-analysed.

The purpose of the present study was to do so. A literature search returned 37 studies ($N = 8,901$) and 156 effect sizes. Random-effects meta-analyses indicated that perfectionistic strivings showed a significant small-to-medium positive relationship with academic achievement ($r = .24$), whereas perfectionistic concerns showed a significant small negative relationship with academic achievement ($r = -.08$). One moderator of these relationships was the instrument that was used to measure perfectionism. This was particularly the case for perfectionistic concerns. The findings suggest that the relationship between perfectionism and academic achievement is complex with perfectionistic strivings potentially aiding and perfectionistic concerns potentially hindering students' academic achievement.

Maffei, A., Spironelli, C., Polver, S., & Angrilli, A. Reduced subjective and cortical responses to unpleasant emotional movies in individuals with high traits of primary psychopathy.

Our knowledge on non-forensic psychopathic samples and its characterization as a dimensional construct within the normal population is still limited. With the aim to study the psychophysiological correlates, participants with High and Low primary psychopathy, were selected using the LSRPS (Levenson et al., 1995), Factor 1, and watched a series of 15 movies divided in five emotional categories selected from a new database (Maffei et al., 2015), while their EEG and subjective emotional response were collected. HP participants reported less negative affect for Fear and Compassion excerpts, and their cortical Gamma activity was reduced in response to Fear in a large network, comprising regions involved in visual attention and affective empathy. These results show that emotional detachment traits are related to blunted responses to unpleasant stimuli and to abnormal activity of brain regions involved in empathy, revealing that the functional abnormalities described in psychopathic criminals hold in non-forensic individuals.

Malanchini, M., Wang, Z., Harden, K.P., & Tucker-Drob, E.M. Self-regulation, motivation and academic achievement: a comprehensive account of their associations applying genetically informative and longitudinal designs

Self-regulation describes the ability to control both behaviors and internal states against a backdrop of conflicting or distracting situations, drives, or impulses. In a sample 1019 participants from the Texas Twin Project (aged 7.8-15.5) we (1) examined the structure of associations between multiple self-regulatory constructs stemming from the cognitive and personality psychology traditions; (2) estimated how these constructs related to mathematics and reading ability beyond cognitive measures; and (3) estimated the extent to which genetic and environmental factors mediated the observed associations. Results highlighted the differentiation among cognitive and personality aspects of self-regulation. Collectively, measures of cognition, self-regulation and other educationally relevant aspects of personality accounted for the entirety of genetic variance in mathematics and reading ability. The current findings point to the important independent role that each construct plays in academic settings, particularly characteristics such as openness to new challenges, interest and self-perceived ability.

Mallinson-Howard, S.H., Madigan, D.J., & Grugan, M.C. A Meta-Analytic Review of Perfectionism and Achievement Goal Theory

Perfectionism is important in achievement contexts. Consequently, perfectionism has been examined from a motivational perspective. One such perspective is Achievement Goal Theory. This social-cognitive theory of motivation posits that individuals participate in achievement activities to demonstrate competence, which can be defined based on orientations, goals, and the perceived climate. Research has shown the relationships between perfectionism and facets of Achievement Goal

Theory are complex. To further understand this complexity, we have used meta-analytical techniques to provide an up-to-date review of the literature in sport, education, and the workplace. A literature search returned 36 studies including over 7,000 participants. Random-effects meta-analyses identified perfectionistic strivings shared positive associations with task- and ego-orientations, approach-goals, and a perceived task- and ego-involving climates. Perfectionistic concerns shared positive associations with an ego-orientation, avoidance-goals, and perceived ego-involving climate. Based on this review, we conclude perfectionistic strivings and perfectionistic concerns entail distinct, yet overlapping, motivational antecedents and consequences.

Malykh, S., Kuzmina, Y., Lysenkova, I., Khusnutdinova, E., & Tikhomirova, T. Cross-cultural Longitudinal Study of Development of Approximate Number Sense across the Elementary School Years.

In this study, we aimed to estimate the developmental trajectories of Approximate Number Sense (ANS) from the beginning of formal education to the end of elementary school in two countries, Russia and Kyrgyzstan, which have similar organization of their educational systems but differences in socioeconomic status and in the results of educational assessments. We used a four-wave longitudinal study with 416 participants from two countries and applied the mixed effect growth approach and the latent class growth approach. We identified two latent classes of growth trajectories: the first class had a high initial ANS accuracy and a fast rate of growth, whereas the second class had a low initial ANS accuracy and non-significant growth. Comparing the distribution of latent classes within the two countries revealed that there were a significantly larger proportion of schoolchildren from the second class in Kyrgyzstan than in Russia. This study was supported by the Russian Science Foundation (17-78-30028).

Malykh, S., Leonov, S., Rikel, A., & Shilko, R. Personality and Cognitive Traits as Predictors of Math Exams Success Rates in High School Age.

The aim of this study was to analyze the interrelationships between the 'Big Five' personality traits, fluid intelligence and Exams Success Rates on Math in Russian high school students. The study involved 200 Russian high school students in Grade 11 (Mean = 17.6 years, SD = 0.4, 48.5% males) from a public secondary school. The Russian version of the 'NEO-PI-R' questionnaire was used to assess personality traits. Fluid intelligence was measured with the 'Raven Progressive Matrices' test. Exams Success Rates was indicated by test scores of the Unified State Exam on Math. Using structural equation modeling three theoretical models of how personality traits and intelligence influence the exams success rates on Math were tested. The analysis was controlled for age and sex. The results might discuss in terms of the investment theory. This study was supported by the grant from the Russian Science Foundation No17-78-30028.

March, E., Litten, V., Sullivan, D., & Ward, L. Bad Romance: Dark Traits and Intimate Partner Cyberstalking

Unlike the stalking of strangers and acquaintances, Intimate Partner Cyberstalking (IPCS) accounts for the majority of stalking situations. Experiencing IPCS is associated with significant negative outcomes, including social isolation, depression and anxiety, sleep disturbances, and financial hardship. Previous research has shown utility in gender and dark personality traits in predicting perpetration of IPCS. In the current study, 412 participants (76% women) completed an online questionnaire measuring personality, online behaviour, and controlling relationship behaviours. IPCS was significantly related to controlling relationship behaviours. Further, gender (women), vulnerable narcissism, direct verbal and physical sadism, and psychopathy factor 2 were all significant predictors of perpetrating IPCS. Importantly, there were

significant gender differences regarding predictors. Vulnerable narcissism and direct verbal sadism were significant predictors for women, and only psychopathy factor 2 was a significant predictor for men. Results are discussed in terms of gender differences, motivations, and prevention of this harmful behaviour.

Martínez, A. & Blanch, A. Risk taking in outdoor-adventure sports.

The popularity and practice of outdoor-adventure sports have raised substantially in the past 20 years. Activities such as mountaineering, hiking, rock-climbing, canyoning, or kayaking are undertaken on a regular basis by many people around the globe. These activities involve different degrees of risk-taking because of their inherent dangers. The increment of people involved in these sort of activities has contributed in turn to raising accidents and rescues, sometimes with fatal consequences. Several past studies have found significant links between individual differences in traits associated with risk behavior and practice of outdoor-adventure sports. However, research about the links of traits with accidents and rescues is rather scarce. The current study addresses how individual differences in self-esteem, conscientiousness, impulsivity, or risk-taking, predict events such as accidents, incidents, close calls, and rescues. Moreover, we examined whether there were sex differences suggesting more consistent associations for men than for women.

Matthews, G., Wohleber, R., Yerdon, V., Kang, T., & Vang, D. Psychophysiological and Subjective State Correlates of Performance in the Fatigued Driver

Moderate levels of fatigue may impair attention and performance in vehicle drivers but there are substantial individual differences in response. Strategies for identifying drivers vulnerable to performance decrement include assessment of subjective fatigue and psychophysiological indices of drowsiness. Most studies have addressed sleep loss. The present study focused on task-induced fatigue in normally rested drivers, utilizing multiple assessment methods including eye tracking, electrocardiography (ECG) and subjective state (Dundee Stress State Questionnaire). Data were analyzed to determine predictors of driving performance, as well as temporal changes in fatigue indices. 104 young adults performed a realistic but monotonous 2-hour simulated drive. Multiple fatigue-sensitive predictors of driving performance were identified including measures based on eye closures, saccade frequency, pupil diameter, ECG stress indices, and subjective task disengagement and distress. Eye-tracking measures were generally the most predictive of performance, and correlated with subjective fatigue. Data support development of a multivariate index for tracking fatigue during driving.

Mayer, R.A., Fiebach, C.J., & Basten, U. Individual differences in value-based decision making: Trait resilience and a behavioural positivity bias are associated with differential neural representations of costs and benefits

Cognitive biases in the processing of affective information have been associated with resilience to stress-related psychological dysfunction. Here, we investigate the neural correlates of a positivity bias in the integration of positive and negative information and its association with trait resilience. In a sample of 80 healthy adult participants, we studied the neural processes of value-based decision making with a cost-benefit integration task using functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI). We observed individual differences in the neural representations of costs and benefits in key regions of the salience network (anterior insula, dorsal anterior cingulate cortex) that were associated with a behavioural measure of positivity bias derived from choice behaviour in the experimental task as well as with trait resilience (Resilience Scale; Wagnild & Young). The observed individual differences in the neural representation of positive and negative

information may underlie the self-reported differences in trait resilience.

Mazurkiewicz, M. & Golec de Zavala, A. Gratitude reduces collective narcissism-prejudice link.

Three studies investigate whether gratitude – ability to feel thankful for positive aspects of experience curtails prejudice among collective narcissists. Collective narcissism is an emotional investment in an exaggerated image of one's own group that is linked to a tendency to hold prejudice against threatening outgroups. The results of Studies 1 ($N = 679$) and 2 ($N = 590$), conducted in two different national contexts, indicated that the link between collective narcissism and prejudice was weaker among grateful people. In Study 3 ($N = 569$), we introduce a novel way of experimentally inducing gratitude, an audio-guided meditation, which increased state gratitude. The results indicated that the link between collective narcissism and prejudice was weakened after gratitude meditation. The results suggest that collective narcissists' prejudice compensates for their inability to regulate negative emotions and that experiencing gratitude may offer a way of coping, thus reducing prejudice among collective narcissists.

McIlveen, P. Employability as a Dispositional Trait.

The notion employability is now the focal point of governments, employers, education and training institutions. Employability is a key performance indicator for policies, programs, employees, and educational outcomes. Universities, for example, tout their graduates' employment outcomes and inhere employability in their market brands. Employability is, however, a contested notion with conceptual and empirical variations. Employability may be conceptualized in terms of dispositional traits and characteristic adaptations that predict work and study outcomes (e.g., job search, work engagement, self-efficacy, job satisfaction). This presentation provides a definitive conceptualization, measurement model, and evidence for its validity. This presentation describes outcomes of a national project that developed a set of six person-centered latent employability profiles. The project produced educational resources to guide users' interpretation of scores and application of the profiles. The employability profiles are the subject of ongoing research and data collection in different samples.

Micic, S. & Bakracevic, K. How is bilingualism connected with executive functions in children?

The purpose of this research was to determine whether bilingualism influences cognitive abilities of children and to verify the assumptions about the connection between bilingualism and better results in the field of cognitive functioning. Research showing the advantage of bilingual individuals in comparison with monolinguals in cognitive functioning is often explained by the mechanisms that allow bilingual individuals to control and represent the two languages in the brain. Our study included children aged 9 to 10 years: a group of bilingual children who speak Slovene and Hungarian and a control group of monolingual, Slovene speaking children. We tested them with the following cognitive abilities tests: executive functions with TMT test and Stroop task, working memory with digit span task forward and backward, verbal abilities with verbal fluency test and RAVLT. They also solved non-verbal intelligence test. The data showed that, although verbal fluency was slightly lower in bilingual group, bilingual children achieved better results on some indicators of Stroop task and were more successful on digit span tests, which could indicate advantage in some areas of executive functioning and working memory.

Mieda, T. & Oshio, A. Dichotomous thinking and moral foundations.

Classification of other people and groups leads to prejudice; and the

prejudice links to various moral values. Previous studies suggested that human moral values is represented by five moral foundations. The present study aimed to examine a pattern of associations between dichotomous thinking which is a thinking style such as all or nothing, and the five moral foundations. Participants ($N = 4815$; Mage = 49.7; SD = 11.1; 1926 women) completed the Dichotomous Thinking Inventory and the Japanese version of the 30-item Moral Foundations Questionnaire. We examined correlations between the dichotomous thinking and each domain of the moral foundations, and conducted multiple regression analyses predicting scores of the propensity for dichotomous thinking with scores on the five moral foundations. Results indicated that the dichotomous thinking tendency is characterized by high Fairness/Reciprocity, high Ingroup/Royalty, and low Harm/Care.

Miyagi, T., Fujiwara, H., Yoshimura, S., Kobayashi, K., Ueno, T., Oishi, N., & Murai, T. Psychological resilience and Functional Connectivity change of the Default Mode Network.

Resilience is an individual characteristic of stress reaction. Evidence suggests that stress induces changes in functional connectivity (FC) of the default mode network (DMN). However, the relationship between resilience and FC of DMN has not been clarified yet. In this study, resting-state and task-based fMRI using oddball paradigm (task block after resting block) were performed in 89 healthy volunteers. Resilience was assessed using the Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC) and its association with FC changes during time course were explored. FC of resting state got higher in the former half of task phase, followed by a decline in the latter half of the task phase. CD-RISC was negatively correlated with FC changes on transition phase from resting to the former half of task phase. These results would indicate a homeostasis of individuals with higher resilience in attention processing.

Migiwa, I. & Oshio, A. The Effects of Intellectual Curiosity on Time Perspectives and Identity

Achievements.

Development of time perspective is one of the important factors for identity achievement among adolescents. The present study examines the effects of intellectual curiosity and time perspective on the identity achievement. Participants were 207 Japanese undergraduates (105 females and average age was 20.16 years old). They completed the Epistemic Curiosity Scale, the Erikson Psychosocial Stage Inventory (the 5th stage), and the Temporal Focus Scale. Results indicated that both diverse and specific curiosities are positively associated with current and future focuses of the time perspective, while there are no significant relationships between the curiosities and past focus. The current and futures focuses have significant positive relationships with the results suggest that the intellectual curiosity makes adolescents focus on now and the future and leads to the identity achievements.

Molinuevo, B., Ivanova, A., Monguilot, M., Martínez-Membrives, E., Bonillo, A., & Torrubia, R. External Validity of Spanish version of The Child Problematic Traits Inventory in a clinical boys sample.

The Child Problematic Traits Inventory (CPTI; Colins et al., 2014) has been developed as a measure for assessing the affective (Callous-unemotional), interpersonal (Grandiose-deceitful), and behavioural (Impulsive-need of stimulation) dimensions of psychopathic personality in children. This study aims to provide evidences supporting the validity in a boys clinical sample of the Spanish version of the CPTI. Data were obtained from parents and teachers of boys treated as outpatients ($n = 40$; ages 6 to 14 years) in two different hospitals. Results showed significant associations of the CPTI dimensions with other measures of psychopathic personality, and with variables theoretically linked to the psychopathic construct, such as fearlessness, low prosocial behaviour,

and different forms of disruptive behaviour (e.g., attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, oppositional defiant disorder, conduct problems, aggression). These results give preliminary support to the CPTI as a useful measure to assess the child psychopathic traits in clinical Spanish population.

Monni, A. & Scalas, L.F. The effect of approach-avoidance tendencies and cognitive flexibility on psychopathology.

Approach and avoidance tendencies have been associated with different psychopathologies, but it has not yet been investigated whether other factors might play a role in this association. Based on the Motivational model of psychopathology (Beauchaine & Zisner, 2017), we hypothesized that a preserved cognitive flexibility might play a protective role on the relationship between extreme approach-avoidance tendencies and psychopathology occurrence. In a diversified group ($n = 374$, age = 18-65, mean = 34.91, SD = 13.41) we tested three structural equation models in which Behavior Inhibition and Behavior Activation Systems (BIS, BAS), Approach-Avoidance Temperaments and Promotion-Prevention Regulatory Foci, associated with cognitive flexibility, predict several psychopathological symptoms. We found a protective role of Promotion Focus, whereas Avoidance Temperament and BIS emerged as risk factors. Moreover, cognitive flexibility played a protective role across different psychopathological symptoms. In conclusion, we emphasize the importance to evaluate cognitive control factors jointly with approach-avoidance constructs to better understand and effectively predict various psychopathological outcomes.

Morawetz, C., Mohr, P.N.C., Heekeren, H.R., & Bode, S. The effect of emotion regulation on risk-taking and decision-related activity in a prefrontal-striatal network is modulated by agreeableness

Emotion regulation (ER) impacts the expected emotional responses to the outcomes of risky decisions via activation of cognitive control strategies. However, whether ER of incidental stimuli also impacts risk-taking in subsequent decisions is still poorly understood. Certain personality traits might mediate these interactions. We investigated the interplay between ER of incidentally induced emotional responses and subsequent choice behaviour using a risky decision-making task and functional magnetic resonance imaging. We found that ER was followed by less risky decisions, which was further reflected in an increase in activation in dorsolateral and ventrolateral prefrontal cortex and cingulate cortex. Agreeableness emerged as a key facet of personality related to risk aversion after emotion experience. This personality facet also modulated brain activity in a prefrontal-striatal network. These findings suggest that ER impacts on subsequent risk-taking in decision-making, and that agreeableness in particular modulates this interaction in a rather complex fashion.

Murtazina, I. Characteristics of healthy life style, psychological well-being and personality traits among young men and women.

The problem of human health is becoming increasingly relevant. Healthy lifestyle can be seen as the most desirable health trajectory. We studied associations of healthy lifestyle characteristics, psychological well-being and personality traits among men and women in early adulthood. Participants: 124 people (51 males), $M(\text{age}) = 17.86$ (SD = 0.589). Methods: Health-Promoting Lifestyle Profile (Walker), Big Five Inventory, Ryffs Scales of Psychological Well-being. Results: We identified differences among men and women. Women were able to build trust with people, they showed a higher level of empathy, self-awareness and cooperation than men; men had higher physical activity and greater emotional stability than women. In men, a healthy lifestyle was more associated with strong-willed personality component, culture of communication, competence in mastering the environment and psychological well-being. In women, healthy lifestyle was

associated with benevolent, culture of communication, openness to experience, self-awareness, independence, competence in mastering the environment, self-acceptance and psychological well-being.

Nafari, R. & Khalaj, N. Comparative of Mental status in individualistic/collectivistic Zanjan University.

Background and Objective: Regarding to the "person- environment fit", although, having a personality which matches the values of the overarching culture should increase subjective well being, a mismatch will decrease it. Methods: Used method in this study was descriptive and comparative. Among all undergraduate students at the Azad University of Zanjan in 2018 school year, the number of 100 students were selected based on quota sampling and according to school and were evaluated with using Auckland Individualism and Collectivism Scale (AICS) and SCL_90 Questionnaire. Findings: Results of multivariate analysis of variance showed that the two groups in terms of their overall performance in SCL_90 Questionnaire have significant difference. Conclusion: The results in this study confirmed the "person- environment fit". The Iranian culture that is recognized as one of collectivist cultures, Individualist students had more psychological problems; whereas, collectivist Student had a better mental state. Keywords: mental status, individualism- collectivism.

