indicated that women had higher latent means for Extraversion, Conscientiousness and Neuroticism and lower ones for Agreeableness and Openness-to-Experiences. Moreover, the factor scores increased with age except for Neuroticism decreasing with age. The gender differences were observed in the factors except for Agreeableness in considering age effects. We discuss the similarities to and differences from results in other studies.

Regional difference of Big Five personality traits in Japan: Higher Extraversion and Openness around Tokyo

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The purpose of this study was to examine the regional differences of Extraversion and Openness traits in Japan. Previous studies indicated that residents in metropolitan areas tend to be higher Extraversion and Openness than in other areas. We investigated the differences of them with three large datasets (dataset 1: N = 4469, dataset 2: N = 5229, and dataset 3: N = 4573). Results of Moran's I statistics of spatial autocorrelation showed that the neighboring score of Extraversion is similar to each other (Moran's I = .32, .46 and .18 for dataset 1, 2 and 3, respectively), compared to Openness (Moran's I = .12, .12 and .18). Mean scores and the G-star local spatial statistics of Extraversion among residents in Tokyo and the prefectures around Tokyo tended to show higher ranks than other prefectures. Interestingly, the datasets obtained by web-based surveys emphasize the tendencies.

Personality prerequisites for autonomous behavior of young people in the construction of a life scenario

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The SDT postulates the importance of supporting the need for autonomy for human well-being. However, the ability for autonomy is largely determined by individual factors influencing autonomous behavior in constructing one's life. Two studies (supported by RNF, No. 22-28-00460) included 306 people (M = 24.1, SD = 3.3). The standardized author's questionnaire "Models of Life", the NEO PI-R, MSTAT-I, and PVQ-RR methods were used. Data processing: Mann-Whitney U-test, correlation analysis, regression analysis. Results: the greatest contribution to autonomous behavior when constructing a life scenario is made by openness to experience (B=0.140), high tolerance for uncertainty (B=0.126)

and extraversion (B=0.56); they are correlated with the values of independence (r=0.432), hedonism (r=0.391) and achievement (r=0.365). Low tolerance for uncertainty (r=0.345), preference for the values of tradition (r=0.334), modesty (r=0.301) and conformity (r=0.292) may be prerequisites for passive and dependent behavior. The study expands the scope of the SDT for life scenario research.

Big Five personality traits and COVID-19 vaccination status in Slovakia

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COVID-19 vaccination hesitancy is an important issue in pandemic recovery efforts. The present study focuses on the Big Five predictors of vaccination status in Slovakia. The sample consisted of 1838 Slovaks (53% women, mean age 45,41 years) recruited through an online panel of a research agency. Big Five traits were measured by BFI-2-S (Soto & John, 2017), vaccination status by a simple question about being vaccinated against COVID-19. Additional items regarding vaccine pseudo-science, conspiracy beliefs, and trust toward medical institutions were included. The results showed that after controlling for demographic variables, agreeableness and negative emotionality predicted the vaccination status. In both cases, a lower level of trait predicted not being vaccinated. The effect of agreeableness on vaccination status was mediated by vaccination pseudo-science and conspiracy beliefs, as well as by trust in medical institutions. The results show that trust-related traits play an important role in vaccination hesitancy in Slovakia.

Facets of Openness and their Associations with Prejudice and Tolerance: A Cross-Culture Study

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This is the first study that examines the relationship between openness facets and intergroup attitudes (i.e., prejudice and social tolerance) cross-culturally. A questionnaire study using three inventories of openness facets (i.e., IPIP-NEO, SFOS, HEXACO-PI) were conducted where the associations between facets of openness and intergroup attitudes were examined cross-culturally; Singapore (n = 155) and the United States (n = 163). Results found fifteen facets of openness significantly predicted prejudice in United States, but only five facets significantly predicted prejudice in Singapore. Particularly, the liberalism facet predicted prejudice in the United States, but not in Singapore. On the other