Naor-Ziv, R., Shamay-Tsoory, S., & Levy-Gig, E. Evaluating interpersonal emotion-regulation in reducing distress in parent-adolescent dyads

The ability to regulate emotions depends in its initial stages on our parents, indicating that interpersonal emotion regulation (ER) is crucial for adolescent's healthy development. In the present study, we used a relatively novel performance-based interactive paradigm to evaluate the effectiveness of this interpersonal ER. We tested whether parents can choose cognitive ER strategies that reduce distress more effectively for their adolescents compared to choosing a regulatory strategy for oneself, and whether anxiety affects interpersonal ER in parent-adolescent dyads. Forty-five adolescent-parent pairs in this study viewed negative emotional pictures, and were instructed to choose and apply a regulatory strategy (self ER), or to apply a regulatory strategy chosen by their parents (interpersonal ER). Our results illuminate the value of parental support, especially in cases of anxiety during adolescence. Parental support using interpersonal ER is crucial for adolescents with high anxiety, however it is unwelcome for non-anxious adolescents.

Nestik, T. Psychological differences in person's attitudes toward global risks

Psychological determinants of personal attitudes toward natural and anthropogenic global risks are explored ($N = 547$, Russian adults). The psychological types of the individual attitudes to global risks were identified: "radical pessimists", "alarmed traditionalists", "activists", "ignoring", "passive pragmatists", "optimists". A 47 items-questionnaire "Global risks attitudes" was elaborated and proved by the CFA. To measure person's world beliefs and values the Social Axioms Survey (Leung et al., 2002) and the Moral Foundations Questionnaire (Graham et al., 2008) were used. We revealed three groups of person's beliefs that are involved in coping with news about global threats. The first of them performs a protective function in the conditions of a lack of social resources: belief in the injustice of society, low social trust, and fatalism block participation in collective actions and increase orientation to radical decisions. The second group increase adherence to group norms: religiosity, respect for authority, purity and sanctity in moral evaluations support the return to traditional values and tighter control over citizens to prevent catastrophe. The third group of beliefs increases tolerance for uncertainty and helps person to resist the temptation of simplified, populist solutions: beliefs in ability to determine future,

moral foundations of justice and caring for people, social complexity, belief in the reward for application. Directions for further research are proposed.

Neubauer, A.C., Baumgartner, M., & Hofer, G. The self-other knowledge asymmetry model (SOKA) for cognitive and social-emotional abilities: Relations with self-concept, grades and the internal/external frame of reference model

Previously we could locate facets of intelligence and social-emotional competence within the SOKA (self- other knowledge asymmetry) model, i.e. whether one self or others are better sources of estimating the “true ability” (Neubauer et al., 2018). Now we examined whether differences in self- and peer estimates are due to an internal comparison of the facets of intelligence, as proposed by the internal/external frame of reference model. In a sample of 17yrs old 249 pupils from senior high schools we gave tests for numerical, verbal, spatial intelligence, for inter- and intrapersonal competence, and obtained self- and peer-estimates as well as self-concept and school grades. The results show no internal comparison effect in estimating one's own intelligence. Self-concepts and self-estimates correlate highly. Results suggest that in consulting young people for academic choices preference should be given to objective performance tests instead of school grades or relying on self- concepts or self-estimates.

Nezlek, J.B. & Cypriańska, M. How well does the GFP measure well-being? Canonical correlations between the FFM and satisfaction of basic needs

The FFM has been discussed in terms of a General Factor of Personality (positive loadings for extraversion, agreeableness, openness, and conscientiousness, and a negative loading for neuroticism). The present study examined relationships between the GFP and well-being. Participants, adult community members (433), completed the BFI44 and a measure of the satisfaction of needs for autonomy, competence, and relatedness. Canonical correlation analyses in which the FFM traits constituted one set of measures and the satisfaction of needs constituted a second set found two significant canonical variables. The loadings for the first variable were consistent with the GFP and a g factor of well-being. The second variable had negative loadings for competence and autonomy and a positive loading for relatedness combined with positive loadings for extraversion, agreeableness, and neuroticism, and negative loadings for openness and conscientiousness. These results suggest that the GFP may not be sufficiently sensitive to differences in types of well-being.

Nezlek, J.B. & Cypriańska, M. Self-efficacy moderates relationships between basic neuroticism and satisfaction with life

As part of a larger study (Grant NSC 2013/11/B/HS6/01135) on recreational running, participants (adult community members, $n = 428$) described their satisfaction with life and self-efficacy and completed the BFI44. Regression analyses found that SWLS was positively related to extraversion and conscientiousness and was negatively related to neuroticism. Moderation analyses using PROCESS found that self-efficacy moderated relationships between satisfaction with life and neuroticism, whereas it do not moderate relationships between SWLS and extraversion and conscientiousness. The relationship between SWLS and neuroticism was weaker for people high in self-efficacy than for people low in self-efficacy. In fact, it was not significant for people +1 SD in self-efficacy. These results suggest that higher levels of self-efficacy may reduce the negative effects of neuroticism on life satisfaction.

Nowak, A., Kościelniak, M., & Zalewska, A. Benefits of self-development activity – Differences and changes in personality and SWB linked to studying coaching vs being passive.

Participants ($n = 103$) in this study (Grant NSC 2013/11/B/HS6/01135) were working university graduates. They completed measures

of the FFM, characteristic adaptations (self-esteem, hope for success), and well-being (life and need satisfaction, mood: pleasure, energy, tension) twice (15 months apart). Some participant ($n = 48$) had started postgraduate studies in coaching, a self-development activity. The control group ($n = 55$) had not undertaken any self- developing activity. A two-factor MANOVA (group and time) found a main effect for group. People studying coaching had higher scores than the control group for Extraversion, Openness, Agreeableness, Self-esteem, hope for success dimensions, and for well-being. Moreover, scores on Pleasure and Self-esteem increased in the coaching group, whereas scores on well-being, characteristic adaptations, and Extraversion, Agreeableness, and Conscientiousness decreased in control group. These findings suggest that positive activity may develop and maintain higher personal resources.

Nowak, A., Zalewska, A.M., & Kościelniak, M. Relationships between personality and Subjective Well-Being – mediating role of Self-esteem and Agency. Are these relationships moderated by undertaking self-development activity?

The aims of the research (Grant NSC 2013/11/B/HS6/01135) were to examine roles that personality traits and specific adaptations - self-esteem and agency (a part of hope for success) - play in predicting subjective well-being and to verify two general hypotheses: H1. The specific adaptations (self-esteem and agency) will mediate relationships between personality traits and well- being, H2. Undertaking or not self-development activity can moderate relationships between personality and well-being. 326 participants aged 21-64 (226 F; 82 M) completed measures of FFM traits, self-esteem, hope for success, and well-being (life and need satisfaction, subjective happiness). Of these, 169 had started postgraduate studies in coaching, a self-developmental activity. The others did not take studies focusing on self-development. Multi-group SEM analysis found that SES mediated relationships between SWB and Neuroticism, Extraversion, and Agreeableness, whereas Agency mediated relationships between SWB and Neuroticism, Extraversion, and Conscientiousness. Undertaking self-development activity did not moderate these relations.

Nowland, R.A. Trait emotional intelligence predicts a reduction in stress and depressive symptoms across school transition.

Promoting resilience in young people is a priority. However, there is a dearth of evidence examining whether trait emotional intelligence (TEI) - an individual-level resource trained in schools – impacts adaptation across the primary to secondary education transition period. TEI, stress perception, and depressive symptoms were measured in 156 children (47.4% females) aged 10-11 years, prior to school transfer (Time 1), immediately post-transfer (Time 2), and 4 months after transfer (Time 3). Cross-lagged analysis found higher TEI at Time 1 predicted decreases in self-reported stress and depressive symptoms from Time 1 to Time 2, and higher depressive symptoms at Time 2 predicted increases in stress from Time 2 to Time 3. Stress reported at Time 2 also impacted TEI at Time 3. This indicates that a focus on boosting TEI pre and mid-transition is important to buffer the effects of stress on mental health in pre-adolescents.

Nozaki, Y. Puente-Martínez, A., & Mikolajczak, M. Evaluating the higher-order structure of emotional intelligence: Confirmatory factor analysis and Bayesian structural equation modelling.

Trait emotional intelligence (EI) reflects individual differences in the identification, understanding, expression, regulation, and utilization of one's own and others' emotions. Unlike personality or intelligence, the higher-order structure of trait EI has not yet been systematically examined. This study aimed to fill this gap by clarifying the

higher-order structure of trait EI with four different samples (French-speaking Belgian, Dutch-speaking Belgian, Spanish, and Japanese). Six confirmatory factor analyses per group and Bayesian structural equation modelling revealed that a structure with two second-order factors (intrapersonal and interpersonal EI) and with residual correlations among the types of competence (emotion identification, emotion comprehension, emotion expression, emotion regulation, and emotion utilization) fitted the data better than proposed alternative models. The findings emphasize the importance of distinguishing between intrapersonal and interpersonal domains in trait EI. They offer exciting perspectives for future research and shed light on past contradictory findings.

O'Connor, P. Job complexity reduces wellbeing in some employees but increases it in others: The moderating role of trait plasticity

We report the results of one large study investigating whether the known, detrimental effects of job complexity on wellbeing depend on trait plasticity (high openness, high extraversion). The sample included 9,002 workers who formed part of an Australian household panel (HILDA) in 2013. All participants completed questionnaire measures of job complexity, job satisfaction, job stress, role autonomy and the Big Five personality traits. Participants also indicated their age, gender, and occupation. Data was analysed using multilevel modelling which confirmed the negative effects of job complexity, and supported hypothesised moderating effects of plasticity on measures of wellbeing. Follow up analyses revealed that job complexity serves to increase job satisfaction, and reduce the negative consequences of stress for those high in plasticity. The opposite effects were observed for those low in plasticity. The results have implications for organisations in that they challenge commonly accepted assumptions regarding the effects of complexity on wellbeing.

O'Neil, D.A. Brooks, M.A., & Hopkins, M.M. Women's Career Development: Factors that Help and Hinder.

Scholars have found that women face considerable challenges as they seek to advance their careers (e.g., O'Neil & Hopkins, 2015; O'Neil, Hopkins & Bilimoria, 2008). In this presentation we will identify women's perceptions of the factors that facilitate their career advancement as well as those that serve as obstacles. Career facilitators such as social support (e.g., mentorship, developing good working relationships with supervisors and colleagues) and instrumental support (e.g., sponsorship and access to opportunities) can assist women in attaining their career aspirations, while career obstacles such as gender-related factors (e.g., male-dominated environments, gender stereotypes and attitudes) and structural factors (e.g., discriminatory organizational policies and practices, and work-life conflicts) can inhibit women's opportunities to advance. Ideas for how individuals and organizations can diminish the obstacles and promote the facilitators will be discussed during this symposium.

Olalla Cutrín, O., Maneiro, L., López-Romero, L., Gómez-Fraguela, J.A., & Romero, E. Gender differences in the longitudinal effects of parental affection on psychopathic personality traits in normative Spanish adolescents

Evidence has shown the influence that the lack of positive parenting skills exerts on children's psychopathic personality traits throughout development. This work aims to evaluate gender differences in the longitudinal effects of the lack of parental affection on adolescents grandiose- manipulative, callous-unemotional, and daring-impulsive traits, as well as conduct disorder, two years later. The final sample was composed of 318 adolescents, aged 12 to 14, 46.2% females, from 9 secondary schools in Galicia (NW Spain), who were followed-up during two years. Parental affection was assessed at T1 and personality traits

were assessed at T3, both by self-reported measures. Results indicate that the lack of parental affection predicts callous-unemotional and daring-impulsive traits as well as conduct disorder in girls. Parental affection only predicts conduct disorder in males. These results suggest the relevance of strengthening positive parenting skills, especially in girls, in order to prevent the development of psychopathic traits in adolescents.

Oleszkiewicz, A. Sensory impairment reduces altruism regardless of the recipient's sensory status.

Readiness to share with others at own cost have been known to vary significantly as a function of even minimal cues about the recipient. Sensory impaired individuals elicit more altruistic behaviours from others, at the same time being more prone to be exploited. We tested whether information about sensory impairment in the recipient (blindness or deafness or no impairment) would increase the amount of money given to the anonymous partner in the Dictator game. We manipulated the sensory status of the recipient by indicating that the person is sensory impaired (in the same way as the participant) or not. Sample included blind ($n=100$) and deaf ($n=100$) individuals and their fully functional counterparts ($n=200$). They were roughly matched with sex, age, socio-economic status and education. We observed higher readiness to share in fully functional control sample as compared to sensory impaired subjects, regardless of the recipient's sensory status.

Orit, T. Personal growth of mothers of preterms – medical evaluation vs. Subjective perceptions

We aimed at examining personal growth and its predictors among mothers of premature babies at two medically defined risk levels (low, moderate-high). Prospective data was collected from 94 mothers to preterms one month postpartum, and two months "corrected birth age". The data was derived from self-report instruments tapping mother's perceived levels of stress (used for examining both linear and curvilinear associations), and mother's personal resources (self-esteem, attachment styles, perceived emotional support from her own mother), as well as personal growth. Results indicated that mothers in the two risk groups did not differ in level of perceived stress. Mothers reporting moderate stress levels experienced the highest personal growth. Finally, risk group played a moderating role in the association between perceived maternal emotional support and several growth dimensions. The results highlight the importance of the subjective experience and the value of maternal emotional support for the personal growth of mothers of preterms.

Osada, M. The relationship between post-traumatic growth and personality in bullying victims

There are long-term effects of bullying for victims, and the effects are mainly negative. However, recently, post-trauma research has revealed personal growth resulting of reestablished their Core Belief, referred to as Post-Traumatic Growth (PTG). In clinical research in bullying, studies have shown positive effects like PTG, but no study has revealed the relation to PTG. This study examined the long-term effects of bullying focusing on PTG and relation to personality traits mediated by Core Belief in Japanese university students ($N=418$). A similar result in other traumatic events was shown in the correlation between Extraversion, Conscientiousness, Openness to experience and PTG, but Agreeableness was not significant and different from previous study. In hierarchical multiple regression, relationship between Extraversion / Agreeableness and PTG was largely mediated by level of Core Belief. Implications of this study, and bullying is unlike a single-event trauma and processes to PTG in bullying are discussed.

Palazzeschi, L. & Di Fabio, A. High Entrepreneurship, Leadership and Professionalism (HELP): A new strength for resilience beyond personality traits

In the current world of work characterized by instability and continuous changes, High Entrepreneurship, Leadership and Professionalism (HELP) represents a promising resource for resilient workers. The present study analyzed the relationship between HELP and resilience, controlling for the effects of personality traits. The Big Five Questionnaire (BFQ), the High Entrepreneurship, Leadership, Professionalism - Questionnaire (HELP-Q), and the Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale were administered to 166 Italian university students. Hierarchical regressions analyses showed that HELP explained a percentage of incremental variance beyond that accounted for by personality traits in relation to resilience. These results underlined that HELP represents a promising resource for fostering resilience in future workers.

Palazzeschi, L. & Di Fabio, A. The contribution of acceptance of change to well-being in the framework of sustainability.

In the new research area of the Psychology of Sustainability and Sustainable Development, acceptance of change represents a promising individual resource to promote people's well-being in coping with XXI challenges, fostering sustainable development. The present study analyzed the relationship between acceptance of change and both hedonic and eudaimonic well-being, controlling for the effects of personality traits. The Big Five Questionnaire (BFQ), the Acceptance of Change Scale (ACS), the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS), the Satisfaction With Life Scale (SWLS), the Meaning in Life Measure (MLM), and the Flourishing Scale (FS), were administered to 216 Italian university students and 223 Italian workers. Hierarchical regressions analyses showed that acceptance of change explained a percentage of incremental variance beyond that accounted for by personality traits in relation to both hedonic and eudaimonic well-being. These results underlined that acceptance of change represents a promising resource for fostering well-being, in particular eudaimonic well-being.

Panganiban, A.R., Matthews, G., Lin, J., & Long, M.D. Trust your Robot! Individual Differences in Confidence in Robot Threat Evaluations.

As technology advances, people will increasingly team with intelligent, autonomous robots in safety-critical domains. Individual difference factors influence trust in a robot partner. People may differ in whether they treat the robot as a sophisticated machine or as a quasi-human partner. Two studies investigated individual differences in trust in a robot partner that analyzed data for possible human threats in a security context. In Study 1, we developed a Robot Threat Assessment (RoTA) test that distinguished trust dimensions for human-like judgments (e.g., detecting anger) and judgments based only on physical analysis (e.g., detecting explosives). In Study 2, trust in the robot was assessed in a 3-D virtual world simulation. Predictors of trust included the RoTA and additional trust scales including Nomura's Negative Attitudes to Robots scale. Trust in intelligent robots is affected by the person's mental model for intelligent systems, which in turn reflects both situational cues and individual difference factors.

Papageorgiou, K.A. Bridging the Gap: A Network Approach to Dark Triad, Mental Toughness, the Big Five and Perceived Stress

We explored the connections between the Dark Triad (DT) with Mental Toughness (MT) and whether they account for perceived stress beyond the Big Five (B5). Network analyses were undertaken, independently in two samples, and in the combined dataset. DT and MT improved the prediction of perceived stress above the B5. Narcissism occupied a strategic position in the network acting as a bridge between

prosocial and dark sides of personality. The pattern of network connections could not be explained by B5 traits alone. There is more to personality than what can be captured by the B5 hence broadening the domain of personality can improve the prediction of important outcomes, such as perceived stress. Narcissism is a unique trait and studying its connection with MT may be the key to moving forward from a dichotomous way of perceiving personality traits, as beneficial or malevolent, to focusing on a dynamic continuum of personality.

Park, Y., Kim, K., & Lee, J. The Comparison of Time Perspective between Individuals with Sluggish Cognitive Tempo and Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder.

Individuals with sluggish cognitive tempo (SCT) experience difficulties with hypoactivity and procrastination, whereas individuals with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) suffer from hyperactivity and impulsivity. Time perspectives (TPs), which address how the emphasis on past, present, and future influences on behaviors, can explain their disparate behaviors. This study is to compare TPs among adults with SCT and ADHD. Screened by Barkley Adult ADHD Rating Scale IV, participants were divided into SCT with ADHD (N = 22), SCT (N = 47), ADHD (N = 22), and controls (N = 24). They completed Swedish Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory to measure TPs. Respectively, SCT and SCT with ADHD groups had higher present-fatalistic orientation than others. ADHD and SCT with ADHD groups had higher present-hedonistic orientation than controls. These results indicate that SCT and ADHD is associated with different TP. The procrastination of SCT would reflect present-fatalistic TP and the impulsivity of ADHD reflect present-hedonistic TP.

Parker, J. Whither Alexithymia, wither Emotional Intelligence: Why the two areas need each other more than ever.

Two constructs not proposed until the end of the 20th century—alexithymia (mid-1970s) and emotional intelligence (EI) (late 1980s)—have now generated thousands of research studies. Rich applied literatures have also evolved around each one, predominately in education and business/management for EI, and in clinical psychology and psychiatry for alexithymia. Though the early EI literature drew heavily on the slightly older alexithymia literature to promote the importance of the construct, the two areas have now diverged into two quite autonomous and insular fields. This state of affairs is unfortunate, since both areas would greatly benefit by keeping closer conceptual and methodological ties. This presentation will explore a number of persistent limitations and unanswered questions in the alexithymia and EI areas. Why, for example, is the literature on developmental aspects of alexithymia virtually non-existent, and why have clinical psychology and psychiatry been so slow to warm to the EI construct? A number of conceptual and methodological shortcomings in the two areas could be potentially resolved, or at least greatly improved, if researchers in the two areas took better note of each other.

Peiró, J.M. Wellbeing at work: From inter-individual differences to intra-individual changes. Does personality matter?

Work and organizations are immersed in important changes due to the increasing globalization, digitalization, demographic changes, and socio-economic, ecological and cultural transformations. These changes are deeply influencing work and organizations and the dynamics of individual and collective behaviors in these contexts. Personality and individual differences have played, since the beginning of I-O discipline, an important role in the efforts to predict and understand organizational behaviors, especially performance, and also wellbeing at work. These contributions have been till present made from a differential, inter-individual approach. Recently, the focus on the studies of work behaviors and well-being is being extended to intra-individual

experiences and behaviors as a way to better understand their dynamics. An array of methods such as diary and experiential studies, as well as big data analyses are facilitating that type of analyses. In this context, the personality needs consideration from other perspective that focus on its role in influencing the intra-individual dynamics and patterns of change. Some contributions from this perspective will be presented showing how they are useful to better understand behaviors and wellbeing at work. The new challenges and opportunities for future research and practice will be discussed in this context.

Pérez-Díaz, P.A. Adaptation and Validation of the Trait-Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire-Short Form in Chile (Spanish-Chilean-TEIQUE-SF).

Trait emotional intelligence theory and its operationalization vehicle, the TEIQUE, have demonstrated reliability and validity across many different contexts and countries. In this study, we administered the Spanish-Chilean-TEIQUE-SF to a general and a clinical sample in Chile. We first assessed hierarchical and bi-factor CFA models and, subsequently, Bi-factor ESEM models. We performed all analyses at the global and factor levels. CFA models did not reach acceptable model fit, whereas ESEM models reached good-to-excellent fit through Bi-factor analyses. The fit statistics for the final model in the general population were: χ^2 (293, 335) = 409.766, $p < .001$, $CFI = 0.957$, $RMSEA = 0.034$ and $SRMR = 0.032$, whereas in the clinical population, they were: χ^2 (291, 120) = 370.766, $p < .001$, $CFI = 0.923$, $RMSEA = 0.048$ and $SRMR = 0.048$. We also attained measurement invariance up to the scalar level (i.e., strong) between the original UK dataset and the Chilean samples. The results highlight the importance of performing multidimensional factor analysis through ESEM, following a Bi-factor interpretation of the instrument.

Perreault, F., Savard, C., & Litalien, D. The influence of The Dark Triad of personality on academic performance

Several studies have shown a significant association between occupational interests and personality. The Dark Triad (DT) of personality regroups three undesirable personality traits that describe manipulative, insensitive, and egocentric individuals: narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy. Previous study showed that these traits were strongly endorsed by students in specific academic fields (Perreault & al. 2018). Even if these traits are perceived as having negative impacts, some authors have recently hypothesized that they may be adaptive in specific occupational or academic contexts (Jonason & al., 2012). Based on the results of 900 university students, this study showed that some fields of study are significantly related to the DT traits. Furthermore, DT trait seems to positively influence academic performance, supporting the idea that DT traits can be adaptive in discipline that joins the behavior of their DT personality. Across programs, narcissistic trait had the most positive impact on academic results, which also supports adaptive theory.

Petrides, K.V. Latest developments in trait emotional intelligence research.

Trait emotional intelligence (trait EI) is defined as a constellation of emotional perceptions assessed via questionnaires and rating scales (Petrides, Pita, & Kokkinaki, 2007). It is a grand theory of personality seeking to integrate personality traits, emotions, and intelligence (broadly defined), hence *trait emotional intelligence*. In this paper, I present key findings from consequential new research in the field. Studies include a) a behavioral genetic investigation of the relationship between trait EI and the General Factor of Personality; b) a profiling investigation of different surgical specialties and comparison against other professional groups (executives, lawyers, military personnel,

etc.); and c) a rare substance abuse investigation comparing the trait EI profiles of parents with and without opioid addiction as well as the profiles of their children. These and other recent studies reiterate the direct relevance of trait emotional intelligence in every important area of human life.

Petrides, K.V. Psychobionomy and trait social intelligence

In this talk, I introduce Psychobionomy (Petrides, 2019) as a general system seeking to explain and utilize the laws governing the human mind. The term represents a combination of the Greek words 'Psyche,' which means *soul* or *spirit*, 'Bio,' which means *life*, and the suffix '-nomy,' which has the dual meaning of *arrangement* and *law*. The system of Psychobionomy comprises four distinct stages (Thinking, Feeling, Perceiving, and Acting), which are superimposed on the Generic Ground of Knowing that provides the background for all human experience. Trait social intelligence is one of the vehicle constructs that links the theoretical propositions advanced in Psychobionomy to empirical data suitable for scientific evaluations within positivist paradigms. The construct represents a conceptual specification falling mainly within Psychobionomic stages 1 (Thinking) and 3 (Perceiving), although it has clear implications for, and manifestations in, stage 4 (Acting). I close with a brief presentation of the psychometric properties of the Trait Social Intelligence Questionnaire (TSIQUE) as the dedicated operationalization instrument for trait social intelligence.

Pezzuti, L., Dawe, J., & Lauriola, M. Gender differences in intelligence: analysis of manifest scores and latent structures for the Italian WAIS-IV compared with Italian WAIS-R.

Gender differences on subtests, indices, and the full scale IQ of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale are examined in the two total Italian standardization samples of the Fourth Edition (WAIS-IV, $N = 2174$, 1102 females and 1072 males, ages range 16-90) and of the Revised Edition (WAIS-R $N = 2789$, 1399 females and 1390 males, ages range 16-84). The present study investigates gender differences in manifest sum scores and latent broader cognitive abilities as well as g factor as measured by the Italian WAIS-IV and WAIS-R standardizations. From the results emerged that gender differences were influenced by the method applied with men performing better than women in some measures. Effect sizes of gender differences were greatly reduced when applying the latent variable multigroup analysis. Results about WAIS-IV were compared with them about WAIS-R: the gender effect seems to have been reduced over a period of 20 years, at least in Italy.

Pieniak, M. Deafness is associated with perception of social exchange as unbalanced but does not influence interpersonal trust

Auditory stimuli are an essential part of many social behaviors. Therefore, hearing impairments may influence individual perception within social interactions. The lack of auditory input inflates the risk of being exploited and affects formation of trust in others. This may alter individual convictions about the social world. To date, limited evidence has been presented on the social functioning of deaf individuals, with most studies comprising small samples. To this end, we performed a study on interpersonal trust and social exchange balance perception in a large sample of deaf individuals ($n=80$) compared to their hearing counterparts ($n=80$) who were roughly matched in terms of sex, age, socio-economic status and education. Results show that deaf individuals perceived social exchange balance as more negative than their hearing counterparts. However, level of interpersonal trust was not significantly different in the two compared groups. Being aware of their vulnerability, deaf individuals build trustful social relationships.

Plieger, T., Grünhage, T., Duke, É., & Reuter, M. Predicting Stock Market Performance: The Influence of Gender and Personality

Gender and personality traits influence risk proneness in the context of financial decisions. However, most studies on this topic have relied on either self-report data or on artificial measures of financial risk taking behavior. The aim of our study was to identify relevant trading behaviors and personal characteristics related to trading success. N = 108 Caucasians took part in a three-week stock market simulation paradigm, in which they traded shares of eight fictional companies that differed in issue price, volatility, and outcome. Participants also completed questionnaires measuring personality, risk-taking behavior, and life stress. Our model showed that being male and scoring high on self-directedness led to more risky financial behavior, which in turn positively predicted success in the stock market simulation. The total model explained 39% of the variance in trading success, indicating a role for other factors in influencing trading behavior. Future studies should try to enrich our model to get a more accurate impression of the associations between individual characteristics and financially successful behavior in context of stock trading.

Poropat, A. Personality from a lexical perspective.

Widespread adoption of the Big 5 and related lexical models of personality enabled the discovery of reliable and important correlations of personality with many important outcomes. Yet the strength of these correlations often exceeds the relatively limited inter- scale and inter-rater reliabilities of personality scores. This rarely-acknowledged puzzle raises fundamental challenges for interpreting personality scores and associated research. To address this, I will use modern psycho-linguistic findings to reconceptualise the lexical hypothesis, the fundamental idea that guided the identification of the Big 5. Integrating psycho-linguistics with personality assessment provides a sounder basis for understanding personality and its relationships with not only performance but also with how people learn, how they learn their personality, and how they learn to describe personality.

Przedniczek, M. & Bednarek, H. Cognitive and temperamental determinants of susceptibility to the Muller-Lyer illusion.

The purpose of the study was to define structures of connections between the cognitive and temperamental factors as predictors of susceptibility to the Muller-Lyer (M-L) illusion. Among the cognitive predictors we analyzed: cognitive style FDI (EFT, Witkin), attention networks: alerting, orienting and executive control (ANT, Posner), and mechanism of inhibition and updating of information processes in WM (n-back, stop signal paradigm). The temperamental determinants of the M-L illusion were tested for /FCB-TI/ (Strelau). 170 participants (93 women) aged 20-33 (M = 24.75; SD = 3.29) participated in the study. The results showed that susceptibility to M-L illusion is associated with FD cognitive style. The relationship between the efficiency of cognitive control and attention networks, and susceptibility to the M-L illusion is moderated by temperament traits: briskness, rhythmicity, sensory sensitivity, endurance and activity. The results confirm the role of individual differences in susceptibility to the M-L illusion.

Przepiórka, A. & Sobol-Kwapińska, M. Gratitude, time perspective and life satisfaction

Gratitude occurs when individuals perceive that they have obtained an intentional benefit from another person or from the higher being. A number of studies confirmed the role of gratitude in predicting well-being. The aim of this study was to examine the associations between time perspective, gratitude, and life satisfaction. The participants were 591 Polish people aged 18 to 73 years. The Satisfaction With Life Scale, the Gratitude Questionnaire, the Zimbardo Time Perspective Inventory, the Carpe Diem Scale, and the Present-Eudaimonic Time Perspective

Scale were used. The results suggest that gratitude is a mediator in the relationship between all time perspectives and life satisfaction. The practical applications in therapy were stressed.

Putilov, A. Probing spatial location of words-markers for 6 broad personality traits on the surface of rugby cake shape representing 3-D structure of Russian personality lexicon.

The rugby cake model in the shape of triaxial ellipsoid was previously proposed to structure personality trait terms (Putilov, 2016, 2018). In this structural representation of personality lexicon, six largest factorial dimensions of personality are visualized as pairwise combinations of just three spatial dimensions that are unequal in length, possibly, due to inequality of their importance for personality perception. The present study was aimed on 1) selection of the words-markers of broad personality traits representing six largest factorial dimensions and 2) spatial location of these words on the surface of 3-D shape. By applying factor analysis with varimax rotation to the responses of 1023 volunteers to the list of 172 personality-relevant nouns, 36 words- markers of six broad personality traits were selected from nouns with the highest loadings on six rotated factors, and these words were visualized by their mapping on the surface of 3-D structural representation of Russian personality lexicon.

Quintana-Orts, C., Rey, L., Mérida-López, S., Sánchez-Álvarez, N., & Extremera, N. Cognitive Emotion Regulation Strategies in Adolescence: Are There Differences in Traditional Bullying Roles?

The aim of this study was to identify differences in cognitive emotion regulation strategies regarding the involvement in traditional bullying (i.e. perpetrators, victims, bully-victims and non-involved). Participants were 1277 secondary school students (52.4% girls) whose age ranged between 12 and 16 years. Results showed that only maladaptive cognitive emotion regulation strategies differed by bullying roles. Perpetrators, bully-victims and victims scored high in maladaptive cognitive coping (i.e. rumination, self-blaming, blaming others and catastrophizing), whereas there were no significant differences between involved and non-involved students in relation to adaptive strategies. Controlling for age and gender, high blaming others and high self-blaming were independently related to be a victim and being a bully-victim. Solely high scores in blaming others were related to be a perpetrator. Although further analyses are needed to establish causal associations, these findings suggest possible targets for intervention on maladaptive coping strategies that may protect adolescents against being involved in bullying.

Rammstedt, B., Lechner, C., Partsch, M., & Danner, D. Individual, Situational, and Country-Level Determinants of Acquiescent Responding

Acquiescence ("yea-saying") can seriously harm the validity of self-report questionnaire data. Toward a better understanding of why some individuals and groups acquiesce more strongly than others do, we developed and tested a unified conceptual framework of acquiescent responding. Our framework holds that acquiescent responding is a joint function of respondent characteristics (e.g., age, education, values), situational or survey characteristics (e.g., interview privacy, respondents' interest), and cultural characteristics (e.g., social norms, economic development). Moreover, the framework specifies two main mechanisms through which these characteristics relate to acquiescence: deferential communication styles and cognitive processing capacities. Multilevel analyses using data from 60 heterogeneous countries (N = 90,347) from the World Values Survey (WVS) lent support to our framework's main tenets. Acquiescence was higher among respondents with a higher age (> 55 years), lower education, stronger deference values (i.e., conformity and tradition), and, unexpectedly, male gender.

Interview privacy corresponded to lower acquiescence, but this association was small and vanished after including individual respondent characteristics. Unexpectedly, interviewee's interest in the interview related to higher, not lower, acquiescence. Finally, acquiescence was considerably higher among interviewees from countries with stronger deference norms. We discuss theoretical and practical implications of these findings and discuss how our framework can guide future inquiries into acquiescent responding.

Reuter, M., Seeliger, C., & Lippold, J.V. Individual differences in stress reactivity, impaired decision making and opioid addiction: An experimental molecular genetic approach.

The HPA-axis and related genetic variations play a crucial role in drug addiction. On the behavioral level substance abusers are characterized by impulsivity and impaired decision making related to the ventromedial-prefrontal-cortex (VMPFC). The present study investigates the interplay between HPA-axis related genetic variation on the corticotropin releasing factor (CRF) gene and opioid addiction with respect to IGT-performance, a paradigm to assess VMPFC deficiency. In total $n = 138$ opioid addicts and $n = 160$ healthy controls performed the IGT and were genotyped for six SNPs covering the CRF gene. Results showed higher IGT-scores in controls than in opioids and there was a three-way interaction group \times haplotype \times block. In controls carriers homozygous for the TGTA-haplotype showed a linear learning curve across blocks of trials, which is not observable without this homozygosity. In opioid addicts were diametric effects. The present study provides genetic evidence for the interplay between stress, decision making and opioid addiction.

Revelle, W. & Condon, D. Structure of personality profiles using PWAS.

Analogous to the genetic correlation between SNP profiles for different phenotypes in Genome Wide Association Studies is the profile correlation between different phenotypes across the Persome. Such Persome Wide Association Studies (PWAS) results will be reported for demographic, educational, and geographic groups across 908 items for more than 250,000 participants of the SAPA project. Just as large sample sizes are required for GWAS, so too do large samples enhance the resolution of PWAS. By using SAPA techniques to acquire these large samples for many items allows us to develop stable Persome-wide profile scores (PPS) that are analogous to the Genome wide Polygenetic scores (GPS) used in genetic studies. These PPS may be used in much smaller samples than the original derivation samples. These procedures are reminiscent of those used in empirical scale construction and require extensive cross validation using machine learning techniques.

Riemann, R. Gender Differences in Sources of Self-Esteem: A Sex-Limitation Modeling of Twins and Siblings.

Gender differences in self-esteem – to the effect that females on average report less self-esteem than males – can be observed in many different cultures over a large age range. In addition, there is ample evidence that individual differences in self-esteem are partially attributable to genetic differences. One reason for gender differences might be that the genetically and environmentally influenced processes underlying self-esteem differ for females and males. Based on the TwinLife data of over 2,000 same-sex twin pairs and their families, we tested for quantitative and qualitative differences in the sources of variance in self-esteem and analyzed the data from monozygotic and dizygotic female and male twin pairs and their same-sex or opposite-sex siblings. This 8-group sex-limitation modeling yielded marginal quantitative differences in heritability but substantial qualitative differences (sex-limitation). Whether or not these results help to explain gender differences in average self-esteem will be the focus of the discussion.

Riemann, R., Eifler, E., & Hufer, A. On the etiology of school careers: A nuclear twin family study based on a representative German sample

Though the traditional German three-tier educational system has gradually been changed in the past decades, attaining either a higher or lower school leaving qualification is still important for adolescents' and young adults' career paths. Unlike school grades, which show a substantial genetic influence, the choice of school type at the age of 11 to 12 years is to a large degree influenced by environmental factors shared within families. Using the TwinLife data set, we examine the etiology of the rank of school tier completed. Data are available from same-sex twins reared together, their parents, and a sibling. This nuclear twin family design overcomes some limitations of the classic twin design and allows to take multiple sources of environments shared by family members into account. The results are discussed with respect to consequences for school and occupational careers.

Ritchie, S. & Deary, I. Processing Speed and Cognitive Ageing in the Lothian Birth Cohort 1936.

Processing speed is the cognitive ability that shows the steepest decline during normal ageing. The Lothian Birth Cohort 1936, a Scottish longitudinal study of ageing, incorporates a variety of different measures of processing speed, including a detailed computerised test of inspection time, measured at four different waves (ages 70, 73, 76, and 79). In this talk, I'll discuss some research on this cohort which examined the extent to which declines in processing speed in general, and inspection time in particular, can be used to represent general cognitive ageing; the "lead-lag" effects of processing speed and higher cognitive abilities during ageing; and the potential medical, social, lifestyle, and genetic predictors of processing speed decline.

Rogoza, R., Żemojtel-Piotrowska, M., Jonason, P., & the 51 members of the Self-enhancement in cross-cultural perspective project. Structure of the Dark Triad: Evidence from 49 countries.

The Dark Triad traits are three distinct-yet-related personality traits that have been widely investigated over the last 15 years. Despite its popularity, there remain some concerns regarding the factor structure of the traits. It is unclear, if the traits represent a single construct, a Dark Dyad composed of a combined Machiavellianism and psychopathy factor, or if they have a dark core while maintaining independent aspects. In the current paper, we examined the structure of the Dark Triad in a sample of 11,488 participants from 49 countries, comparing different models of the dark personality. We found empirical evidence suggesting that the presence of dark core is substantial, yet the Dark Triad traits also explained sources of more specific variance, with narcissism being the strongest, psychopathy moderate, and Machiavellianism the weakest. Although this finding seems to be culturally universal, some cultural specificity also impacts the understanding of the Dark Triad.

Romero, E., Maneiro, L., & Gómez-Fraguela, J.A. The role of temperament/ personality dimensions for predicting and subtyping conduct problems in early childhood

This study examines the role of temperament/personality dimensions for 1) prediction of change in conduct problems during early childhood; 2) identification of homogeneous subtypes among children with conduct problems. Participants were 2,467 community children, aged 3 to 6 (T1), from whom 2,375 could be followed-up one year later (T2). Parent-reported measures of temperament/personality were used; dimensions from general models (i.e., emotionality, activity, sociability, shyness) were included, as well as dimensions traditionally considered as relevant for understanding social maladjustment (i.e., psychopathic traits, fearlessness). Conduct problems, social competence and family

environment were also assessed through parent and teacher reported measures. Results evidenced the capacity of temperament/personality dimensions to predict changes in conduct problems from T1 to T2. It was also found that temperament/personality dimensions differentiated three profiles of children with conduct problems (Globally Difficult, Impulsive-Active and Callous-Withdrawn), with meaningful external relations and developmental patterns.

Ross-Smith, A. Challenges to Breaking Barriers to Improve Women's Participation in Organisational Leadership.

In recent times there has been considerable effort directed towards improving the participation of women on Corporate Boards, by the introduction of quotas or changes to corporate guidelines mainly that adopt a 'comply' or 'explain' approach, for example, the ASX Corporate Governance Principles and Recommendations (2014). Whilst there is some way to go before women achieve parity with males in corporate boards, significant gains have been made. For example, women make up 30% or more of corporate board appointments on the ASX top 50 (AICD). The same cannot be said in terms of progressing women into senior corporate leadership roles. Numbers of women CEOs and senior corporates remain stubbornly low. I will use data from interviews with Board Chairs and women in senior leadership to explore this phenomenon and challenge symposium participants to suggest ways forward to address this problem.

Ruch, W. Similarities and differences among character strengths and the big five personality traits in self-and peer-report.

The present study investigates the overlap among the 24 character strengths and the Big Five personality traits at different levels of abstraction: From higher-order strengths factors to the personality facets. Self- and peer-ratings of the VIA-Inventory of Strengths and the NEO-PI-R were collected from 160 participants. Using both individual comparisons and holistic analyses approaches, it was found that character strengths and the Big Five personality traits overlap, but are not redundant. This study provides a basis for investigating the "virtue gap" between personality and character to delineate the added value that character strengths can provide for individual-difference research.

Rzeszutek, M., & Gruszczynska, E. Personality types and subjective well-being among people living with HIV: A person-centered perspective

Purpose. The main aim of our study was to examine whether three types of personality (i.e. resilient, undercontrolled and overcontrolled) based on the Big Five personality taxonomy can be replicated among people living with HIV (PLWH). We also wanted to establish whether these profiles are related to the PLWH's subjective well-being (SWB). **Methods.** The sample comprised of 770 PLWH. The BIG FIVE personality traits were evaluated with the NEO-FFI questionnaire. SWB was operationalized by life satisfaction and positive and negative affect. **Results:** Instead of the three profiles frequently reported in the literature we identified a four-profile model (the resilient, undercontrolled, overcontrolled and average profile) as the best fitted to the data. Significant differences in SWB across profiles were noted. **Conclusions:** More research in clinical settings is inevitable on personality types. The typological approach may shed also a new light on conflicting results devoted to the role of personality for PLWH.

Rzhanova, I., Alekseeva, O., & Fominykh, A. Parental personality traits and siblings neuroticism

The aim of the present study was to investigate and analyze the associations between parental personality traits and siblings' neuroticism. The sample included 302 two-child families. Personality traits

were measured by Russian version of Eysenck Personality Inventory (EPI). During the hierarchical regression analysis, two models were constructed. The resulting model displayed good explanatory power: regression analysis revealed the significance of both models. For the neuroticism of both siblings, gender was a significant predictor (girls had higher level of neuroticism than boys). And for the younger sibling, in addition to gender, age was another significant predictor (the older children demonstrated the lower level of neuroticism). Results have clearly shown that parental personality traits explain almost 7% of variance in children neuroticism, whereas socio-demographic factors explain about 10% of variance. Effect size for parental neuroticism was small, but significant.

Safaryazdi, Z. Different facets of executive functions and developing substance use in people with ADHD symptoms.

Executive functions (EF) are high level control mechanisms such as planning, shifting, decision making, response inhibition and etc. that affect thoughts and behaviors regulation to successfully achieve a goal. Some investigators recommended a unitary nature for EF and others proposed a multi-faceted and diverse executive system. Having wide variety of frameworks led investigators to develop different tools to measure EF. Jansari et al. (2014) conducted a study based on previous investigations using virtual reality to develop an EF assessment that is ecologically valid. They attempted to reduce the limitations of dependent measures by creating the task in a way that participants should have completed some non-linear tasks. Jansari assessment of Executive Functions (JEF©) measures nine facets of EF. Poor EF is common to both people with ADHD and substance users. The current study aimed to find out which facets of EF contribute to the relationship between ADHD and substance use.

Safaryazdi, Z. The role of emotional regulation in developing substance use in adults with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder symptoms

Emotional regulation is the ability to adapt an emotional state to support goal oriented and adaptive behaviors. Emotional dysregulation is impaired adaptive processes which leads to behaviors and experiences that are emotionally inappropriate; fast and with impaired emotional shifts; and inattention to emotional stimuli. This leads the person to be easily angry, excitable and more prone to extreme mood lability and showing emotional expressions which are socially inappropriate. Studies demonstrate that people with more hyperactivity and/or more attention deficits (ADHD) have more substance use problems. Previous investigations indicate that impaired emotion regulation is common to both people with ADHD and substance users. The current study investigated the role of emotional regulation in developing substance use in a sample of 206 individuals with the symptoms of attention deficits hyperactivity disorder. Results revealed that emotional regulation was a partial mediator between hyperactivity symptom and alcohol and cannabis use significantly.

Sánchez-Álvarez, N., Extremera, N., Rey, L., Quintana-Orts, C.L., & Mérida-López, S. Factor Structure of the Spanish Version of Wong and Law's Emotional Intelligence Scale

The aim of this study was to investigate the factor structure of the Spanish version of the Wong Law Emotional Intelligence Scale (WLEIS) in a sample of 5,175 participants, age range from 13 to 93 years. Confirmatory factor analysis showed a similar structure to the original scale with the extraction of four factors: Self- emotion appraisals, others' emotion appraisals, use of emotion, and regulation of emotion. The factorial structure was stable in all age ranges, showing excellent robustness. Factorial invariance by gender within different age groups

showed a better fit of scale for the female sample. Finally, the WLEIS was negatively related to levels of stress, anxiety and depression, as well as to suicidal behaviors. In sum, findings provided by this study demonstrated the validity of the Spanish adaptation of the WLEIS scale within a representative sample.

Sanchez-Ruiz, M.J., Mavroveli, S., & Petrides, K.V. Comparing the Psychometric Properties of the Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire (TEIQue) in Lebanon and the UK

This study aims to investigate the psychometric properties of the Trait Emotional Intelligence Questionnaire (TEIQue v.1.5; Petrides, 2009) in Lebanese and UK samples (with comparable age and gender distributions). The internal consistencies of both Lebanese and UK scores were generally high at all levels (global, factor and facet). Exploratory Factor Analysis of the TEIQue facets replicated the original four-factor structure of the test. Correlations between the factor scores derived from the Lebanese and UK datasets exceeded .90 in all cases. Overall, the data suggested that the factor structure of trait emotional intelligence (trait EI) is crossculturally stable. With respect to mean level differences, the Lebanese scored higher than their UK peers on the Sociability factor of trait EI as well as on its facets of self-esteem, social awareness, and emotion perception. In contrast, facet scores on stress management, optimism, and relationships were higher in the UK sample.

Savard, C., Mayrand, K., Simard, C., Payant, M., & Gamache, D. Dark Triad personality traits and attachment insecurities: What is their mutual influence on love relationships

Dark Triad (DT) personality traits (i.e., Machiavellianism, psychopathy, and narcissism) and romantic attachment dimensions (i.e., avoidance of intimacy and anxiety over abandonment) are frequently used to understand marital difficulties. Recent studies conducted on community and clinical samples have shown that DT traits and attachment are neither independent nor interchangeable. The present study aims to investigate whether attachment dimensions influence the development of DT traits, or conversely if DT traits impair attachment in the early stages of love relationships. A sample of 34 heterosexual couples, in an early stage of their relationship, completed DT and attachment questionnaires twice at an eight-month interval. Results from two Actor-Partner Independence Models indicated that DT traits should be considered as the independent variable. Machiavellianism in men was associated with a decrease of attachment-related avoidance in their female partner, while Machiavellianism in women was associated with an increase of attachment-related anxiety in their male partner.

Savenysheva, S., Marachevskaya, M., & Migunova, K. Big-five personality traits and presentation of the ideal mothers of children of preschool age

Studies have shown that parenting stress adversely affects the parent's well-being, marital relationship, the behavior of the children and the parent-to-child relationship. But the factors of parenting stress are studied to a lesser ideal mother as factors for maternal parenting stress. Sample: 57 mothers (10-40 years) of preschool age children lived in Saint-Petersburg, Russia. Methods: Parenting Stress Index, Big Five Personality Test, Questionnaire < Representation of the ideal and real mother > . Results. Emotionally unstable mothers present a higher level of parenting stress. The most conscientious and agreeable mothers reported lower levels of separate scales of parenting stress. Low scores of own maternal characteristics, as well as a big difference between the representation of the "ideal mother characteristics and the assessment of their maternal characteristics, are closely related to maternal parenting stress. Research is supported by RFBR N°19-013-00594.

Savostyanov, A.N. Bocharov, A.V. Saprygin, A.E., & Knyazev, G.G. Influence of personality traits on the EEG reactions under an implicit recognition of emotional sentences.

149 people without psychiatric/neurologic diseases participated in the experiment. Written 200 sentences in Russian, a half of which contained a grammatical error, were randomly shown. The procedure contained a hidden condition about which to participants was not reported. Sentences belonged to one of five semantic categories: "neutral condition", "my own aggression", "aggression of others", "my anxiety", "anxiety of others". EEG has been registered simultaneously with task's execution. The questionnaire of Big Five Factor Markers was used for a measurement of the personality within five-factor model (<http://ipip.ori.org/newItemTranslations.htm>). Speed and quality of a task's solution have been used as the behavioural indexes. Event-related spectrum perturbations were applied for estimation of brain activity changes. Associations between behavioural indicators, theta synchronization and alpha-desynchronization were revealed for the scales "agreeableness" and "extraversion". Conclusion: Differences in implicit reactions to information about "my-self" and "others" are connected with individual personality traits. Supported by the RSF grant N17-18-01019.

Savostyanov, A.N., Tamozhnikov, S.S., Bocharov, A.V., Karpova, A.G., Borisova, N.V., Ayusheeva, T.A., & Saprygin, A.E. Connection of the EEG reactions in the conditions of recognition of emotional speech and faces with the risk of depression among labor migrants in Yakutia.

Yakutia is a region with extreme climatic conditions. Aim of the research is an identification of EEG characteristics connected with risk of depression among migrants and residents of Yakutia. 50 migrants and 50 residents of Yakutia participated in the experiments. The psychological questionnaires for assessment of personality traits, inclination to depression and level of stress was filled by each participant. EEG was recorded under resting-state conditions, during the recognition of emotional speech and faces. Event-related spectral perturbations and sLORETA were applied for the EEG analysis. Results: The increased risk of depression among the migrants is followed by emotionally negative behavioral reactions to neutral stimuli that is not typical for the residents. The increased activity of default-mode network (DMN) and central executive network (CEN) was revealed among migrants. The activity of these networks was associated with risk of depression. Promoted by the grant of Russian Foundation of Basic Research N 18-415-140021.

Scalas, L.F., Morin, A.J.S., & Maiano, C. The role of importance in characterizing appearance actual-ideal discrepancy profiles.

Previous studies on the effects of actual-ideal discrepancies (AID) on self-esteem have been often inconclusive, showing at best weak negative effects of ideals on global dimensions of self-concept. According to Morin, Scalas, & Marsh (2015) this might be the result of focusing on variable-centered approaches instead of person-centered ones. Moreover, importance is a factor that could activate self-discrepancies (Higgins, 1999). Therefore, here we have applied mixture models to the relation between actual and ideal appearance, physical self-concept, and self-esteem in a sample of adolescents and young adults of both sexes (N = 495, F = 57%; age: mean = 25.06; s.d. = 5.42). Mixture regression models identified two profiles; one (N = 245) supported AID predictions with negative effects of ideals, whereas the other profile (N = 250) did not show significant effects of ideals. Using the auxiliary variable function, we found significant differences between the two profiles in relation to importance of appearance, with higher values for the profile supporting AID.

Schermer, J.A. & Goffin, R.D. Faking Good and the General Factor of Personality from the Basic Personality Inventory

What happens to the general factor of personality (GFP) when extracted under faking good conditions? This study investigates the nature of the GFP, extracted from the Basic Personality Inventory (Jackson, 1989), from a sample of students [from Goffin and Woods (1995), including 61 women and 52 men] having completed the measure under different test-taking instructions. Specifically, participants were instructed to complete the personality measure honestly, to fake-good, or to strategically fake-good (not get caught faking). The resulting GFP in the fake good condition was more robust than in the honest condition. This result suggests using caution when extracting and interpreting a GFP in applied settings, especially with applicants who would want to present themselves in a desirable light.

Schermer, J.A. & Goffin, R.D. Testing the Differentiation of Personality Hypothesis in a sample of Managerial Candidates

The 'differentiation of personality by intelligence hypothesis' is the suggestion that individuals are more variable, in terms of personality scores, when they score higher in intelligence. Conversely, those lower in intelligence are more similar to others in their personality scores. This hypothesis was tested on a large sample of managerial job candidates who completed two omnibus personality scales and a battery of intelligence measures. An intelligence factor was generated and the sample was split based on tertiles and quartiles. Mean correlations between personality scales were compared between the higher intelligence group and the lower intelligence group. A majority of the comparisons demonstrated lower inter-scale correlations for the higher intelligence group, suggesting more personality variability in that group.

Schermer, J.A. & Holden, R.R. The General Factor of Personality changes across Levels of Social Desirability Responding

The General Factor of Personality (GFP) has been found to be more robust under faking conditions and to correlate significantly with both self-report faking and social desirability responding. This study examines the structure of the GFP for participants who, under honest test-taking conditions, scored low, moderate, or highly on a social desirability factor score (based on five social desirability/impression management scales). The loadings of the personality scoresâ GFP did not resemble those of a typical GFP when each social desirability group was analyzed separately. Specifically, neuroticism failed to load, extraversion increased in loading for the high social desirability group, openness failed to have consistent loadings, and both agreeableness and conscientiousness even changed direction in their loadings. The results suggest that the GFP is not consistent in structure and is influenced by social desirability.

Schermer, J.A. & Kumar, A. Loneliness, Mattering, and Humor Styles

Lonely people have been found to have higher aggressive and self-defeating humor styles (make fun of themselves). In contrast, people high in affiliative and self-enhancing humor styles are less likely to score high on self-report loneliness measures. The present study was designed to replicate the previous findings between loneliness and humor styles and to add to the area by including a measure of anti-mattering (feeling that you do not matter). Not mattering strongly correlated with loneliness and the two dimensions had the same pattern of correlations with the four humor styles, specifically negatively related to affiliative and self-enhancing humor and positively with self-defeating humor. Contrary to past findings, loneliness did not correlate significantly with aggressive humor styles in this sample.

Schlüter, C., Fraenz, C., Friedrich, P., Güntürkün, O., & Genç, E. Diffusion Markers of Dendritic Density in the Lateral Amygdala Nucleus Reveal Interindividual Differences in Neuroticism.

Neuroticism is known to have significant health implications. While previous research revealed that interindividual differences in the amygdala function are associated with interindividual differences in Neuroticism, the impact of the amygdala's structure and especially microstructure remains unclear. Here, we present the first study using NODDI to examine the association between the in vivo microstructural architecture of the amygdala and Neuroticism in a large sample of 211 healthy adults. Since the amygdala comprises several nuclei, we used a high-resolution T1 image to automatically segment the amygdala into eight different nuclei. Neuroticism and its facets have been assessed by the NEO-PI-R. Finally, we associated Neuroticism and its facets with the macro- and microstructure of the amygdala nuclei. Statistical analyses revealed that solely the dendritic density in the lateral amygdala nucleus was associated with the individual's shaping in Depression, one of the six Neuroticism facets.

Schmitz, F. Sensation Seeking and Laboratory Measures of Risk Taking

Impulsive sensation seeking has been proposed as a major determinant of risk-taking behaviour. As risk-taking can be difficult to study in real world settings, diverse laboratory tasks were suggested as measures of a risk-taking propensity. In this talk, I will summarize some of our findings obtained with these tasks, including variants of the balloon-analogue risk task, diverse discounting paradigms, and gambling tasks. Results obtained with adolescents and young adults indicated that these laboratory tasks are hardly related among each other, suggesting that they should not be conceived as indicators of a common general factor of risk taking. This corroborates that risk-taking is multifaceted and almost too broad to be subsumed under one label. Findings will be discussed as well from a psychometric perspective, considering reliability, validity, and method-related factors when intending to measure constructs like sensation seeking and risk-taking using heterogeneous methods.

Schmitz, F. & Wilhelm, O. Predicting Intelligence from Mental Speed and Working Memory Capacity.

Mental speed is moderately related with intelligence, and this relation usually strengthens as complexity of the speed task increases. We predicted that working memory capacity (WMC) is responsible for this moderation by task complexity. In turn, depending on the theoretical stance taken, WMC was postulated to be determined by diverse factors and mechanisms. In order to test and dissociate competing WMC-accounts, we used very easy speed tasks and experimentally manipulated task requirements in terms of binding, executive attention, and secondary memory, respectively. All manipulations were conducted across a set of indicator tasks to allow latent modeling. Performance data from 250 participants were analyzed using response time modeling techniques and hierarchically-nested confirmatory factor analyses in order to dissociate components of task performance. We will report relations with fluid and crystallized intelligence as well as with classical indicators of WMC and of mental speed.

Schmitz, P.G. & Schmitz, F. Zuckerman's Impulsive Sensation Seeking: Relations with Live Style, Sexual Practices, and Acculturation Behavior

Among Zuckerman's Alternative Five, the factor capturing impulsive unsocialized sensation seeking is the dimension that has received most attention in research. In this talk, we will give a research synthesis of some of our previous studies investigating correlates of this dimension as assessed with the Bonn version of the ZKPQ. First, we will

report relations with other basic dimensions of personality. Then, life style correlates will be addressed, including traveling, food consumption, preferences for art styles, furniture, and clothing. Next, relations with sexual practices, attitudes and love styles will be summarized. Finally, findings will be discussed that reveal a role of sensation seeking in acculturation behavior, including the decision to migrate and the preference of an acculturation style. The reported findings confirm Zuckerman's predictions and emphasize the relevance of sensation seeking as a useful construct in personality theory.

Schweizer, K. On cognitive processes underlying the item-position and difficulty effects associated with reasoning.

The objective of the research work was to investigate whether the item-position and difficulty effects observable in reasoning data are separated effects or are essentially the same by relating them to selected cognitive processes. For an empirical investigation the items of a reasoning scale were rearranged to show a quasi-random order so that there was no more the close relationship of the difficulty order and the item order. The rearranged items were used for data collection in a sample of university students together with cognitive tests. The data ($N=287$) were decomposed by a CFA model including latent variables for representing reasoning, the item-position and difficulty effects. The item-position latent variable showed substantial correlations with the automatic learning component of a sustained attention test and with updating captured by the sign counting test. In contrast, the difficulty latent variable showed no substantial relationship with the exception of the reasoning latent variable.

Scigala, D. Relationship between alternative five factor model of personality and coping strategy with stress in Alcohol Use Disorder Inpatients. Mediation role of alexithymia

Background: The purpose of the study was to examine a model, in which a relation was analyzed between alternative five factor model of personality, stress coping strategies and alexithymia in a group of individuals addicted to alcohol. Personality may directly facilitate or constrain coping with stress, but the relationship of personality with stress coping strategies with the mediating role of alexithymia may be different for people addicted to alcohol. **Methods:** Zuckerman-Kuhlman-Aluja Personality Questionnaire (ZKA-PQ), Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-20), Coping Inventory for Stressful Situations (CISS), Michigan Alcohol Screening Test (MAST) **Group:** Participants with a clinical diagnosis of alcohol dependence ($n=200$) and control group ($n=200$). **Results:** A comparative analysis between the group of alcohol addicts and non-addict showed statistically significant differences related to aggression, sensation seeking and neuroticism. Moreover the analysis of models related to the impact of personality on stress coping strategy with a mediatory role of alexithymia in alcohol addict group showed that most of the models are well fitted to data and statistically significant, which means that alexithymia plays a significant mediating role in the group of patients addicted to alcohol.

Scigala, D. Prino, L.E., Fabris, M.A., & Longobardi, C. Personality and coping stress strategies among people with siblings with intellectual disabilities. The mediating role of adult siblings relationship

Background: This study aimed to identify the relationship between personality and stress coping strategies among people with siblings with intellectual disabilities. **Methods:** The Big Five Questionnaire (BFQ), the Stress Coping Strategy (COPE), Adult Siblings Relationship Questionnaire (ASRQ), Stait trait anxiety inventory (STAI) were administered to a sample of 100 people who have siblings with Intellectual Disabilities and 100 people who have siblings with Typical development. **Results:** The results of the study showed that having

siblings with intellectual disabilities (ID Sibs) is associated with a different pattern of dependencies between personality and coping stress strategies. In the ID sibs group, a significant relationship was found between personality and adaptive coping techniques, whereas in TD sibs this relationship is much less common. In the group of ID sibs, siblings relations are much more often than in the group of TD sibs and play an important mediating role between personality and strategies for coping with stress. Siblings relations based on positive emotions have a significant impact on the choice of more adaptive coping techniques than in the case of the TDsibs group.

Segal, N. Twins, Virtual Twins and Other Distinctive Dyads: Individual Differences and Evolutionary Themes

Kinship is a significant variable in numerous evolutionary biological theories, situated at the core of many reproductively consequential social interactions. Research comparing monozygotic (MZ) and dizygotic (DZ) twin pairs is illuminating in this respect, offering unique insights into the origins of, and individual differences in, human behavioral, social and physical characteristics. There are approximately ten variants of the classic twin method (e.g., twin-family design; reared-apart twins) that can also address this same class of questions. Furthermore, there are other informative novel twin sets, "twin-like" sibling pairs and distinctive dyads generated by adoption, assisted reproductive technologies and other means. These interesting pairs lend themselves well to exploring a range of questions from the perspectives of behavioral genetics and evolutionary psychology. Such approaches will be illustrated with twin-based studies of cooperation, competition, altruism, tacit coordination, bereavement, personality, social attraction and parenting. Topics benefitting further from twin and adoption research methods, e.g., family relations and physical attractiveness, will be suggested.

Seidman, G. & Hudak, L. Motivations for Active and Passive Social Media Use and Associations with Wellbeing.

This research examined motivations for social media use and how they relate to passive and active social media use and mental health. 249 MTurk participants completed an online survey including Fear of Missing of Out (FoMO; Przybylski et al., 2013), a revised version of Seidman's (2013) motivations for social media use scale, a revised version of Gerson et al.'s (2017) active and passive use scale and several measures of wellbeing. A factor analysis of the social media use measure revealed two types of active use: Self-presentation and other-oriented. Connection motives predicted all 3 types of use. Attention-seeking motives predicted active self-presentation. FoMO and boredom motives predicted passive use. Attention-seeking was associated with greater wellbeing and both boredom and FoMO were associated with poorer wellbeing. Surprisingly there were few associations between passive use and the wellbeing measures. There was also no compelling evidence that motives moderated associations between use and wellbeing.

Seidman, G., Shrou, P.E., & Zeigler-Hill, V. Untangling the Associations that Narcissistic Admiration and Narcissistic Rivalry have with Agency and Communion.

The Narcissistic Admiration Rivalry Concept (NARC; Back et al., 2013) proposes that narcissistic admiration and narcissistic rivalry are two pathways for narcissists to maintain their grandiose self-image. These dimensions are positively correlated, but often predict opposite outcomes. When simultaneously used to predict outcomes, results are often difficult to interpret because of suppression effects. We examine suppression effects predicting agentic and communal self-perceptions and relationship commitment in four datasets ($N = 2,106$) by examining the bivariate distribution of narcissistic admiration and rivalry

and by transforming predictors to emphasize their common and unique sources of variance. We find that high admiration exists with or without high rivalry, but high rivalry is always accompanied by high admiration. A combination of high admiration and high rivalry predicted more positive agentic self-perceptions, but less positive communal self-perceptions. Domination of the admiration pathway relative to the rivalry pathway predicted more positive agentic and communal self-perceptions.

Sengewald, E. Matching cognitive abilities and non-cognitive traits to occupations.

Individual differences in cognitive abilities and occupational interests are especially relevant for vocational counselling and job selection. The theory of Personalities and Environments (Holland, 1997) proposes the integration of both cognitive and non-cognitive variables. The fundamental assumption is that people choose the environment where they can fulfil their interests and abilities. For matching persons to environments, a valid profile of the occupational demands and reliable measurements of these attributes at the individual level are needed. In my talk, I will present an algorithm, which provides a sorted list of possible occupations by fitting occupational demands, interests and vexations to the test results of the client. The algorithm computes three independent fit values for each occupation and considers profile and level information of the occupational demands. I will present all components of the algorithm and show empirical results from more than 6 000 clients on how their attributes fit to the environment.

Sengewald, E. Test development using R.

Within social science the development and evaluation of psychological tests follows a well structured and standardized procedure. R is wide spread within this community and well established packages are available. However, not all scientists joining a certain project share the same profound knowledge of R procedures. Thus, it is hard to establish a common framework for reproducible research, which considers the level of knowledge of the researcher. At the Federal Employment Agency in Germany, I developed an R package, which covers the essential steps of test development (e.g. item selection, item revision, scaling the test score) and is applicable for R-novices while utilizing performant frameworks like the tidyverse, data.table and Big Data procedures. In the talk, I will show the implementation of a function for scaling psychological tests considering missing data and outline a typical workflow for integrating other data management software to include non-R users during test development, too.

Seo, C.L., Kim, D., & Lee, J. A Study on the Development of FATIS: Food, Alcohol, and Tobacco Image System

Studies in addictions frequently use substance-related pictures; however, previous addictive substance image databases are (1) lack of considering psychological constructs and sample characteristics and (2) biased mainly on Western cultures. To remedy this, the Food, Alcohol, and Tobacco Image System (FATIS) is developed, a picture database of addictive stimuli (food, alcohol and tobacco) comprising 540 addictive substance images and 360 neutral ones. The FATIS subsumes individual differences in response to addictive substances' images: participant and stimulus variables. Participant variables involve demographic information and psychological characteristics. Stimulus variables are emotional valence, arousal, and addictiveness for all images whereas craving and avoidance tendencies are for addiction-related images, particularly. We are recruiting clinical groups and healthy controls, balanced in age and sex to validate each image and constructed images balanced in both Eastern-Western cultures. The FATIS is providing data according to responses in specific selection criteria for various study objectives and population.

Shimoda, Y., Ishizu, K., & Ohtsuki, T. Reciprocal relations between experiential avoidance and entrance examination among Japanese adolescents.

Experiential avoidance (EA) is a maladaptive coping style and method for avoiding negative thoughts and emotions. It is a key concept in Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT). Empirical studies have revealed the relationship between EA and the impact of stressful events in adults; however, little is known about young populations. This study examined the reciprocal relations between EA and anxiety about high school entrance examinations in Japan, using a three-wave panel design. The participants were 254 Japanese junior high school students. Cross-lagged path analyses revealed that prior EA positively affected "anxiety about making mistakes" in girls. In contrast, "anxiety about making mistakes" predicted an increase in later EA in boys. Conversely, almost all relations between EA and "studying well" were non-significant. These findings indicate a differential process between boys and girls. These results can provide useful information for prevention and intervention plans involving ACT for youths.

Shimotsukasa, T. & Oshio, A. Dark Triad and Job Satisfaction for each Job Category

The purpose of this study is to examine relationships between Dark Triad traits (Machiavellianism, narcissism, and psychopathy) and job satisfaction for each job category (e.g., human resources). We analyzed 5596 Japanese employees (4179 males, 1417 females; mean age = 45.9, SD = 11.9). Results of Linear Mixed Model with controlling some job-related variables (e.g., annual income) showed significant fixed and random effects for three Dark Triad traits. There are positive associations between job satisfaction and Machiavellianism for job categories of human resources and system development/engineering, and the negative relationships for accounting and research development. In almost all job categories, the job satisfaction was associated positively with narcissism and negatively with psychopathy, except for legal work, purchasing, and system development/engineering. The results of the present study provide detail information regarding the relationships between Dark Triad traits and the job satisfaction that were reported in the previous studies.

Sikora, J., Ścigala, D., & Zdankiewicz-Scigala, E. The role of alexithymia and dissociation in relation between parental attitudes and attachment styles in adulthood

Background: The main objective of the study was to investigate, how the parental attitudes impact on the attachment styles in adulthood. Dissociation and alexithymia were found as the mediators of such impact. Methods: Revised Adult Attachment Scale (RAAS), Toronto Alexithymia Scale (TAS-20), Parental Bonding Instrument (PBI) and Curious Experiences Survey (CES) Group: 200 participants from the general population Results: The study proved that closeness, dependence as well as fear are closely associated with all kinds of dimensions of bonds with parents. The closeness is related to a lower level of alexithymia, whereas the dependence related to alexithymia and the tendency to dissociation. The anxiety is connected to a high level of alexithymia and the tendency to dissociation. The survey concluded that mother's care and control are a crucial predictor when it comes to the closeness and the dependence respectively. As for the anxiety, mother's control and father's control appeared to an essential predictor.

Skimina, E. & Cieciuch, J. Personality metatraits and higher-order values predict everyday activities.

Previous studies have shown that Big Five personality traits predict the frequency of engagement in different activities and time spent with different company. In this experience sampling study we overcame some limitations of previous research by verifying broad personality

constructs: metatraits distinguished in the Circumplex of Personality Metatraits (Strus, Cieciuch, & Rowiński, 2014; Alpha/Stability vs Disinhibition, Beta/Plasticity vs Passiveness, Gamma/Integration vs Disharmony, and Delta/Self-Restraint vs Sensation-Seeking) and higher-order values distinguished by Schwartz et al. (2012; Self-Transcendence vs Self-Enhancement and Openness to Change vs Conservation) as predictors of the frequency of a large pool of everyday activities and two situational variables: company and perceived autonomy. Multilevel logistic regressions conducted on 13,873 records provided by 374 participants (age 17 to 53 with a mean of 23.72) showed that 18 out of 35 most frequently reported activities as well as perceived autonomy and all types of company were partially explained by personality metatraits and/or higher-order values. Metatraits and higher-order values predicted behavioral and situational variables at comparable levels.

Smith, C.G. Facet Level Personality Structure in Nonhuman Apes.

Applying factor analytical methods to observer report data on chimpanzees produces a stable, reliable, and replicable set of six personality factors. These are similar to the Big 5 factors in identified in humans plus a dominance factor. The same techniques have been applied to other species of various evolutionary distance revealing differing factor numbers and composition by species. Human personality factor structure is hierarchical, with nuances at the item level collecting into facets and then factors at the broadest end, and so we expect nonhuman animal personalities to assume similar structures. In this study, we examine the facet level structure of personality in several species of apes using hierarchical factor analytic methods to identify the intermediate structure of personality in these species. Our results identify the facets present in these species and mark key similarities and differences across species.

Smith, M.M., Sherry, S.B., Vidovic, V., Saklofske, D.H., Stoeber, J., & Benoit, A. Perfectionism and the Five-Factor Model of Personality: A Meta-Analytic Review

Over 25 years of research suggest an important link between perfectionism and personality traits included in the five-factor model (FFM). However, inconsistent findings, underpowered studies, and a plethora of perfectionism scales have obscured understanding of how perfectionism fits within the FFM. We addressed these limitations by conducting the first meta-analytic review of the relationships between perfectionism and FFM traits ($k = 77$, $N = 24,789$). Meta-analysis with random effects revealed perfectionistic concerns (socially prescribed perfectionism, concern over mistakes, doubts about actions, discrepancy) were characterized by neuroticism ($r = .50$), low agreeableness ($r = -.26$), and low extraversion ($r = -.24$); perfectionistic strivings (self-oriented perfectionism, personal standards, high standards) were characterized by conscientiousness ($r = .44$). Several perfectionism-FFM relationships were moderated by gender, age, and the perfectionism subscale used. Findings complement theory suggesting perfectionism has neurotic and non-neurotic dimensions. Results also underscore that the (mal)adaptiveness of perfectionistic strivings hinges on instrumentation.

Sobol-Kwapińska, M., Błachnio, A., & Pasternak, K. Facebook intrusion and contents of Facebook narratives.

Online social networking sites are places where users leave a huge number of their narratives. The aim of this study was to examine the relationship between the level of Facebook intrusion and the contents of Facebook narratives. The participants were 120 Facebook users, aged 25 to 35. We used the Bergen Facebook Addiction Scale and the LIWC program to analyze the narratives. The results suggested significant positive relationship between Facebook intrusion and the number of words referring to numbers, communication, down direction. There

was also reverse significant relationship between Facebook intrusion and words referring to physical states and functions.

Sobol-Kwapińska, M., Przepiórka, A., & Nosal, C. Time metaphors and time perspective.

Expressions that people use to describe their experience of time are usually as a form of metaphor. The aim of this study was to test the relationship between preference for time metaphors and time perspective. The participants were 1166 Polish adults, aged between 18 and 78 years. The Time Metaphors Questionnaire-Short Form (TMQ-SF), the Zimbardo Time Perspective Questionnaire (ZTPI), the Mindful Attention Awareness Scale (MAAS), the CarpeDiemScale (CDS), and the NEO Five-Factor Inventory (NEO-FFI) were used. The TMQ-SF concern three basic representations of time: as a friendly phenomenon, as a hostile one, and as a quickly passing one that you should try to capture. The results were interpreted in the context of a dialectical conceptualization of time and the theory of embodied cognition.

Sobol-Kwapińska, M., Sobol, M., & Woźnica-Niesobowska, E. Children distress during medical procedures and parents' behaviour. Systematic review and meta-analyses

Knowledge about how parental behaviour during child painful procedures influences child distress and child pain is of immense significance in deciding how parents should behave in order to reduce such discomfort in children. In this study review, we analyse the relationship between parental behaviour and the observed symptoms of distress in children and adolescents, as well as the subjective experiences of pain in children and adolescents undergoing painful medical procedures. We performed a systematic search of articles using PsycARTICLES, PsycINFO, PubMed, MEDLINE, Scopus, Cochrane and DARE. The risk of bias and the level of evidence were assessed. Meta-analyses were performed for the selected variables. Twenty relevant publications were selected. Results of the meta-analyses showed that the general category of parent distress- promoting behaviour (reassuring comments, criticism, apology, giving control to child, showing empathy) was most strongly associated with children's distress and pain during painful medical procedures, regardless of the age or a type of the medical procedure. The most divergent results were related to the correlation between parents' coping- promoting behaviour (non-procedural talk to child, humour to child, command to use coping strategy) and children's distress.

Sočan, G. & Zager Kocjan, G. Person-level assessment of measurement invariance.

The existing procedures for testing the measurement invariance are focused on the group level comparisons rather than on the individual level comparisons (i.e., the main conclusion typically concerns the question of comparability of group means). We developed a procedure called Person-Level Assessment of Measurement Invariance (PLAMI), which attempts to provide information about the effect of the lack of measurement invariance on the level of person scores. PLAMI uses results from the multiple-group factor analysis to estimate and visualize score distortions in terms of expected score difference between members of different groups and the probability of an unacceptably high score difference, conditional for the value of latent trait. The stability of the results can be evaluated by means of resampling and simulation. We shall demonstrate PLAMI with an example from personality research.

Soltanian, F. Individual differences approach to assessing existential needs and the relation with religious commitment, beliefs, and experiences

Meaning in life is a component of psychological health. Religion is a robust source of meaning; religiosity is positively associated with

meaning and threats to meaning increase religiosity. In the present research, we extend past work by examining how individual differences in the need for meaning relate to religious beliefs and experiences. That is, we proposed that people may vary in the extent to which they desire or need to see their lives as meaningful and that these differences should be predictive of religiosity. To test this, we developed a 10-item Need for Meaning scale and across 2 studies ($N = 881$) explored relations with religious commitment (Studies 1 and 2), religious beliefs (Study 2) and religious experiences (Study 2). Need for meaning was associated with religiosity above and beyond related meaning measures, as well as the need for social belonging, and established cognitive correlates of religion.

Soltanian, F. Integration of religion and psychology.

The psychology of religion addresses the study of religion from a psychological point of view. In this science, religious behavior based on the general mechanisms of behavior is studied and studied. Nevertheless, religion is one of the deepest aspects of human life, which covers some of the most mysterious and inexhaustible human experiences, so one can expect that the assessment Religious behavior seems to be extremely difficult.

Soltanian, F. The psychological origins of religion.

Religion is a widespread phenomenon (in the sense that it encompasses countless cultures and affects individuals at any age, socioeconomic status, and educational level) is very durable and influential. According to Freud, religion begins with early humans who have been challenged with feelings of guilt and sexual impulses. Later psychologists have abandoned research on the historical origins of religion and instead focused on finding the psychological roots of the origin and continuity of religion in people of the modern age. Some of these roots are social influences (such as childhood experiences, contact with religious people, reaction to the power of inculcation), satisfaction of needs (the view that religion helps believers to do things such as security, meaning in life, and Death, a form of self-restraint, power for critical stresses, and a goal for life), the effect of nature (which leads to the belief that God created beauty and order) and the verbal foundations (the belief that all People are likely to be led by supernatural forces towards supernaturalism.)

Soltanian, F. The role of religion in Individual differences.

Why do some people have a deeply religious conviction, while others have no belief in God and never attend religious ceremonies? Why are some people following the Presbyterian Church, while others are followers of the Episcopal Church, Pentecostal, Catholic, or Buddhist? For which reason, some believers have a high religious emotional experience, while others regard religion as a "boring habit"? Why are some people condoned and supported by their religious beliefs, while others have fallen into a guilty sense of self-reprimand?

Spark, A. Why extraverts become leaders more often than introverts and the implications for psychological well-being

Extraverts are more likely to rise into a leadership role and be seen as 'leader-like' by others. However, little is known about the behaviors that underlie this relationship and whether introverts can model extraverted behaviors to achieve similar leadership outcomes. This presentation reports on the results from an experiment where participants were randomly assigned to one of three conditions to complete a group activity: 1) a control condition, 2) an 'act introverted' condition, and 3) an 'act extraverted' condition. Results confirmed that extraverts are more likely to be viewed as the group leader, however the specific behaviors (e.g., acting bold, energetic, talkative, etc.) are the proximal cause of emergent leadership, with both introverts and extraverts

emerging as leaders when instructed to enact these behaviors. Interestingly, introverted behaviors (e.g., acting quiet, shy, withdrawn) are particularly potent for *impairing* leadership emergence. Finally, post-activity affect revealed that extraverts have a strongly expressed aversion to acting introverted.

Stanulewicz, N. Is emotion regulation always beneficial – Insights from trait guilt?

Even though there is a lot of evidence that individuals who are adapt at regulating their emotions experience better health and well-being. More recent accounts of emotion regulation (ER) started suggesting that their might be a more dark side to emotion regulation as well. For example, it was shown that people with high level of cognitive reappraisal (a type of ER) demonstrated less compassion in an empathy task (Lockwood, Seara-Cardoso, & Viding, 2014) than those with low level of cognitive reappraisal. We follow from these findings and in a study with 80 participants test whether a negative effect of cognitive reappraisal (as measured by ERQ; Gross & John, 2003) can be observed for trait guilt (GASP; Cohen et al., 2011) and its links with prosociality (PTM; Carlo & Randall, 2002). The results show that high guilt-proneness leads to prosocial outcomes, and that this relationship is not weakened among those with high cognitive reappraisal ability. Thus, even though emotion regulation possessed a darker side, as it can put emotions of an individual above the needs of the others, and thus affect negatively one's prosocial inclination, this does not seem to be true for trait guilt. Future studies should replicate this findings when using state rather than trait guilt.

Stavrou, M. Artificial social interaction: The effects of personality on learning during computerised social interactions with smiling faces.

The study tested the effects of personality traits (extraversion, neuroticism, agreeableness, and autistic traits) on learning during computerised social interactions with faces. It is the first study to do so using a probabilistic social reward based on smiling. Participants ($n = 142$) were presented with a series of faces in social contexts and made a friendly response to each face. The face then responded either by smiling 80% of the time (socially rewarding characters) or 20% of the time (socially non-rewarding characters) across repeated encounters. Learning about the associative reward value of each face was measured through the effects on ratings on the faces' likeability, friendliness, perceived personality, and the ability to recognise the name in a delayed surprise memory test. Rewarding characters were rated as more likeable, friendly and extraverted than non-rewarding characters and that effect, as predicted, was significantly enhance by higher levels of extraversion in particular.

Stavrou, M. Do motivational videos operate via providing interpersonally rewarding incentives? Individual differences in their effects on mood and left frontal activation.

The research tested the effects of motivational videos on self-reported mood and asymmetry in frontal neural activation. This asymmetry may be expected if motivational videos engage appetitive motivational systems and generate activated positive affect (feeling energetic and excited). We also tested whether key personality traits from the big five (extraversion and neuroticism) moderate the motivational video's effects. We used psychometric measures of mood and intrinsic motivation. A computerised line bisection task served as an indicator of frontal asymmetry. A pilot study ($N=115$) contrasted a motivational video with a control video lacking interpersonally motivating features (between subjects). Results showed the motivational video induced approach-motivation and there was an increase in activated affect, while this effect was moderated by extraversion scores. The second between-subjects study ($N > 500$) used 3 different videos

(two were motivational, the 3rd was a better-matched control video) to determine whether the pilot study findings could be replicated.

Stefańczyk, M. Deafness increases disgust elicited by own body odor but not body odors of other people.

Sensitivity to disgust is a trait that aims to prevent contact with potentially pathogenic, contagious objects. Disgust is primarily elicited by elements of external environment, however it is often evoked by our own bodies and physiological processes, which do not necessarily pose a real threat, but incite an emotional reaction. Deafness is commonly associated with improved functioning of one's other senses, including smell, which may lead to hypersensitivity to disgust induced by olfactory elicitors. A large sample of deaf people ($N = X$) was asked to fill a Body Odor Disgust Scale. In comparison to hearing, deaf people were found to be more disgusted by the smells produced by themselves, but not by body odor elicited by strangers. The results are interpreted in the light of emotional sensibility and social presentation limited by the lack of one sense.

Steger, D. Schroeders, U., & Wilhelm, O. Predicting Cheating in Unproctored Knowledge Assessments.

Cheating is a serious threat in unproctored ability assessment despite countermeasures taken, anticipated consequences (high vs. low stakes), and mode of testing (online vs. offline). In an experimental approach, we examined the power of a) questionnaire-based indicators (i.e., honesty and overclaiming scales), b) test data (i.e., answering of extreme difficult items), and c) para data (i.e., reaction times, switching between browser tabs) to predict participants' cheating behavior. To this end, 315 participants first worked on a knowledge test in an unproctored online assessment and subsequently in a proctored lab assessment. Overall, para data were the best predictor knowledge score differences, both on a manifest and a latent level, whereas classical indicators of cheating such as honesty/humility scales or overclaiming are not useful. We discuss the findings with respect to unproctored online testing in general and give practical advice on the detection of cheating in online assessments.

Sumich, A., Heym, N., Hunter, K., Blanco, S., & Gibson, G. Mechanisms underpinning depression: *Lactobacillus* underpins the relationship between frontal cortical asymmetry and affective empathy.

We recently reported that an abundance of the gut microbiota species, *Lactobacillus*, was associated with positive self-judgement and low affective empathy (Heym et al., 2019). Rightward frontal brain asymmetry, as indexed by relative lower right vs left frontal alpha electroencephalographic (EEG) activity, has been associated with withdrawal behaviours, depression, nostalgia and empathic concern. The current study sought to i) investigate the relationship between rightward frontal brain asymmetry and *Lactobacillus*; ii) replicate the relationship between rightward brain asymmetry and affective empathy; and iii) test whether this relationship is explained by shared association with *Lactobacillus*. Participants ($n=28$) were recruited from the general population (age mean = 34.93, SD = 11.89, 18-70 years) and completed assessments for empathy (Reniers et al., 2011), self-judgement (Neff et al., 2003), resting state EEG and gut microbiota (*Lactobacillus*). Spearman tests showed significant correlations between rightward frontal alpha asymmetry, affective empathy and *Lactobacillus*. No association was seen between frontal alpha asymmetry and self-judgement. The association between affective empathy and rightward frontal alpha asymmetry was fully explained by *Lactobacillus*. Findings indicate *Lactobacillus* as the shared mechanism for both alpha asymmetry and affective empathy. Future work should investigate other brain mechanisms in this context such as those underpinning responses to facial expressions or distressing environments, and perhaps delineate the role of unempathic callous traits.

Summerfeldt, L.J., O'Byrne, R., Walmsley, C., Dave, H.P., Crane, A.G., & Parker, J.D.A. Emotional Intelligence and Interpersonal Relationships: Results from a 15-Year Longitudinal Study.

Although it is widely held that Emotional intelligence (EI) contributes to more satisfying interpersonal relationships, the question has been investigated almost exclusively using cross-sectional designs. In fact, the use of longitudinal approaches is quite rare in the EI field. So while prior research has found that better perception, understanding, and managing of emotions contributes to more satisfying interpersonal relationships, little is really known about the direct role played by EI. The present study examined the impact of trait EI on relationship satisfaction over a 15-year period. Approximately 350 university students (70% women) completed measures of trait EI and relationship quality at two time points: as first-year undergraduate students and then 15 years later in middle adulthood. Trait EI was found to be a moderate predictor of concurrent relationship satisfaction at both time points; it was also found to predict relationship satisfaction longitudinally, supporting the view that EI contributes to the development of satisfying interpersonal relationships across the lifespan. By demonstrating Trait EI's association with relationship satisfaction, the present study indicates the importance of developing EI in youth and young adults.

Swickert-Hittner, R. Hittner, J.B., & Silver, N.C. Mediation mechanisms linking mindfulness to mood.

Mindfulness allows an individual to reside in a state of nonjudgmental conscious awareness. In this state, individuals are able to make deliberate choices about their thoughts and emotions, and in doing so, select more optimal experiences for themselves. Research will be presented that shows that mindfulness contributes to positive experiences such as the heightened expression of gratitude, as well as a greater sense of perceived social support. These processes, in turn, are believed to contribute to more positive mood states. Limitations and future directions of this research also will be reviewed.

Szymaniak, K. Why do angry people like rewards and dislike threats? Uncovering multifaceted associations between anger and selective bias towards rewarding and threatening stimuli.

Over the past few decades, positive and negative emotions were often linked to approach and avoidance motivation, respectively. However, anger, a negatively valenced emotion with high approach motivation, was found to manifest cognitive outcomes previously reserved only for positively valenced emotions, for example, an overestimation of one's abilities or risky behaviors. Two studies explored the relationship between trait anger and selective bias towards rewarding and threatening verbal stimuli ($Ns = 124; 224$). Results revealed that individuals high in trait anger exhibited positive bias towards rewards, especially these high in arousal. Additionally, we observed a negative relation between trait anger and the preference for threatening cues. The magnitude of these correlations was similar for threats low and high in arousal. Moreover, hedonistic orientation and responsiveness to rewards significantly explained above-mentioned associations. The results enrich current state of knowledge on the cognitive consequences of trait anger and emotions per se.

Szymaniak, K. & Marcin Zajenkowski, M. Vulnerable and grandiose narcissism between facets and domains: The associations between two types of narcissism and aspects of the Big Five

Grandiose narcissism correlates positively with Extraversion and negatively with Neuroticism, while vulnerable narcissism showed a reverse associations with these traits. Both types of narcissism have common antagonistic core as they are negatively related to Agreeableness. Although correlations between narcissism and basic

personality traits are well-documented, researchers focused mainly on higher order factors which reflect a wide spectrum of behavior. We examined the association of narcissisms with 10 aspects (located between domains and facets in the personality hierarchy) of the Big Five. The results ($N = 437$) indicated that grandiose narcissism correlated mainly positively with Assertiveness (from Extraversion), and Intellect (Openness/Intellect), and negatively with Politeness (Agreeableness), Industriousness (Conscientiousness) and Withdrawal (Neuroticism). Vulnerable narcissism showed less differentiated correlations within broad domains, except for Openness/Intellect. Surprisingly, individuals with high vulnerable narcissism exhibited a high level of Openness. The results contribute to our understanding of the two types of narcissism and their personality correlates.

Tamamizu, K. & Ura, M. The development of a “Help-Seeking Avoidance Scale”, and its relationship with the mental health

We made a “Help-Seeking Avoidance Scale” to describe the characteristics of an individual avoids seeking help. Through a semi-structured interview and an open-ended questionnaire, we collected descriptions on the reason why people avoid seeking help (Study 1). Then, we developed an improved version of the “Help-Seeking Avoidance Scale” on the basis of collected descriptions, and examined its structure by exploratory factor analysis, and then assessed its validity and reliability (Study 2). Based on the result of the exploratory factor analysis, the “Help-seeking Avoidance Scale” was structured into six factors. The sub-factors of this scale are good at discriminating between different senses of mental health. The “Help-Seeking Avoidance Scale” measures loneliness and depression in more detail than the “Scale for Measuring Help-Seeking Styles” (Nagai, 2013), which is widely used in Japan. The “Help-Seeking Avoidance Scale” is useful in considering an intervention for individuals who avoid seeking help.

Tani, I. Construct validity of a short form of the Big Five scale in Japan

In Japan, personality scales based on the Five-Factor model, especially the Big-Five scales using personality trait adjectives are common (Wada, 1996), and it they have been often used in many studies. A short-form of the Big- Five scale was constructed. To avoid changes in the capacity dimension caused by the decrease in the number of items, item selection was conducted after Item Response Theory (IRT) scales were constructed for all the items. Then, the reliability and validity of the short-form of the Big-Five scale were examined. Data was collected from participants ($n = 1254$). Reliability of the short-form was assessed using the Cronbach's alpha, while its validity was determined using correlation coefficients. Moreover, considerably high correlation coefficients were obtained for all the sub scales.

Taniguchi, A. Reliability and validity of the Japanese version of Developmental Disorder Stigma Scale

We focused on the people around the people with developmental disorders and their attitudes. Stigma is one of the negative attitudes. However, there is no scale to measure stigma toward developmental disorders. Therefore, we attempted to create a new scale. Japanese university students answered the questionnaire ($N=346$) Based on the Link Stigma Scale Japanese version (Shimotsu et al., 2006), we created a new scale. As a result of exploratory factor analysis, three factor structure was confirmed. The fitness of the model was good. The first factor was named "Acceptance", the second was "Association Avoidance", and the third factor named "Branding". The reliability and concurrent validity was judged that it is within an acceptable. As a result of comparing factor scores between males and females, males' scores were significantly higher in the Branding factor. It is assumed

that males are more likely to have stigma toward people with developmental disorders.

Tanyi, Z. & Kăvi, Z. Morningness-eveningness, relationship quality and quality of life among couples living together

Morningness-eveningness (chronotype) shows the preferred time of intellectual and physical activity. Firstly, our cross-sectional study focused on associations among chronotype, quality of life and relationship quality. Secondly, the purpose of this study was to examine the differences between couples with the same chronotypes (matched couples) and couples with different chronotypes (mismatched couples) regarding the previously mentioned variables. 143 couples (mean = 39.44 years old; $SD=10.11$) living together were tested for measures of chronotype, marital stress, relationship satisfaction, dyadic coping, satisfaction with life, health-related quality of life, and quality of sleeping. Results indicated that eveningness was associated with lower sleeping quality, but with better self stress communication during dyadic coping than morningness. Comparison of matched and mismatched couples regarding chronotype indicated that matched couples had significantly higher scores on several quality of life scales, and lower scores on Negative Dyadic Coping scale and Sleep Onset on Latency subscale than mismatched couples.

Taskiran, A. Reasons Behind Success and Failure in EFL.

This study focuses on causal attributions as significant individual differences in higher education context. Attributions are the perceived causes of outcomes by individuals and they play an important role in shaping one's future behaviour, expectations, strivings, motivation and eventually academic success. This study aims to analyze causal attributions of English as a foreign language (EFL) students in open and distance learning programs in higher education. Causal attribution about their perceived success and failure in EFL learning is analyzed and compared in terms of locus of causality, stability and controllability dimensions. Another aim of the study is to make conclusions about the dimensionality styles of the students as healthy / unhealthy styles depending on their attributions. 86 volunteer participants were given a questionnaire asking their perception of success and at least 3 reasons behind their outcomes. Following the question the participants completed a 9-point likert type causal dimension scale. Results revealed that there were almost three times more failure-oriented students and the students tended to report fewer causes for success than for failure. While success-oriented students seemed to have healthier dimensionality styles with more internal, controllable and stable attributions, failure oriented students showed relatively unhealthy styles with more external, stable and uncontrollable attributions.

Tesi, A., Pratto, F., Giannetti, E., Pierro, A., & Aiello, A. Subordinates contribution in maintaining inequalities in organizational settings: the role of social dominance orientation, need for cognitive closure and power tactics for organizational sustainability.

The present research is aimed at studying how group hierarchies and social inequalities are spread and maintained, according to individual differences dynamics, in organizational settings. In particular, we deepened the role of Social Dominance Orientation (SDO; see Sidanius & Pratto, 1999) as the extent of individuals' desires for group-based dominance and inequality, and Need for cognitive Closure (NFCC; see Webster & Kruglanski, 1994) concerning the extent to which individuals are motivated to a clear, unambiguous, and a stable knowledge about the organizational word they took part, deepening in subordinates' members, these dynamics as possible antecedents of their being acquiescent with harsh-coercive and hierarchy enhancing power tactics. As highlighted in recent studies (e.g., Tesi et al., 2019), SDO constitutes an antecedent to subordinates' compliance toward harsh

power tactics. In the present study we hypothesized that NFCC strengthen the association between subordinates SDO and their compliance with harsh power tactics. We involved a sample ($N=290$) of employees from different work organizations. Results of multivariate regression analyses revealed that higher subordinates were in SDO, the more they desired to reduce uncertainty and ambiguity toward hierarchies, complying with harsh power tactics used by their supervisors. These results reveal a complex frame of individual differences orientations in particular concerning the role of SDO in organizational settings.

Th  berge, D., Gamache, D., & Savard, C. Comparisons Between Personality Profiles in Shame Areas.

Shame is theoretically linked to several personality pathologies (e.g. borderline, narcissistic or obsessive-compulsive), but this relation only has weak empirical support thus far. In this study conducted in a community sample ($N = 239$, 77.4 % female, $Mage = 29.3$), personality profiles have been created based on their scores on borderline (BSL-23) and narcissistic (B-PNI) dimensional personality questionnaires using two-step cluster analysis. The analysis generated a four-cluster solution: (a) Borderline; (b) Vulnerable; (c) Healthy; (d) Narcissistic Tendencies. These clusters were then compared on their scores on the Experiences of Shame Scale (ESS). Conceptually meaningful differences were found between profiles in eight shame areas. Individuals in the Vulnerable cluster feel significantly more shame than any other cluster, and reported significantly more shame than individuals in the Borderline cluster in most areas. In line with theoretical expectations, shame appears to be an important characteristic of narcissistic vulnerability.

Torrubia, R., Mart  nez-Membrives, E., & Molinuevo, B. BIS, BAS, Sensation Seeking and Impulsivity in Externalizing Behaviours

Externalizing behaviours refer to a group of behaviour problems that usually appear during childhood or adolescence but that also are present in adulthood. The common characteristic of these are maladaptive behaviours acting on the external environment and that manifest as disruptive and hyperactive behaviours, as well as alcohol and drug consumption. A number of personality traits or dimensions as Sensation Seeking and, Impulsivity as well as individual differences in the Behavioural Approach System (BAS) and Behavioural Inhibition System (BIS) have been proposed as vulnerability factors for these behaviours. Data of some studies are presented linking these personality variables to psychopathy, hyperactivity and alcohol consumption. The results indicate that these constructs have their own contribution to the development and maintenance of these disorders. Additionally, they can improve the understanding of the aetiology of these problems as well as to be useful to guide treatment.

Trahair, C., Saklofske, D.H., Plouffe, R.A., & Kowalski, C.M. The Relationships Between Facets of Emotional Intelligence and The Dark Tetrad

This study explored the relationships between facets of trait emotional intelligence (EI) and the Dark Tetrad traits, as well as whether psychopathy and Machiavellianism are distinct constructs. Participants were 406 university students (107 men, 282 women, 4 non-binary, 13 missing) aged 17 to 61 years ($M=21.38$, $SD=5.32$) at a large Canadian university. Psychopathy was negatively correlated with well-being, self-control, emotionality and global EI, and positively related to sociability. Narcissism was positively related to well-being, self-control, sociability and global EI and unrelated to emotionality. Machiavellianism was negatively associated with well-being, self-control, emotionality and global EI and unrelated to sociability. Sadism was negatively related to well-being, self-control, emotionality and global EI and positively

related to sociability. Principal Axis Factoring was used to investigate the psychopathy and Machiavellianism distinction and revealed cross-loadings and thus overlap between the scales. Overall, these findings have implications for the emotional competencies and assessment of dark personalities.

Troche, S.J., Herzberg, P.Y., & Waldis, L. Predicting sexual aggression in male homosexuals – a critical test of Malamuth's confluence model

Malamuth's confluence model states that the constellation of high dominance and low nurturance (HDLN), impersonal sexuality (IS), and hostile masculinity (HM) are important predictors of men's sexual aggression (SA) against women. HM embraces hostility toward women, adversarial heterosexual beliefs, acceptance of rape myths, and gratification from dominating women. For SA among homosexual men, only some of these HM aspects are conceptually relevant and require conceptual adaptation. Here, we examined the predictive power of the confluence model for SA in homosexual men with HM conceptualized as a compound of "gratification from dominating the sex partner" and "acceptance of rape myths" (adapted to the rape of men by men). In 218 male homosexuals (mean age 33.7 ± 12.2 years), SA was predicted by HDLN, IS, and, despite conceptual changes, by HM. Altogether, 31.8% of variance in SA was explained. Thus, the confluence model provided a powerful basis for predicting SA also in male homosexuals.

Truhan, T.E., Costantini, G., Denovan, A., Dagnall, N., Schneebeck, M.L., & Papageorgiou, K.A. Don't Stop Believing: Self-belief personality factor explains half the variation in symptoms of depression.

The current study explored the degree to which factors of personality traits explain more variation in symptoms of depression (DS) as compared to individual traits and item-level analyses. Participants ($N = 388$; range = 18 -59 years) completed self-report measures that assessed the Big Five (B5), Dark Triad (DT), Mental Toughness (MT) and DS. Network analyses was utilised to explore the connections among the aforementioned traits, initially, at the level of items and traits. Exploratory Factor Analyses (EFA) was used to derive factors, which were then explored using networks. The EFA returned three personality factors. The Self-Belief factor, comprising Narcissism, Confidence, Control, Challenge, Neuroticism (negative), Extraversion, and Openness, explained the maximum amount of variation in DS. Results highlight the importance of combining EFA with networks, across levels of description and beyond the B5, to shed light into the complex web of connections between personality and psychopathology.

Udayar, S. Ability and trait emotional intelligence predict performance in a stressful task: The role of self-efficacy.

Emotional intelligence (EI), notably via effective regulation, should contribute to increasing performance in stressful tasks. Research produced to date, however, has given little consideration to the processes that render EI situationally advantageous for individual achievement. In this study ($N=120$), we experimentally explored how both ability and trait EI relate to objective and subjective task performance under stress. We also controlled for personality and cognitive ability and proposed self-efficacy as a potential mediator of the trait EI-performance relationship. Self-efficacy mediated the relationship between trait EI and both subjective and objective performance (Hypothesis 1), and ability EI directly and strictly predicted objective performance (Hypothesis 2). Our findings highlight the important role of EI in predicting positive outcomes beyond personality and cognitive ability, and show one way in which the two leading approaches in conceptualizing EI may both conduct to superior performance, although through different paths.

Uono, S., Sato, W., Sawada, R., Kawakami, S., Yoshimura, S., & Toichi, M. Schizotypal traits are associated with difficulties detecting emotional facial expressions

People with schizophrenia or sub-clinical schizotypal traits exhibit impaired explicit processing of facial expressions. It remains unclear whether the detection of emotional facial expressions is impaired in these populations. We examined whether the detection of emotional facial expressions would be associated with schizotypal traits in the general population. Participants were asked to answer whether all faces were morphologically the same. Normal emotional faces or their anti-expression faces were presented among neutral faces; anti-expression is a morphed reversed expression with equivalent visual changes as normal emotional expressions compared to neutral expressions. The degree of overall schizotypal traits was negatively correlated with the effectiveness of detecting normal expressions versus anti-expressions. An emotion recognition task revealed that the degree of positive symptoms was negatively correlated with the accuracy. These results suggest that these individuals have altered processing of facial expressions at both the early (detection) and late (recognition) stages.

Utczás, K., Tróznai, Z., Gerván, P., Gombos, F., & Kovács, I. Coming of age – biological versus chronological.

The onset of puberty might drive extensive cortical transformations along with adolescent cognitive and emotional development, however, it is not easy to take it into account in daily research practice. Published data are frequently confounded by the large individual differences in pubertal maturity since the previously existing methods (e.g., the Tanner scale) to determine puberty onset times are unreliable and often outdated. Here we suggest that bone age assessment might be the solution. Radiological bone age estimation has been used in clinical studies, and it has been shown that pubertal hormone levels correlate more with bone age than with chronological age. We introduce a portable ultrasound-based version (Sunlight Bone Age Measurement Device) for research purposes. It can be used to test large populations, and to investigate the role of biological age in the development of different psychological functions (see the poster by I. Kovács et al.).

Van den Meutter, N. & Fayn, K. The greatest pleasures are only narrowly separated from disgust... by personality: What does ASMR feel like?

Autonomous Sensory Meridian Response (ASMR) – experience of tingling in response to certain audio-visual triggers – is a worldwide phenomenon. Previous research suggests that ASMR consumers tend to be more open, and that consumers (compared to novices) are likely to experience a reduction in stress, and increases in calmness. The current project sought to extend our current understanding of ASMR consumer personalities, and to better understand what ASMR feels like to consumers and novices. ASMR consumers and novices viewed six different types of ASMR videos in a lab and reported on their physical and emotional states. ASMR consumers reported greater positive affect and scored higher on absorption and the highly sensitive persons scale. Novices reported misophonia type experiences (disgust, discomfort and agitation), but highly sensitive novices also reported the ASMR response (chills, tingles, goosebumps), but no differences in misophonia states, suggesting that further exposure could lead to positive states.

van der Linden, D., Dunkel, C.S., de Baca, T.C., & Holler, R.H. Life History Strategy and general intelligence: Are they related?

Individual differences exist in life history (LH) strategy, which ranges from fast (much mating effort, less parenting) to slow (more parenting, less mating effort). LH strategy underlies a wide range of psychological constructs, including personality. Previous studies reported low correlations between LH strategy and intelligence, yet those studies

predominantly used the self-report survey, Mini-K. Therefore, we tested the LH-intelligence relation using the Q-sort method in which six experts rated 100 items on the extent to which they overlap with typical behavior of smart people (IQ-profile) or of slow LH people (LH-profile). In addition, objective IQ scores of 102 participants were present and those participants were also scored on their overlap with the two profiles, which we labelled IQ-match and LH-match, respectively. We found substantial correlations between 1) the IQ and LH profiles, 2) participants' IQ-match and LH-match, and 3) participants' objective IQ and their LH match.

Vecchio, A. & De Pascalis, V. Personality, Placebo Analgesia, Pain and Empathy for Pain: Self-report and Electrocutaneous Correlates

In this pain study, conducted after approval by our Institutional Review Board, we induced placebo analgesia to test whether this also reduces empathy for pain. Additionally, we evaluated how individual differences in personality traits measured by the revised Reinforcement Sensitivity Theory-Personality Questionnaire (RST-PQ, Corr and Cooper, 2016) modulate pain perception and placebo analgesia during a first-hand experience of pain and empathy for pain. Subjective and electrocortical measures of pain and empathy for pain were collected using self-report and event-related potentials (ERPs) while participants experienced painful electrical stimulation or witnessed that another person was experiencing such stimulation. Although our data supported a significant placebo effect on pain perception, they did not support a reduction on empathy for pain. Higher N1 amplitude was associated with higher Goal Drive Persistence and Reward Interest measures. Higher P2 amplitude was associated with lower Impulsiveness levels in the central region of the scalp and with higher Behavioral Inhibition System levels in the frontal lobe.

Vedel, A., Cannon, M. Jr., & Jonason, P.K. State vs. private: The Dark Triad traits in British schools

The overrepresentation of individuals with “dark” personalities in leadership positions and the organisational misbehavior they cause, has generated much interest in how these “dark” personalities emerge and find their way into leadership and the corporate world. Research has shown individuals high in Dark Triad traits (i.e., narcissism, psychopathy, and Machiavellianism) are more likely than others to select academic majors suited for corporate careers (e.g. law and business). However, Dark Triad individuals may have particular educational trajectories starting before university. We examined whether being high on the Dark Triad is positively associated with having attended private school. The Dark Triad and schooling were measured in a sample of British university students ($N = 924$). Results showed privately educated students had significantly higher Dark Triad scores than state educated students. Considering privately educated individuals dominate UK/US leadership, results suggest organisational misbehavior is being driven partly by the dominance of privately educated leaders.

Villar, P., Domínguez-Álvarez, B., & Vellón, M.L. Aggressive behaviour in early childhood: identifying patterns and temperamental predictors

In recent literature, there is wide evidence about the relationship of conduct problems with hyperactive and aggressive behaviour, and its influence on the development of persistent maladaptive trajectories. While most studies have focused on school-age children and adolescents, there is needed more research on patterns of aggressive behaviour at earliest ages. This study aims to examine the temperamental traits that contribute to predict the differential patterns of aggression (reactive, proactive, relational) related to hyperactivity or conduct problems symptoms in preschoolers. The sample was composed of 2494 children aged 3 to 5, whose parents responded the Children's Behavior Questionnaire and Child Behavior Checklist. As expected, the proactive

aggression pattern was associated with the presence of conduct problems (with or without hyperactivity). The main temperament dimensions of Negative Affectivity, Surgency Extraversion, and Effortful Control underlie the differential manifestations of aggressive behaviour in early childhood.

Vonk, J., Brothers, B., & Zeigler-Hill, V. Ours is not to reason why: Information seeking across domains.

Religious individuals may make decisions without seeking additional information because of an intuitive versus deliberative style of decision making across domains. We developed the Information Seeking Strategy Scale (ISSS) to investigate information-seeking behavior in five different domains: Philosophical, Reproductive, Social, Financial, and Health. In Study 1, 290 college students completed the ISSS along with three other psychometrically valid measures to test for concurrent validity. Information seeking overall was related to rational decision-making, rational engagement and experience in the predicted directions, suggesting that information seeking is a domain-general trait. Furthermore, religious individuals reported less information seeking than non-religious individuals. In Study 2, 310 community members completed the ISSS along with the USID, which was designed to assess domain-specific intuitive versus deliberative decision-making styles. Mediation analyses confirmed the hypothesis that an intuitive decision-making style mediates the observed relationship between religiosity and information seeking in multiple domains.

von Stumm, S. Does imagination help learning?

The investment theory of intelligence proposes that personality traits influence when, where and how we apply and invest our cognitive abilities to accumulate knowledge. Here, the role of imagination, which refers to creating mental representations of concepts, ideas, and sensations in the mind that are not perceived by the senses, for learning was tested. A novel scale for imagination was developed ($n=219$). In a subsequent study, 180 participants completed our measure of imagination and read texts across 3 weekly sessions. After each reading, they completed questions on the current and the previous texts. Imagination was weakly related to delayed and immediate recall, and these associations were attenuated after controlling for Openness to Experience. In Study 3 ($n=128$), imagination was unrelated to creativity but accounted for 22.5% of the variance in schizotypal beliefs, independent of Openness to Experience. Overall, imagination was more strongly associated with schizotypal beliefs than with creativity or learning.

von Stumm, S. Predicting educational achievement from genome-wide polygenic scores

Genomic research shows that the heritability of educational achievement is due to many thousands of DNA variants that can be aggregated into so-called genome-wide polygenic scores (GPS). These scores represent person-specific estimates of the genetic propensity for educational achievement, and they are powerful predictors of children's school performance, accounting for 15% of the variance of school grades at the end of compulsory schooling. Here, I will present findings from 5,000 British children that chart the interplay between GPS and family socioeconomic status (SES) in the prediction of educational achievement from age 7 through to 16 years. The effects of GPS and SES were primarily additive, with their joint impact being particularly dramatic for children at the extreme ends of the distribution: In children who have high GPS and come from high SES families, 77% go to university, whereas 21% of children with low GPS and from low SES backgrounds attend university.

Vylokova, V., Heintz, S., & Gander, F. Strengths-based interventions: An overview and implications for interventions addressing character strengths and other personality traits.

Character strengths are positively valued personality traits, which are associated to desirable outcomes like life satisfaction. Character strengths-based interventions are a subgroup of positive interventions, which increase well-being, reduce depressive symptoms, and increase strength-related behavior. Despite the large body of empirical evidence, many questions remain unanswered. What are the working mechanisms of strength-based interventions? Are those mechanisms unique or depend on the context of application, like school, workplace or therapy? Which role does the fit between the person and the intervention play for the effectiveness of strength-based interventions? Are strengths-based interventions capable of fostering personality and character? Which factors should be considered for transferring interventions from research to application? Clarifying these issues can also help gaining important insights for the study of personality and interventions aiming at changing personality traits. This talk will present an overview on the current state of research and will discuss open questions and next steps.

Walker, S. A Systematic Review of the Dark Triad - Emotional Intelligence Connection.

The study of emotional intelligence (EI) and its relationship with the dark triad has recently emerged as a popular area of research. However the complex nature of dark triad and emotional intelligence including multiple measures for assessment has led to inconsistent findings. A systematic review was conducted to clarify the current state of the literature. To be included studies must have been conducted with adult samples using validated measures of emotional intelligence and dark triad. 37 studies, date range between 2007-2018 were identified, all but one reported overall negative associations between dark triad and emotional intelligence. These associations were more complex than expected. Further examination found these relationships differed significantly when examined at the facet-level. This examination highlights considerations for future research requiring more than a 'one-size-fits-all' approach.

Wardale, D. & Lord, L. Academic Women's Career and Leadership Development: A Catalyst for Systemic Change?

A key issue in a large Australian public university is the lack of women at professorial levels. An eight-month career and leadership development program with 25 academic women was piloted to address this issue. Findings indicate that despite many of the expected career building blocks in place, the foundation for women remains unstable. However, working with a cohort of women across an extended period of time noted some structural shifts, suggesting a 'safety in numbers approach' and an increased awareness of gendered academic environments. Finally, the identification of this lack of women at the professorial level as an organisational and not a women's issue has resulted in the foundation for women's careers becoming more stable. This presentation focuses on some of the key strategies utilised in the program design to embed it within the organisation and to challenge the existing organisational culture that impedes women's careers.

Watrin, L., Weiß, S., Schroeders, U., & Wilhelm, O. Human vs. computerized scoring of a divergent thinking task.

Creativity is mostly assessed with proxy variables such as divergent thinking (DT) tasks. Scoring of such measures typically requires human raters, expertise, and time. We therefore investigated the performance of latent semantic analysis (LSA) as an efficient alternative for scoring a specific DT task. 450 participants were prompted with 64 nouns and instructed to respond swiftly with a verb that has either a common or an

original/creative association with the prompt. Responses were scored by three human raters using consensual assessment technique and additionally with computer-based LSA. Human coded creativity and semantic distance, respectively, was higher in the “creative” than in the “common” condition. Ratings correlated substantially. Additionally, we studied distributional properties, reliability, and latent factor structure across both scoring methods. The results indicate the great potential of LSA for scoring DT tasks but also reveal some caveats. Implications of this study and potential improvements in LSA scoring are discussed.

Webster, G.D. Aggression and Dark Triad Personality Traits: A Multivariate Meta-Analysis

Although the Dark Triad traits—narcissism, Machiavellianism, and psychopathy—and their relation to aggression have produced a sizable literature over the last two decades (e.g., Jones, & Neria, 2015; Jones & Paulhus, 2010; Furnham, Richards, & Paulhus, 2013), no comprehensive meta-analysis has been attempted to (a) summarize average effect sizes linking the Dark Triad traits to aggression or (b) examine possible study-level moderators, including the measures used, sample differences (e.g., age, gender), and change over time (i.e., publication year). Although this meta-analysis is ongoing, preliminary results from four large studies ($N = 1,577$) suggested two key trends. First, all three Dark Triad traits showed positive zero-order correlations with aggression. Second, when controlling for the other Dark Triad traits, Psychopathy was the strongest partial correlate ($r_p = .45$ [.41, .49]), followed by Machiavellianism ($r_p = .08$ [.03, .13]), and then narcissism, which didn't differ from zero ($r_p = .00$ [−.05, .05]).

Webster, G.D. Using Spatial Regression to Correct for Spatial Dependence in Geographic Data on Individual Differences

Individual differences researchers are increasingly relying on geographic data to test theories. Using traditional generalized linear models (GLM) with geographic units (counties, states, countries) is problematic because the data are spatially dependent; they produce non-independent residual errors, a clear violation of GLM assumptions. And because geographic data nearly always show positive (vs. negative) spatial dependence (i.e., clustering), GLM approaches underestimate residual error and inflate false-positive error rates. The present work shows (a) that interest in geographic data has increased rapidly in personality and individual differences journals (e.g., JPSP, PSPB); (b) researchers how to code for, assess, and control for spatial dependence using spatial regression; and (c) step-by-step examples of spatial regression using regional data on individual differences. As psychology and other sciences face an ongoing reproducibility crisis, it is imperative that researchers who use geographic data learn to control for spatial dependence now to avoid further proliferating probable false-positive findings.

Weissenbacher, B., Koschmieder, C., & Neubauer, A. Are the Big Five Stable Predictors for the Success of Prospective Teachers?

Various studies underline the importance of personality as a predictor for academic and professional success in (prospective) teachers. We conduct a longitudinal study, which traces teacher education students starting at the admission exam over the course of studies until their career entry. This study allows us to find out more about the stability of personality for different criteria of success. Results of the first assessment wave, during the first college year ($N = 802$), suggest that the Big Five can predict academic success. Conscientiousness can account for variance in academic achievement, agreeableness for variance in academic satisfaction, but only to a slight extent. These results will be compared to the results of the second assessment wave (during

the last college year) to examine how the importance of the Big Five traits for academic success changes across the study.

Weiss, S., Steger, D., Schroeders, U., Hildebrandt, A., & Wilhelm, O. Creativity: A jingle fallacy and a jangle fallacy?

Creativity is an ability that arguably predicts important life, school, academic, and occupational outcomes. There are about 200 different ability and self-report measures to capture creativity. Creativity can be embedded into overarching models of intelligence or it can be related with established personality traits such as openness. In a multivariate study with 298 participants we find clear evidence that divergent thinking tests and self-reported creativity are only weakly related. A distinction amongst divergent thinking tasks demonstrates an overarching fluency factor but very limited evidence for an originality factor that is not, as expected, related with intelligence or personality. We conclude that there is clear indication for a jingle fallacy and we suggest that creativity might be an instance for a jangle fallacy: The erroneous assumption that in the absence of better measures the present measure captures the construct.

Wertag, A. Sučić, I., & Juničić, N. What is a shade of your emotions - empathy, personality and physiological responses.

Research in the area of individual differences in personality, empathy and responses to emotional stimuli is often conducted using self-report measures as indicators of empathy and reactivity to emotional stimuli. However, the literature suggests a disparity between physiological and self-report indicators of emotional responses among individuals. Moreover, some personality traits (i.e. dark personality traits) are related to specific deficits in empathy and emotional reactivity. Therefore, the aim of this study was to investigate if differences in personality traits and empathy are related to differences in electrophysiological responses to emotional stimuli. Study was conducted on a convenience sample of adults. Personality traits and empathy were assessed via self-report measures. After that, participants were exposed to a set of neutral and emotionally intense stimuli presented on a tablet, during which their EEG and heart rate were recorded. The results show interesting personality-related effects on responses to emotional stimuli.

Wertz, J. Caspi, A., Arseneault, L., Belsky, D.W., Richmond-Rakerd, L., & Moffitt, T.E. Young-adult outcomes of adolescent Borderline personality disorder symptoms: Results from a longitudinal twin cohort study

Objective: Borderline personality disorder in adolescence remains a controversial construct. Here we addressed concerns about the prognostic significance of adolescent borderline symptoms by testing their prediction of young-adult functioning. Method: We studied members of the E-Risk study, a birth cohort of 2,232 British twin children. At age 12, borderline symptoms were measured using mothers' reports. At age 18, personality, psychopathology, functional outcomes and experiences of victimization were measured using self- and co-informant reports, and official records. Results: Adolescent borderline symptoms predicted a difficult personality, poor mental health, poor functional outcomes, and experiences of victimization, independently of comorbid behavioral and emotional problems. Adolescent borderline symptoms were influenced by genetic risk, which accounted for associations with poor outcomes. Conclusion: Adolescents' borderline symptoms signal risk for pervasive poor functioning in young adulthood. This association is driven by genetic influences, suggesting that borderline symptoms and poor outcomes are manifestations of shared genetic risk.

Wertz, J., Moffitt, T.E., Agnew-Blais, J., Arseneault, L., Belsky, D.W., Corcoran, D.L., Houts, R., Matthews, T., Prinz, J.A., Richmond-Rakerd, L., Sugden, K., Williams, B., Caspi, A. Using DNA from mothers and children to study parental investment in children's educational attainment

This study tested implications of new genetic discoveries for understanding the association between parental investment and children's educational attainment. A novel design matched genetic data from 860 British mothers and their children with home-visit measures of parenting: the E-Risk Study. Three findings emerged. First, both mothers' and children's education-associated genetics, summarized in a genome-wide polygenic score, predicted parenting – a gene-environment correlation. Second, accounting for genetic influences slightly reduced associations between parenting and children's attainment – indicating some genetic confounding. Third, mothers' genetics influenced children's attainment over and above genetic mother-to-child transmission, via cognitively-stimulating parenting – an environmentally-mediated effect. Findings imply that, when interpreting parents' effects on children, environmentalists must consider genetic transmission, but geneticists must also consider environmental transmission.

White, M.J., Bishop, T., Broadley, M.M., & Andrew, B. The Relationship between Food Approach Behaviour Traits, Acute and Chronic Stress, and Attentional Bias to Food in Adults with and without Type 1 Diabetes

The current study examined the influence of individual differences in emotional overeating and food responsiveness traits, chronic stress and experimentally induced acute stress on attentional bias towards unhealthy food cues. In this online study, participants aged 18-40 years, with and without Type 1 Diabetes Mellitus, completed questionnaires including the Adult Eating Behaviour Questionnaire and chronic stress scale, before being randomly allocated to undergo either a 5-minute stress- or relaxation-induction, followed by a food image visual probe task to assess food attentional biases. The novel psychosocial stress induction involved a time-limited, difficult cognitive challenge combined with negative social evaluative elements (designed for the online environment). State hunger and stress were assessed pre- and post-induction via Visual Analogue Scale items. We will present results of key hypothesis tests of the relative influence of food approach behaviour traits and acute and chronic forms of stress on food attentional bias and appetite.

White, M.J., Pohl, E.S., & Turner, M. Individual differences in alcohol-related attentional bias modification training (ABMT) effects in young binge drinkers: preliminary findings.

Attentional Bias Modification Training (ABMT) is a procedure which has had variable success as applied to alcohol, in terms of modifying alcohol-related attentional biases and in reducing hazardous drinking. While traits such as impulsivity, reward sensitivity, and punishment sensitivity have been associated with biased cognitive processing and drinking behaviour, their influence on ABMT effects is relatively unknown. We report preliminary findings of a randomised controlled design study examining the influence of these traits on changes in attentional biases (assessed via dot probe task pre- and post-training) and self-reported drinking behaviour (pre- vs. 1-month post-training) in young binge drinkers (18 – 25 years old) after undergoing multi-session ABMT that trained attention towards negative alcohol expectancies (vs. sham training), using a modified dot probe task.

Wilhelm, O. & Olderbak S. One Researcher's Emotional Intelligence is another Researcher's Red Flag

Scientific interest in how people differ in their personal tendencies and capacities surrounding the handling of emotion and navigation of

social situations has pervaded psychology for over a century. Advancements in our understanding of these socio-emotional traits remain limited. We want to bring attention to jingle and jangle fallacies in the study of socio-emotional traits. Both fallacies are primarily due to an insufficient scope of theoretical concepts and measurement procedures. We discuss these fallacies, identify a number of examples of jingle and jangle fallacies, and demonstrate data-analytic approaches to handling jingle and jangle issues. We conclude by inferring that jingle and jangle issues are particularly prevalent if construct definitions are opaque and measurement operations lack sophistication. Given hygienic operations that remove deceased constructs seem to hardly work in our field, our core recommendation is to respond very skeptically to premature EUREKA shouts concerning the "discovery" of new constructs.

Wise, T., Patrick, F., Meyer, N., Mazibuko, N., Oates, A.E., van der Bijl, A.M.H., Danjou, P., O'Connor, S.M., Doolin, E., Wooldridge, C., Macare, C., Williams, S.C.R., Perkins, A., & Young, A.H. Cholinergic Modulation of Disorder-Relevant Neural Circuits in Generalised Anxiety Disorder (GAD) by BNC210, a negative allosteric modulator of $\alpha 7$ nAChR

Elevated reactivity activity in brain circuits that process threat are hypothesised to be a causal factor in clinical anxiety. Studies with the Joystick Operated Runway Task (JORT) support this theory, showing that the anti-anxiety drug lorazepam modulates the intensity of threat-avoidance behaviour in combination with personality. Here we tested the robustness of this result with a non-benzodiazepine drug, namely BNC210 (novel $\alpha 7$ nAChR negative allosteric modulator). Twenty-four volunteers with GAD were tested on the Emotional Faces fMRI task, as well as the JORT. This study constituted a four-way crossover, double blind, randomised controlled trial (BNC210 at 300mg and 2000mg, lorazepam at 1.5mg and also placebo (to lorazepam and BNC210)). Results showed BNC210 reduced amygdala reactivity to fearful faces relative to placebo and outperformed lorazepam. Further, in the JORT, both doses of BNC210 reduced the intensity of avoidance behaviour in response to threat, relative to placebo. These results suggest that activity in threat-related neural circuits influences anxiety, via more than one neuropharmacological pathway.

Witowska, J. & Wittmann, M. What happens during waiting? Self-regulation, boredom and subjective time during a real waiting situation.

Hardly any systematic studies exist on real waiting situations where people's boredom state and subjective time are assessed in relation with self-control. Therefore, we assessed 99 participants who filled out self-report questionnaires on emotional and metacognitive temporal control. Providing a story for why they had to wait, participants were individually shut into an empty room for 7.5 minutes and afterwards asked to report their impressions regarding the experience of time. Boredom was associated with the feeling of time passing more slowly and more frequent thoughts about time. The propensity to self-regulate was related to less awareness of time and to lower levels of boredom. Multiple regression models revealed that the level of boredom mediates the relationships between self-regulation processes and time perception. The results provide new insight on time perception and boredom as states in a real situation as it is dependent upon self-regulation as trait.

Witowska, J. & Zajenkowski, M. Time perspective bias and the link between working memory updating and cognitive switching.

The present study examined time perspective, which is understood as time frame bias and a profile regarding to the past, present or future, and its associations with updating and cognitive switching. Additionally, stress states and mood were taken into account as

potential mediators of these relationships. During two sessions participants ($N=200$) performed working memory updating and switching tasks and completed a set of questionnaires measuring time perspective, task-related stress states, and mood. The results indicated that two time perspectives, Present Fatalism and Past Positive, were associated with updating. Furthermore, mediation analysis showed that positive mood accounted for these relationships. Specifically, Present Fatalism was correlated with low positive mood and in turn, worse working memory, whereas Past Positive was associated with high positive mood leading to better performance on the working memory task. What is interesting enough, none of the time perspective dimensions correlated with switching, even balanced time perspective.

Wong, R.E. & Fekken, G.C. Linking Family Dynamics to the Presence of the Dark Tetrad in Adulthood.

This study related parenting style, presence of parents and quality of sibling relationships to the Dark Tetrad personality traits. One hundred women were recruited from a mid sized Canadian university. Women completed measures of the Dark Tetrad. In addition, each participant had her older sister complete measures of their parents' parenting style and of sibling relationship quality. Results show that sisters' reports of non-optimal parenting during childhood can predict higher scores on the Dark Tetrad in later life. Specifically, indicators that fathers behaved responsibly but daughters none-the-less felt unloved or rejected were related to higher levels of self-reported Psychopathy and Everyday Sadism. The small subsample who reported an absent father had higher levels of self-reported Machiavellianism and Narcissism. Mothers' lack of control or lack of limit setting was related to higher levels of Machiavellianism. Contrary to our predictions, status of parents' relationships and quality of sibling relationships were not related to the Dark Tetrad personality traits. Overall, this study highlights parents' roles, particularly fathers' roles, in daughters' personality development.

Woo, M. Cortical networking during memory encoding in adolescents at high risk of suicide

The purpose of this study is to examine if the difference between high risk suicide and control groups in memory performance and cortical networking differs depending upon task difficulty. Participants were twenty eight high school students consisting of fourteen suicide risk and fourteen control subjects. They were recruited according to the result of adolescent mental health inventory (AMHI) from 980 high school boys. Real-time EEG signals at F3, F4, C3, C4, P3, P4, T3, T4, O1, O2 were collected during the Sternberg digit working memory task. Inter- and intra- hemispheric coherences at theta, low alpha, high alpha, beta and gamma bands were calculated. Higher cortical networking during encoding was found in suicide risk adolescents relative to the control group. Increase in task difficulty heightens inter-hemispheric coherence. The memory encoding seems to produce right-lateralized cortico- cortical communication. Higher cortical networking in suicide risk adolescents seems to reflect activation of compensatory mechanisms in an attempt to minimize behavioral decline.

Wronska, M.K., Rietzschel, E.F., & Nijstad, B.A. What creative cognition and goal interrelations have in common? Personality as a common predictor.

The ability to make connections is thought to underlie creative thinking, because it allows people to link seemingly unrelated ideas and to flexibly categorize concepts. We propose that similar processes may be involved in goal pursuit, and that the literatures on creativity and goal pursuit might be fruitfully linked. We, therefore, investigated whether making creative connections and overcoming cognitive fixation relate to how people perceive interrelations between their goals.

We also tested whether personality predicts both creativity and goal constructs. In an online study ($N = 300$), we measured remote associations, category inclusiveness, cognitive fixation, intergoal facilitation and conflict, and personality traits. Surprisingly, creativity and goal constructs did not correlate and had no common personality predictors. Openness to experience and prevention focus predicted remote associations, while promotion focus predicted intergoal facilitation. We will discuss how spreading-activation theory of semantic processing may link creative cognition to goal pursuit.

Wu, P. A large meta-analysis on the general factor of personality (GFP) in China, and its relation with leadership.

In the past decade, the existence of the general factor of personality (GFP) has been confirmed in many studies. Yet, most of these studies were mainly based on the western samples. We present a meta-analysis on the GFP ($K = 32$, total $N = 19,431$) using Chinese academic publications on the Big Five from the past 15 years. In addition to testing the existence of the GFP in the data, we also tested the notion that it reflects a social effectiveness factor. Specifically, we conducted a criterion-related validity study on the relation between the GFP and leadership based on four studies in the meta-analysis. The indicators for leadership, included leadership efficiency (superior/ subordinate rating), strategic executing competencies, and abusive leadership. We also included leadership burnout which may indicate leadership problems. The results of the overall meta-analysis clearly confirm the GFP in the Chinese population, and the factor showed similar characteristics as the GFP in Western samples. The analyses on leadership showed that the GFP is correlated with different measures of leadership which are in line with the social effectiveness interpretation of the general factor.

Yano, K., Endo, S., Bannai, K., & Oishi, K. Causal relationships between sensory-processing sensitivity and

metacognitive awareness: A short-term longitudinal study.

A temperament/personality trait of sensory-processing sensitivity (SPS) differentiates individuals according to responsivity to various stimuli. Although high SPS could be a risk factor for depression, few studies have examined the factors that mediate this relationship. Strong metacognitive awareness (MCA), which helps individuals regard negative thoughts and feelings as mental events rather than as the self, is well known for alleviating depression. This study investigated the causal relationship between SPS and MCA using a longitudinal approach. This examination may provide the findings to support high-SPS individuals experiencing depression. A total of 130 Japanese university students participated in two-wave questionnaire surveys, that assessed their SPS and MCA levels. The interval between the two surveys was three months. Analysis using the cross-lagged effects model indicated that SPS (Time 1) could decrease the level of MCA (Time 2). Therefore, an intervention for improving MCA may be effective in decreasing depressive tendencies in high-SPS individuals.

Yoshimura, S., Fujiwara, H., Kobayashi, K., Ueno, T., Miyagi, T., Oishi, N., & Murai, T. Autistic traits are associated with the functional connectivity of between-attention systems in the general population.

Previous studies have demonstrated that individuals with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) exhibit dysfunction in the three attention systems (i.e., Alerting, Orienting, and Executive control) and atypical relationships among these systems. Additionally, other behavioral studies have reported that individuals with subclinical but high levels of autistic traits show similar attentional tendencies as those observed in ASD. Based on these findings, we hypothesized that autistic traits would affect the functions and relationships of the three attention systems in a general population. To test this hypothesis, we investigated the

relationship between autistic traits measured using the Autism-Spectrum Quotient (AQ; this questionnaire assesses the degree of autistic traits such as difficulties in social communication and restricted, repetitive tendency in an individual) and within- and between-system resting-state functional connectivity (FC) among the three attention systems in 119 healthy adults. The AQ scores were significantly correlated with between-system FC but not within-system FC. These findings indicate that autistic traits might impact relationships among these attention systems in the general population.

Yoshino, S. & Oshio, A. The relationships between the Big Five personality traits and migration in Japan: Evidence from a longitudinal study

This study examines the relationships between Big Five personality traits and migration in Japan. Previous studies have examined the relationships in the Western countries such as US, UK, and Italy. There has been little research of the relationships in Asia. We analyzed a Japanese longitudinal data-set including 1105 adults (384 females and mean age was 51.86 years). Big Five personality scores assessed by TIPI-J at first wave are used as independent variables; and a score that reflects whether the participants have moved during the period between the first and second waves is used as dependent variable. Logistic regression analyses revealed that Openness was associated positively with migration within prefectures (OR = 1.30, 95%CI [1.00, 1.70]). The relationship was marginally significant even when the other variables were controlled (OR = 1.26, 95%CI [0.96, 1.67]). The positive relationship between Openness and migration was also found in Japan

Zajenkovska, A., Bodecka, M., Smoleń, M., Rajchert, J., & Krejtz, K. "Ambivalence" in the eyes of violent male offenders

When interpreting ambivalent social encounters there is no correct answer. Nonetheless when it comes to ambiguous aggressive behavior and one interprets intentions of the perpetrator as hostile, that in turn may increase the likelihood of aggressive behavior. The current study was conducted individually on a computer with an eye tracking device. The study examined how male violent offenders (N=30) in comparison to non-offenders (N=30) interpret emotionally ambiguous faces and ambiguous social encounters. Additionally, utilizing eye tracking technology, we tracked participants' allocation of attention to hostile and non-hostile cues in ambiguous visual scenes. Results suggest that there is a tendency among violent offenders (VO) to interpret ambiguous facial expressions as angry. Most importantly VO in comparison to controls presented different attribution patterns when ascribing intent and blame in ambiguous social encounters. Moreover VO showed different attention allocation patterns as they differentiated the social encounter from the background to a lesser extent than controls and paid less attention to hostile- & non-hostile cues and faces of the actors than controls.

Zajenkowski, M. Why do narcissists care so much about intelligence?

The current research examined how grandiose narcissism is linked to intelligence and intelligence-related constructs. Findings from four studies demonstrated that narcissism is unrelated to objective intelligence, but strongly associated with perceived intelligence. Study 1 tested how narcissism correlates with subjectively assessed intelligence after controlling for actual cognitive ability and personality. Study 2 examined state responses of narcissists to taking IQ tests. Study 3 investigated the beliefs that narcissists hold about intelligence. Finally, the consequences of narcissists' self-views on

intelligence for well-being (Study 4) were explored. The results indicate that narcissists manifest inflated views about their intelligence and are generally satisfied with their intellectual skills. They do not show genuine engagement in cognitive activities, but consider intelligence to be a source of benefits in various domains, including interpersonal relationships, and an instrument enabling to achieve their desired goals.

Zalewska, A.M. Personality traits and Subjective Well-Being – a moderating role of Self-efficacy in three periods of life

The present study (Grant NSC 2013/11/B/HS6/01135) examined the moderating role of self-efficacy in relationships between FFM traits and subjective well-being (SWB – composed of subjective happiness, life and need satisfaction) among adolescents (N = 215, 35% men, 13-18yo), emerging adults (N = 254, 45% men, 19-24yo), and middle-aged adults (N = 252, 54% men, 40-55yo). Emerging adults had the highest Extraversion and Openness, middle-aged – the lowest score on Neuroticism and the highest on the other factors. Regression analyses found that SWB was related to A, E, N, and C among adolescents and was related to N and O in the two groups of adults. Moderation analyses using PROCESS found that in each group self-efficacy moderated only relationships between SWB and Openness, but the effects were different in each group. For people with low self-esteem this relationship was negative among adolescents, it was strongest positive among emerging adults and weakest among middle-aged.

Zalewska, A.M. & Surawska, M. Differences and changes in traits, Self-Efficacy and Subjective Well-Being among Students of Physical Education and other fields.

Students of Physical Education (n = 109) and other majors (n = 99) answered questions about their traits (temperament, FFM), a specific adaptation (self-efficacy), and subjective well-being twice over 15 months. The first wave of data were collected when students started school. MANOVAs found that Physical Education students differed (at both times) from other students on all variables except Briskness. In both groups Life Satisfaction and Emotional Reactivity decreased over time, whereas Briskness, Endurance, and Self-Efficacy increased. A marginally significant interaction suggested that happiness increased among Physical Education students and decreased among other students. These findings suggest that differences between Physical Education students and other students predispose them for pursuing sport rather than result from it. The change we found may be linked to increases in emerging adulthood in self-efficacy and stimulation processing capacity (as a result of changes in temperament traits). Participation in sports may increase happiness.

Zeidner, M. Experimental and Cross-Sectional Field Studies on Social Evaluation Stress, Anxiety, and Coping: A Personal Journey

Someone once quipped that life involves coping with 'one darn stressor after another'. Over the past 30 years or so I have researched some of these 'darn stressors', ranging from mundane hassles (tests and academic stressors, social situations, etc.) to national traumas and disasters (ballistic missile attacks, war, political violence, etc.). My talk focuses on the first branch of my research, i.e., mundane stressors. More specifically, I will present a number of studies aimed at understanding the determinants and consequences of one of the most prevalent types of stressors permeating life in modern society—social-evaluative situations. In particular, I present a number of lab and field studies focusing on determinants of social-evaluative anxiety, including: test situation, educational context, and temporal factors.

Aside from describing my research program in this area, I will offer a personal account of the factors that spawned each research project and how my personal background, pet theories, personal interests, as well as happenstance played a pivotal role in shaping my research agenda.

Zeigler-Hill, V. The darker aspects of personality and social worldviews

The divergent connections that dark personality traits (i.e., narcissism, psychopathy, Machiavellianism, sadism, and spitefulness) have with dangerous and competitive social worldviews will be discussed. For example, psychopathy, sadism, and spitefulness have unique positive associations with competitive social worldviews, whereas psychopathy is the only dark personality trait to be (negatively) associated with dangerous social worldviews. Implications for ideological attitudes will also be discussed.

Zięba, M. Is setting up one's own business beneficial for one's personality and well-being?

The study (Grant NSC 2013/11/B/HS6/01135) examined the hypothesis that setting up one's own business will increase general self-efficacy (GSE), self-esteem (SE), hope, Adaptive personality traits, and satisfaction with life (SWL). Participants were 301 unemployed people (138 women), aged 19-65 years ($M = 33.74$, $SD = 10.74$), 157 of whom had received a grant from an employment agency to start their own business. Big Five traits, GSE, SE, hope, and SWL were measured. Seventy-five participants completed the same questionnaires 1.5 - 2 years later. Using 2 x 2 mixed model ANOVA we found that grant recipients group initially high level of Extraversion, GSE, SE, hope and SWL, decreased after the grant was used. The results may suggest that positive experience of starting own business may not lead to long-term changes on beliefs, personality traits, and SWL.